

SECOND REPORT  
(Corrected Issue)

FOREIGN DISASTER EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS,

CASE STUDIES JANUARY TO JUNE 1965

PLUS

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Agency for International Development

Office of Material Resources

Voluntary Foreign Aid

Disaster Relief Coordinator

Original Issue - July 15, 1965

Corrected Issue - March, 1967

(Note: The following Explanation and Comments are the same as those which appeared in the original issue, except that, where applicable, figures were changed.)

## FOREIGN DISASTER EMERGENCY RELIEF

JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 1965

The people of the United States, through their government and registered voluntary agencies, have provided emergency relief assistance to victims of 24 disasters in 22 nations during the first half of 1965. The total dollar value of this assistance amounts to approximately \$37.9 million. The number of persons reported as affected by these disasters totaled 2,470,088 and there were 39,025 killed.

### AFRICA

In Africa, 4 of the 9 disasters were caused by drought resulting in food shortages and famine. The other 5 disasters were earthquake, flood, epidemic, ferry sinking and a train wreck. The severe drought that affected the Republic of Somalia caused a major famine/health disaster. This disaster operation involved the U. S. Government, U. S. voluntary agencies, the World Health Organization and the World Food Program of the United Nations, the American National Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, the local Red Cross Society, and the Governments of 11 other nations, including the USSR and Red China.

### LATIN AMERICA

In Latin America, there were two major earthquakes, a flood, forest fire and civil strife that required U. S. assistance. The earthquake which hit El Salvador on May 3 had been preceded by several months of tremors. During that time, disaster preparations were made, including the evacuation of some communities. However, the severity and damage of the earthquake required U. S. assistance. El Salvador coordinated and effectively utilized the emergency assistance, thereby reducing the impact of the earthquake on the disaster victims. The humanitarian spirit engendered by the United States served as a catalyst to draw together other resources within the country resulting in planned rehabilitation and reconstruction as part of the Alliance for Progress program.

The earthquake that rocked Chile on March 28 found the country better prepared than it was for the 1960 earthquake. The Government of Chile took a determined position to solve as many of its problems as possible. The U. S. provided specific items that could not be obtained locally. The 1965 earthquake left 20,000 people homeless. The 1960 earthquake in comparison was more severe as it also caused a tidal wave leaving a total of 100,000 homeless. The outside assistance provided in 1960-61 by the United States was estimated at \$31,000,000. This year the U. S. provided assistance at an estimated cost of \$856,732.

## NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

In the Near East, South Asia region, there were two cyclones, an earthquake and a flood. The cyclone that hit Ceylon caused such extensive damage to the Port of Trincomalee and the northern part of the island that outside assistance was urgently requested by the Ceylonese. A U. S. Navy salvage team with necessary equipment was immediately sent to the Port of Trincomalee. Through the voluntary agencies and the American pharmaceutical companies, drugs and other needed supplies were donated, with AID arranging for air shipment. Even though the USAID program had been suspended, PL 480 Food for Peace stocks were available to CARE and food was diverted to the disaster victims. The action by the U. S. was both timely and effective. History will have to report the advantages to the U. S. and Western World that may have resulted from this humanitarian relief. Relief supplies were also sent in by the USSR and East Germany. Assistance was promised by Red China, although no record of its arrival has been reported.

The cyclone and tidal bore that devastated East Pakistan caused the largest number of casualties of any disaster this year with over 1,000,000 disaster victims and 36,000 dead or missing. The President of Pakistan was reported to be most grateful for the action taken by the U. S. in aiding the disaster victims.

## FAR EAST

Typhoons, floods and fires struck countries in the Far East. For the second year in a row, typhoons and floods struck the Fiji Islands. But this year the emergency relief committee set up last year, and which received direct U. S. assistance, was prepared to help the victims.

Victims of typhoons that annually sweep across the Philippines will receive more prompt assistance than in the past. The humanitarian procedures of the U. S. and the voluntary agencies have been adopted by the Philippine Government and disaster relief programs and pre-disaster plans have been developed to ameliorate the effects of future disasters. Such pre-emergency planning is an objective of the disaster relief program.

## COORDINATION

The work of coordinating foreign emergency disaster relief operated more smoothly and effectively during the first six months of 1965. Improved communications from missions throughout the world permitted quicker action by the AID Disaster Relief Coordinator. Greater recognition of the need for coordination by State, DOD and AID/W resulted in improved administration. Through better coordination, joint actions by Government and U. S. voluntary agencies were put together. Disaster relief supplies were obtained through purchase and in many cases by donation. Transportation arrangements were coordinated to obtain the most expeditious and least expensive method of delivery.

DOD ASSISTANCE

In eight disasters, the U. S. military provided the airlift and the Defense Supply Agency furnished specific equipment and supplies. The State/AID and DOD instructions on reimbursement facilitated and expedited these coordinated disaster operations.

COST ANALYSIS

The total cost of disaster relief operations to AID during the six months period is as follows:

From the Contingency Fund: \$232,689 was expended by U. S. ambassadors at the scene—the balance of \$1,785,232 required approval by AID/W.....	\$2,017,921
Direct grants of U. S. surplus agricultural products under Title II, P. L. 480, Food for Peace.....	\$12,664,860
AID Food for Peace commodities, Title III, distributed by U. S. voluntary agencies to disaster victims.....	\$ 2,836,054
Assistance provided from AID project or special funds.....	\$18,445,086
By U. S. voluntary agencies, from their own resources (est.).....	\$ 1,935,048
TOTAL .....	\$37,898,969

The most costly emergency relief operation was in the Dominican Republic where assistance to victims of the civil strife now stands at approximately \$20 million.

FISCAL YEAR 1965 STATISTICS

On the statistical report there has been added a line item to show the costs of disaster relief during the period June 30 to December 31, 1964. During FY 1965, U. S. assistance was provided for 50 disasters in 34 countries at a total cost of \$50,125,919—\$2,433,534 was disbursed from the contingency fund, of which \$371,243 was used on the scene under the authority delegated to American Ambassadors; direct grants of Food for Peace from P. L. 480, Title II, amounted to \$21,136,540 and under Title III \$4,076,929. The U. S. voluntary agencies contributed \$3,750,886 from their own resources during FY 1965.

PRIVATE DONATIONS

The statistics and report cover primarily the actions coordinated through the U. S. Government. It is not possible to know all of the assistance that may have gone into a country from private sources within the U. S. or from U. S.

private enterprise within the country where the disaster occurred. Any information on activities and donations made from these sources would be welcomed by the office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator, who will include such facts in the amendments to this report and in future reports.

#### OTHER NATIONS

The statistical table reports \$3,575,933 as the value of contributions by other nations. Unfortunately, this figure cannot represent the total because many times no value was reported. These data were taken primarily from the material published by the League of Red Cross Societies and an occasional report of a donation made directly by another government.

#### TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Although it is possible to list the type of assistance provided by the United States and the voluntary agencies; i.e., food, medicine, emergency shelter, clothing, water purifiers, earth moving and heavy duty equipment, as well as doctors, nurses, disaster relief experts and technicians, this tends to simplify the real problems involved. For example, in Somalia, local officials requested that sorghum be supplied rather than corn or wheat. This required extensive efforts to locate and obtain sorghum and to arrange for the delivery by air of 100 tons and 16,000 tons by ship. Medicines, although predominantly for gastrointestinal diseases and dysentery, included all kinds of specialty items for different types of injuries and illnesses. Emergency shelter was provided primarily by tents, but some situations called for roofing materials. Blankets represented problems with the need for heavy woolen type in northern or high mountain countries and lightweight cotton type in the tropics. Where doctors were needed, specialists were in demand for medical treatment or for surgery. When epidemics occurred, the particular type of vaccine created some major logistics problems, as well as the type of administering. Injections involving a series of two or more shots made it impossible to guarantee their effectiveness because victims would not return for the second or third treatment.

#### FORMAT

The change in format in this report was made to provide more complete records of each disaster, including a brief description of the action taken by local governments and a listing of assistance reported by other countries.

It is hoped that the individual accounts of the disasters will serve not only as a record of what happened but also as an incentive to engage in advance planning to meet the ravages of future disasters.

#### DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATORS

Joseph F. Vaughan, Office of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State  
Captain V. G. Holzapfel, USN, Department of Defense  
Robert A. Fordham, Department of Health, Education and Welfare  
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Disaster Relief Coordinator

#### STATE/AID

Office of Material Resources  
Voluntary Foreign Aid

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Original Issue - 7/25/65; Corrected Issue - Mar. 1967

## ABBREVIATIONS

AJJDC	American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
ANRC	American National Red Cross
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CWS	Church World Service
DOD	Department of Defense
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
FFP	Food for Peace
	Title II - FFP Disaster Relief - Grant
	Title III - FFP Voluntary Agencies Grant (amount diverted for disaster relief)
LICROSS	League of Red Cross Societies
LWR	Lutheran World Relief
MATS	Military Air Transport Service
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
OAS	Organization of American States
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PHS	Public Health Service
RC	Red Cross, includes Red Crescent and Red Sun
SDAWS or SAWS	Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Command for Refugees
WFP	World Food Program

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

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND BY AMB	AID/W	AID PROJECT OR OTHER FUNDS	PL 480 FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II	TITLE III	NON	VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND OTHER ASSISTANCE	US ASSIST- ANCE TOTAL	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
<b>AFRICA</b>											
Algeria, Earth- quake, 1/1	2	37,002					2,500		42,846	45,346	212,679
Burundi, Famine/ Health, June		15,000	5,000			2,125		3,000	10,125		64,460
Malawi, Ferry Sink- ing, 5/23	100	100	2,800							2,800	
Mauritania Famine Jan-Feb.		46,000	25,000			10,406			35,406		20,000
Somalia, Famine/ Health, Dec-June	(Est) 50	700,050	25,000 25,000	38,732 75,000		1,957,000	43,520	X	179,617	2,343,869	296,029
S. Africa Drought Jan-June		*							5,000	5,000	
Sudan Train Wreck 2/27	124	124	5,000							5,000	
Sudan Meningitis 5/26		2,300	3,285							3,285	
Tunisia Floods Dec-Jan.	5	16,005	18,500			12,800		X	*	31,300	19,600
<b>AFRICA TOTAL</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>816,581</b>	<b>\$109,585</b>	<b>\$ 113,732</b>		<b>\$1,957,000</b>	<b>\$71,351</b>		<b>\$230,463</b>	<b>\$2,482,131</b>	<b>\$612,768</b>

JAN-JUNE 1965 DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT FUNDS	PL 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		DOD	VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER U.S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III				
<u>EUROPE</u>											
Yugoslavia Floods May	3	57,966					212,849		354,393	567,242	298,458
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>											
Brazil, Floods June	16	30,016			9,912				*	9,912	
Chile, Earth- quake, 3/28	400	20,400	16,000	191,356			76,340	X	573,036	856,732	316,868
Dom. Republic Forest Fire 4/19					2,100					2,100	
Dom. Republic Civil Strife 4/24	1,500	23,500	25,000	1,087,616	132,674 13,200,000	3,121,860	2,384,000	X	46,660	19,997,610	*
El Salvador Earthquake 5/3	110	90,582 48,110		291,500	2,300,000	818,000	34,000	X	66,769	3,510,269	3,015
Panama, Fire 2/5		1,000	4,418							4,418	
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u> TOTAL	2,026	123,026	\$ 45,418	\$1,570,472	\$15,644,686	\$3,939,860	\$ 2,494,340		\$ 686,465	\$24,381,241	\$ 319,883
<u>NESA</u>											
Ceylon Cyclone 12/22/64	206	280,206	24,510	27,615			26,876	X	123,558	202,558	400,000
Greece, Earth- quake, 4/5	38	30,038	25,000	64,392			10,200	X	166,050	265,642	100,000

JAN-JUNE 1965 DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT FUNDS	PL 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		DOD	VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER U.S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	REPORTED ASSISTANC OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III				
NESAs - (Cont'd)											
Jordan Floods, 1/13	8	508			280,000		4,227		83,977	368,204	
E. Pakistan Cyclone 5/11	36,000	1,036,000	25,000	9,021	2,520,000	6,768,000		X	195,257	9,517,278	668,571
Turkey Measles 2/65	461	100,461							82,385	82,385	57,160
NESA - TOTAL	36,713	1,447,213	74,510	101,028	2,800,000	6,768,000	41,303		651,227	10,436,068	1,362,244
FAR EAST											
Burma, Fires 3/5, 3/6 & 5/1		8,300	3,176							3,176	4,547
Fiji Islands Typhoon & Flood, 2/7	2	10,002					5,211*		4,500	9,711	
Philippines Fire 5/4		7,000			400		11,000		8,000	19,400	
FAR EAST TOTALS	2	25,302	3,176		400		16,211		12,500	32,287	4,547

JAN-JUNE 1965 DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOV'T FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLAGS OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III			
TOTAL - ALL REGIONS FIRST 6 MOS. 1965	39,025	2,470,088	\$232,689	\$1,785,232	\$18,445,086	\$12,664,860	\$2,836,054	\$1,935,048	\$37,898,969	\$2,597,900
TOTAL - ALL REGIONS LAST 6 MOS. 1964	8,064	3,034,085	\$138,554	\$ 277,059	\$ 282,954	\$ 8,471,680	\$1,240,865	\$1,815,838	\$12,226,950	\$ 578,033
FISCAL YEAR 1965	47,089	5,504,173	\$371,243	\$2,062,291	\$18,728,040	\$21,136,540	\$4,076,919	\$3,750,886	\$50,125,919	\$3,575,933

REGION	DISASTERS - 1ST SIX MONTHS 1965	DISASTERS - LAST SIX MONTHS 1964	FISCAL YEAR 1965 - TOTAL	% TOTAL ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1965
AFRICA	9	6	15	5%
EUROPE	1	1	2	2%
LATIN AMERICA	6	8	14	49%
NESA	5	7	12	32%
FAR EAST	3	4	7	12%
	24	26	50	100%

NOTE: \* - denotes incomplete or not reported  
X - under DOD means disasters in which U. S. military assisted

JULY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1964, REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES (Revised 3/67)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		DOD	VOLAGS OTHER U. S. ASSIST-ANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSIST-ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST-ANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III				
<b>AFRICA</b>											
Nigeria - Ship explosion 7/27		200	\$ 1,022							\$ 1,022	\$ 12,000
Congo - Brazzaville - Civil strife, Aug.		3,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 30,000		\$ 13,140	X			\$ 44,140	*
Malagasy - Dore, Sept.		*							\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	
Senegal - Bambal - famine Jul. Aug.		30,000	\$ 2,000			67,805			\$ 14,000	\$ 83,805	\$ 2,780
Yemen - Flood Oct. 30-31	44	5,044	\$ 25,000		\$ 276,000	\$ 15,700	X	\$ 10,545	\$ 327,245	\$ 49,050	
South Rhodesia - Civil strife, Aug.	*	3,000	\$ 3,000						\$ 1,500	\$ 4,500	
<b>AFRICA - TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41,244</b>	<b>\$ 32,022</b>	<b>\$ 30,000</b>	<b>\$ 276,000</b>	<b>\$ 96,645</b>		<b>\$ 27,245</b>	<b>\$ 461,912</b>	<b>\$ 63,830</b>	
<b>EUROPE</b>											
Yugoslavia - Floods Oct./Nov.		40,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 123,515		\$ 62,351	X	\$ 55,851	\$ 266,717	\$ 333,283	
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>											
Bolivia - Civil strife, 11/5		160	\$ 307		\$ 75			X		\$ 382	
Brazil - Flood 7/5		5,000			\$ 1,542	\$ 19,400				\$ 20,942	
Dominican Republic - Hurricane Cleo 3/24	7	8*				\$ 2,469	X	\$ 756	\$ 3,225		
Guadeloupe - Hurricane Cleo 3/22	14	10,114	\$ 12,393				X	\$ 35,868	\$ 48,261	\$ 410	

JULY-DEC. 1964 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOV'T FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLAGS OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III			
LA (Cont'd)										
Haiti - Hurricane Cleo 8/24	100	80,100		\$ 66,825				X \$ 47,500	\$ 114,325	
Mexico - Earthquake, 7/6	45	4,045				\$ 66,000		\$ 14,200	\$ 80,200	
Panama - Cyclone, 9/13	1	519	\$ 8,345					X \$ 2,000	\$ 10,345	
Panama Fire, 10/2		2,000	\$ 7,953					X 300	\$ 8,253	
LA TOTAL	167	101,946	\$ 28,998	\$ 66,825	\$ 1,617	\$ 87,869		\$100,624	\$ 285,933	\$ 410
NESA										
Cyprus - Civil Strife - 8-9/64		23,027	\$ 15,000	\$ 56,719		\$ 7,750		X \$ 14,140	\$ 93,609	\$ 30,000
India - Drought/Famine - Summer 1964		500,000				\$4,973,680	\$ 73,680	\$ 3,185	\$ 5,050,545	*
India - Dam Break, 10/64		18,400				\$ 6,770			\$ 6,770	*
India - Drought/Famine Oct-Nov. 1964		166,000				\$ 195,800			\$ 195,800	\$ 7,320
E. Pakistan Flood, 7/20	*	1,000,000	\$ 1,100					\$185,183	\$ 186,283	\$ 16,650
W. Pakistan Flood, Oct.		74,427						\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	
Turkey - Earthquake, 10/64	63	13,163				\$ 8,508		\$ 8,200	\$ 16,708	\$ 3,330

NESA - TOTAL 63 1,795,017 \$ 16,100 \$ 56,719 \$4,973,680 \$ 292,508 \$213,208 \$ 5,552,215 \$ 57,300

JULY-DEC. 1964 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOV'T FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLAGS OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III			
FAR EAST										
Burma - Fires Fall 64		3,300						\$ 32,500	\$ 32,500	*
Korea - Cyclone & Flood, 9/13	210	43,740	\$ 2,000				\$ 26,200	X \$ 260,251	\$ 288,451	\$111,210
Philippines, Typhoon Louise 11/19-20	580	301,838	\$ 24,434				\$ 53,500	\$ 625,190	\$ 703,124	\$ 4,490
S. Vietnam Floods, Nov./Dec.	7,000	707,000	10,000		\$ 5,337	\$3,498,000	\$ 621,792	X \$ 500,969	\$ 4,636,098	\$407,510
FAR EAST TOTAL	7,790	1,055,878	\$ 36,434		\$ 5,337	\$3,498,000	\$ 701,492	\$1,418,910	\$ 5,660,173	\$523,210
TOTAL ALL REGIONS LAST 6 MOS. 1964	8,064	3,034,085	\$ 138,554	\$ 277,059	\$ 282,954	\$8,471,680	\$1,240,865	\$1,815,838	\$12,226,950	\$978,033
TOTAL ALL REGIONS FIRST 5 MOS. 1964	1,854	4,369,250	\$ 71,938	\$3,846,265	\$1,245,661	\$4,291,800	\$1,168,564	\$ 841,542	\$11,465,770	\$723,680
TOTALS CAL. YR. 1964	9,918	7,403,335	\$ 210,492	\$4,123,324	\$1,528,615	\$12,763,480	\$2,409,429	\$2,657,380	\$23,692,720	\$1,701,713

REGION	DISASTERS - LAST SIX MONTHS 1964	DISASTERS - TOTAL CALENDAR YEAR 1964	% OF TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE
Africa	6	11	05%
Europe	1	2	02%
Latin America	8	16	21%
NESA	7	20	34%
Far East	4	10	38%
	26	59	100%

\*denotes incomplete or not reported.

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

## ALGERIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Earthquake

Time: January 1, 1965

Location: M'sila and surrounding area

Damage: Killed: 2 Homeless: 12,000 (37,000 required temporary shelter).  
The old section of the city was almost completely destroyed. The health authorities condemned it and it will be cleared to the ground. There were approximately 4100 homes in this area. A beautiful mosque was severely damaged.

### Description of the Disaster:

The first earth tremors were felt in December, but the severe shock occurred on January 1 destroying large parts of the town. A LICROSS report dated March 18 indicated two or three tremors occurred every day with the result that people lived in constant fear of a further disaster. Due to these continuing earth movements, the population of the town and surrounding areas, some 37,000 people, fled from the buildings and had to be provided with temporary shelter.

### Action Taken by the Local Government, Organizations and Individuals:

A relief committee was set up under the Sous-Prefet, on which the Red Crescent was represented. The Algerian Red Crescent provided 1,600 tents, 20,000 blankets and clothing. The Algerian Government purchased 500 tents from the U.S. through Church World Service at a cost of \$68,500. Volunteers of the Red Crescent trained in first aid were on duty in the tent camp for a period of 3 days; they gave simple medical care and operated a soup station. As the relief operation took place during Ramadan, meals were eaten only after sunset. At the end of each day the Red Crescent volunteers distributed hot soup meat and bread to each person, using cash donations for purchase of meat. The local people who had not suffered a loss all cooperated to provide shelter and food for as many as they could. People had salvaged grass mats and a few poles and had set up "lean-to's". Every conceivable kind of shelter was in evidence. It is planned to build new concrete block houses to replace the old ones. This will be a long and costly job but the people are not asking for more housing help.

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

Food for Peace, Title III Wheat Flour - 10 to 15 tons \$2,500

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

CRS and CWS authorized distribution of above food.

After an urgent call from Algiers to CWS in New York on January 6, CWS purchased 500 tents and made arrangements for flying them to Algeria. They arrived on January 12. The tents were 16' by 16', pyramidal, heavy and well made. Comment from one of the workmen after the first one was raised: "Now that is a beautiful tent!"

CWS donated air transportation cost of these tents	\$13,000
CWS donated 2,000 blankets	6,000
CRS donated 5 tons of clothing	10,000
CARE donated 2,300 blankets - also 60,000# (food)	11,100
ANRC - 5 schoolchests, 2,486 friendship boxes & clothing	2,746
	<u>\$42,846</u>

The CWS representative reported that the local governor stood with tears in his eyes and asked that his sincere thanks, on behalf of the needy people, be extended to everyone in the United States who had made this help possible. The governor commented: "It's a shame that Governments had to have so many differences where there was so much evident love between people."

Assistance Provided by Red Cross Societies of Other Nations:

Australia - 35 cartons winter clothing	\$ 1,568
Bulgaria - 7 cases clothing	4,329
Burma - cash grant	211
Canada - 20 cases quilts, children's clothing, layettes and cashabias	6,158
Czechoslovakia - Bedding, blankets and clothing	7,037
Finland - cash grant	499
Germany (Dem. Rep.) - Blankets and clothing	13,903
Greece - Cash grant	2,002
Hungary - 250 blankets, 100 camp beds, 6,000 Xantomycine tabs., 19,200 Tryaseptyl tabs.	5,561
Ireland - cash grant	280
Japan - cash grant	999
Lebanon - cash grant	46
Monaco - cash grant	408
New Zealand - cash grant	691
Norway - footwear	29,935

Poland - 242 lbs. medicaments	*
Rumania - medicaments and cloth	4,167
South Africa - cash grant	279
Sweden - 17-1/2 tons used clothing, 300 blankets, soap and 15 first aid kits.	56,957
Switzerland - 450 blankets	2,317
Thailand - cash grant	240
Tunisia - 75 tents, 1,500 blankets, 31 cases	
Tunisia - medicaments, 60 bales clothing, 10 tons macaroni, 2 tons oil. Also loan of 2 doctors, 1 social assistant, 1 nurse and 2 medical orderlies.	23,170
Turkey - 250 blankets	2,227
U.S.S.R. - 50 tents each 10 persons, 1,000 blankets	
U.S.S.R. - medicaments and surgical dressings	31,140
Yugoslavia - Medicaments and surgical dressings	1,344
China - Medicaments, blankets, tents	16,311
Syria - Cash	500
Germany - Fed. Rep. (Cash grant - \$400)	400
Germany - Fed. Rep. (Cash grant - \$400)	
	<hr/>
	\$212,679

\* Value not reported

## BURUNDI

Event: Famine/Health

Date-time: June, 1965

Location: Ruzizi Valley, especially Bulamata and Cibitoke

Damage: 15,000 victims

Description of Disaster:

Deplorable conditions exist in two refugee centers in the Ruzizi Valley and among the local people. More than 15,000 refugees from the Congo and Rwanda are involved. The people in the area suffer from serious debility due to malnutrition and lack of water, to such an extent that their proposed transfer to other locations would be too rigorous for many of them to survive.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Minister of Public Health of the Government of Burundi furnished supplementary medicines for those who are capable of traveling to Mpanda dispensary. Unfortunately, the Ministry could not cope with the situation and indicated the need for help from international organizations. The UNHCR contributed money as did the Fonds Mwami Mwambutsa IV for the purpose of purchasing beans, milk and flour, as well as containers and trucks to transport water to the two centers. Plans are to move the Congolese back to Congo and the Rwandese to the new refugee center at Mugeru in Eastern Burundi.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

Based upon the combination of problems caused by the refugee centers and the impact on the citizens of Burundi, the Ambassador decided that disaster relief funds would serve a humanitarian purpose and relieve some of the suffering of the victims.

Authorized by the Ambassador from the contingency fund	\$ 5,000
Diversion of PL 480 Food for Peace, Title III - 5 tons nonfat dry milk	2,125
	<u>\$ 7,125</u>

Assistance Provided by Voluntary Agencies:

Church World Service provided food, medicine and a cash donation of.... 3,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Red Cross Societies:

Australia - cash grant \$ 555

Assistance Provided by Other Nations (cont'd)

Red Cross Societies:

Canada - cash grant	\$ 4,650
Denmark - powdered milk	7,700
Germany (Fed. Rep.) - cash grant	1,075
Great Britain	2,800
India - vitamins, blankets	930
Lebanon - cash grant	45
Monaco - cash grant	410
New Zealand - cash grant	275
Norway - cash grant	2,210
South Africa - cash grant	285
Sweden - cash grant, vitamins, medicaments, 1 doctor for one month and 1 nurse for two months	12,720
Switzerland - powdered milk, 1 doctor and 1 nurse for two months	6,090
Czechoslovakia - powdered milk	4,250
Greece - medicaments - no value reported	-
Malaysia - cash grant	465

UN High Commissioner for Refugees	20,000
	<u>64,460</u>

## MALAWI

### Characteristics of Disaster:

Event: Ferry Tragedy

Date-Time: May 23, 1965

Location: Liwonde

Damage: 100 people drowned

### Description of Disaster:

A ferry which sank at Liwonde, Malawi, resulted in the drowning of 100 persons.

### Action by Local Government:

The Prime Minister appointed a committee to collect funds for dependents of the victims.

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

The American Ambassador was authorized to contribute \$2,800 in Malawi pounds for dependents of the victim.

### Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

The mission reported that foreign diplomatic missions were expected to respond generously but specific contributions were not reported.

MAURITANIA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Famine

Date: January and February 1965

Location: North Central Area (Tichitt, Kandossa)

Damage: 46,000 people in desperate need of food.

Description of the Disaster:

On January 30 the U.S. Embassy at Nouakchott received an urgent request from the Government of Mauritania for wheat for people suffering from semi-starvation in drought areas in North Central Mauritania. Although there has been drought in this area for the past four years, the situation has become extremely serious and food resources were practically exhausted.

Assistance Provided by Local Government and Organizations:

Assistance in delivery and distribution of food to famine areas.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government in Cooperation with Catholic Relief Services (a U.S. registered voluntary agency)

Food for Peace officials and CRS authorized the diversion of 49 tons of cornmeal and 69 tons of bulgur from Dakar, Senegal, to the border town of Rosso in Mauritania. The food was handed over to the Governor of that region; however, the U.S. Embassy in Nouakchott was to assume full responsibility for distribution within the country. Market value - \$10,406  
Contingency funds were authorized - for transportation - 25,000  
\$35,406

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Spain sent 1,000 tons of food (no value given)  
France was to have given a cash donation (not confirmed) \$20,000

## SOMALIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Famine/Health Disaster

Date-Time: Beginning December 1964 and continuing to June 1965

Location: Migiurtinia, Mudugh, Hiran and parts of Upper Giuba, and in particular the town of Galcaio and vicinity

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number killed</u>	<u>Number Famine Victims</u>	<u>Number Health Victims</u>
	Av. of 10 per week	700,000	80,000

### Description of the Disaster:

On December 26, 1964, the Government of Somalia declared 5 out of 8 regions as famine disaster areas as a result of continued drought with loss of production of food grains and depletion of forage and water sources for livestock. 700,000 people were faced with famine which was expected to continue until July of 1965. Later in March, ever worsening reports were received about the deteriorating health conditions in Somalia resulting from the famine. Numerous deaths were reported. Dr. George Quincke, of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, was sent to Somalia to assess the health situation after the Somali Red Crescent Society requested the League of Red Cross Societies for aid. He was joined in Mogadiscio by Joseph Maechler, a veteran league delegate. These two men were flown by police aircraft to Galcaio, an especially hard hit area, whose 10,000 population had been doubled by an influx of parched, starving nomads in search of food and drink. They visited the small hospital there where hundreds of sick nomads, mostly children, were receiving what little treatment was available locally. Galcaio had been without a doctor for the past nine months and was pitifully short of drugs. Dr. Quincke diagnosed many cases of pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia and dysentery. He reported: "We saw between 30 and 50 children who had, I would estimate, one week to live... The little hospital was packed, two or three to a bed, and on mattresses in the corridors... They were just skin and bone... I have never seen anything like it before..."

### Action by the Local Government and Organizations:

On December 26, the Prime Minister of Somalia called for a conference to seek help from friendly countries and international organizations to combat the famine. The Somalia Government had already embarked on a 5-year plan to invest in improvements in agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation and water supply, to train engineers, technicians and workers who could teach the people how to make use of the resources in their environments, and has already invested 31.5 million shillings on these programs.

Over 30 projects, including well-drilling, installation of motor pumps, river protection, construction of canals and ponds, as well as self-help projects, are underway to upgrade the agricultural standard of the rural people. Unfortunately, none of these could bring immediate relief to the people now suffering from famine.

In response to the request of the Somali Red Crescent Society, the League of Red Cross Societies set up a planned milk distribution program, which provided an opportunity to create local committees of the Somali Red Crescent in all areas in which milk distribution took place. The many volunteers who offered their services for this program will provide a valuable nucleus of members for future activities of the Somali Red Crescent. During this disaster, the Somali Government recognized the Somali Red Crescent, thus paving the way to eventual recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross and its membership in the League of Red Cross Societies. The League wrote: "We have a new example here that a relief mission can help to form a new Society!"

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

On December 27, the Ambassador authorized obligation of up to \$25,000 from the contingency fund for the purchase of drinking water cans, inland transportation of supplies, etc. At the same time, he asked that emergency food be sent in by air. On December 31, the first of 7 USAF C-130 plane loads of sorghum arrived in Mogadiscio. The last plane load arrived on January 13, completing the delivery of 100 tons of sorghum. This immediate response by the U.S. helped relieve the serious plight of the people of Somalia and strengthened U.S./Somalia relationships. Additional surface shipments and diversions of grain to Somalia were made. Transfer authorization was made for 16,000 tons of sorghum, of which 11,000 have been shipped, and for 2,167 tons of wheat to replace sorghum obtained through an exchange agreement between the U.S. and Sudan for Somalia.

In March, the Government of Somalia requested assistance from the U.S. Government due to the serious breakdown of health in the famine regions. The Ambassador declared this a separate disaster and authorized an additional \$25,000 from the contingency fund for medicine, saline solution, inland transportation and other supplies. In Washington, arrangements were made for a task force of 4 doctors and 14 corpsmen from the 463rd Troop Carrier Wing of Fort Knox to go to Somalia. Two C-130's airlifted the medical team along with two 3/4T trucks, complete with portable medical supplies and instruments for two additional mobile units. The planes also carried \$142,782 worth of drugs donated by Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, CARE, The American National Red Cross and the American pharmaceutical companies. They arrived in Somalia on April 10. On April 11, the LICROSS delegate set off with a convoy of seven trucks to carry antibiotics, vitamins, tents and powdered milk to famine areas. The medical task force was split into 3 teams--one stationed in El Bur,

another at Galcaio and the third went to Garoe. The situation in Garoe did not require continued presence of an emergency team and they returned to assist the team at Galcaio. The medical teams examined 7,149 patients in 13 days. The main diseases found were dysentery, pneumonia, bronchitis and tuberculosis--the latter being rife throughout the country. As a result of the treatments they gave, the general health situation was much improved. Before leaving, the medical teams insured that the necessary medical supplies were left in the dispensaries and hospitals.

The Embassy reported that the Somali Prime Minister thanked the team and the Ambassador for the United States having responded once again with promptness to the emergency needs of Somalia. He referred to it as an act that would be long remembered. Later in a news account he was reported to have credited the mission with the saving of thousands of lives. A doctor of Dutch nationality from the World Health Organization stated it was the best thing the United States ever did here. A Letter dated May 9 from the League of Red Cross Societies to the American National Red Cross concluded with: "We hope that the medical teams provided by your country found the experience rewarding. The service they rendered the people in the famine area of Somalia cannot be measured and on their behalf the League would express its appreciation of their unselfish and skilled aid, which they so generously and freely gave."

The League also wrote: "Messrs. Maechler and Rocco had no words enough to praise the help they received from the AID Mission. It seems that the AID chief officer in Somali, Mr. Robison, is a man of exceptional capacity who took the right decisions on the spot and saw the need to support both the League and the local Red Crescent to the hilt."

Recap of U.S. Government Assistance:

FAA Contingency Fund/Ambassador's Auth. - Dec. 1964	\$ 25,000
FAA Contingency Fund/Ambassador's Auth. - Mar. 1965	25,000
AID/Wash. - air transportation 100 tons sorghum	38,732
AID/Wash. - air transportation of medical task force, equipment and donated drugs, and expenses of the team	75,000
	<u>\$ 163,732</u>
PL 480 Food for Peace	
16,000 tons of Title II sorghum, including shipping costs	1,712,000
2,167 tons of Title II wheat, including shipping costs	245,000
40 tons of Title III NFD milk diverted by CRS	13,520
280 tons of Title III flour diverted by CRS	30,000
	<u>\$2,000,520</u>
TOTAL	\$2,164,252

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

American National Red Cross

Cash donation to LICROSS for distribution of milk	\$ 15,000
120,000 multivitamin tablets	2,835
Antibiotics donated to Red Cross by Abbot, Bristol Pfizer, Lederle, Upjohn and Wyeth, valued at	3,424
Services of one League delegate until the end of June to establish milk distribution stations in Galcaio and other areas	
	<u>21,259</u>

Church World Service

Cash donation to Somalia Mennonite Mission for tents to be used at the Galcaio hospital and for milk and vitamin distribution program.	\$ 5,000
10,000 pounds of drugs, valued at	90,022
Services of one nurse for the period from April 24 to June to help care for victims (CWS reports her unselfish service in Galcaio was greatly appreciated by the population)	
	<u>95,022</u>

Mennonite Central Committee

Provided a supply of medicine and drugs and assumed responsibility for shipping arrangements and costs; also provided medical personnel in Galcaio for two months	\$ 21,000
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Catholic Relief Services

5,500 pounds of penicillin, vitamin concentrate & absorbent cotton arranged for distribution of 280 tons of flour and diversion of milk	16,336
	<u>\$177,417</u>

Assistance Provided by Other Nations or Red Cross Societies:

Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies

Australia - cash grant	144
Canada - cash grant	7,890
Czechoslovakia - 4 tons sugar and medicaments	7,014
E. Germany - vitamins and tonics	4,622
Great Britain (B.R.C.S., War on Want, OXFAM, Save the Children) - cash	10,233
Netherlands - cash baby-food and penicillin	2,675
Norway - cash grant	1,202
South Africa - cash grant	209
Sweden - cash grant	9,150
Switzerland - cash grant	2,317
Turkey - medicaments	295
Ethiopia -	400
Ireland	700
Syria	232
USSR Red Crescent promised 140T grain, 100T barley, 30T rice, 10T powdered milk, medicines and surgical instruments	*
Upper Volta	970
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	500

\* Value not reported

Italian resident in Mogadiscio	\$ 7,000
European Economic Community - 54 cases of medicines	*
Indian Community - cash donation	2,260
<u>Governments:</u>	
USSR - 500 tons peas, 500 tons corn, 5 tons milk, medical supplies	*
West Germany - 60 tons powdered milk, 35 tons of cooking oil, 167 tons of dates; 60 hospital tents, 300 woolen blankets, equipment for ten powdered milk stations, 34 tons of vegetables and 46 cases medicine and cash	99,409
France - medical supplies	2,817
Czechoslovakia - food and medicine	50,000
Pakistan	3,100
UAR - 3,300 tons horse beans (thru WFP)	*
Sudan - 500 tons sorghum (estimated)	27,500
Syria - 400 tons grain and 350 tons of flour (estimated)	48,000
Chinese People's Republic - 1,200 tons rice, 438 cases medicine and 15-man medical unit	*
India - 1,628 lbs. medical supplies	*
Netherlands - 4,000 tins milk	*
Cameroun - cash donation	2,070
Indonesia - promised 5 tons of soy meal, 5 tons of grain	*
	<hr/>
	\$296,029

The League of Red Cross Societies decided to prolong its assistance until the end of 1965 in order to insure that milk stations continue to provide milk for the children and that fruit is distributed.

## SOUTH AFRICA

Event: Severe Drought

Date-time: Beginning late 1964 but first reported 4/24/65

Location: Parts of Ciskei and the Transkei

Damage: Reduced by about 2/3 this year's maize crop, staple diet of rural Africa.

Description of the Disaster:

The drought conditions were described by agriculturalists as the worst of the century and during the approaching winter a high incidence of malnutrition and some deaths are expected. Thousands of cattle, which are symbolic as well as real wealth to the African, have died or have had to be slaughtered. Recent rains have come too late to alleviate the situation since the approach of winter precludes the planting of another crop.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The South African Government's Department of Bantu Administration and Development in King William's Town announced on May 1 it would make available \$280,000 to Ciskeian Africans affected by the drought. The aid will be primarily used to create light employment for those affected Africans "who are unfit for the open labor market". District labor bureaus and private recruiting agencies in the Ciskei have placed hundreds of destitute Africans in employment elsewhere. The Chief Minister of the Transkei indicated that the Transkei Government would give \$280,000 out of its Emergency Reserve Fund to assist Transkei Africans affected by the drought. There are also several feeding schemes sponsored by local branches of the Red Cross Society and by the Methodist and Anglican Churches, each reaching about 600 children.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government: None

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

Church World Service - established a Disaster Fund at Ciskei \$ 5,000

SUDAN

Event: Train Wreck

Date-Time: February 27, 1965

Location: Near Port Sudan

Damage: 124 killed  
Damage to railroad property estimated at \$1,442,000

Description of the Disaster:

This was the first fatal train crash in the history of Sudan railways and the tragedy was a severe shock to Sudan.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Not reported.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

The U.S. Ambassador expressed sympathy to the Government of Sudan through the Finance Minister and offered help. The Ambassador later requested and received Washington approval to make a financial contribution to the survivors and bereaved families of the disaster victims from the contingency fund in the amount of

\$ 5,000

SUDAN

Event: Cerebrospinal Meningitis Epidemic

Date-Time: Epidemic declared May 26, 1965

Location: Khartoum Province

Damage: 2,300 cases reported from April 1 to June 5, 1965

Description of the Disaster:

The Khartoum Province Medical Officer of Health declared the province an epidemic area on May 26. Discussions between USAID personnel and Ministry of Health officials led to determination by the Charge d'Affaires on June 5 that the epidemic was a disaster of the magnitude to require outside help.

Action Taken by the Local Government and Organizations:

Declaration of epidemic and indication made of need for outside help to treat the victims.

Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government:

Purchased 1,000,000 sulfathiazole tablets, estimated to be sufficient to treat all present and anticipated victims and provide prophylaxis for those known to be exposed to the disease, cost to AID \$ 3,285

## TUNISIA

Event: Floods

Date-Time: December 31, 1964

Location: Zarzis and vicinity

Damage:      Number killed              Number homeless

                         5                              16,000

Floods swept away the possessions of most families in the Zarzis area,-- commercial and household stocks of olive oil were lost,--livestock were killed,-- roads were blocked,--electric power supply was inoperative, and fresh water supplies were endangered. The ravages of sudden floods and winds had taken their toll.

### Description of the Disaster:

Torrential rains in the Zarzis area resulted in floods said to be the worst in memory. In addition, a violent on-shore wind swept the region during December 31 and January 1. The suffering of the outlying population was particularly severe as their dwellings could not withstand the elements. The local 20-bed hospital was flooded, fuel-oil and olive oil storage tanks were inundated. Substantial losses of food resulted since stockpiling had taken place in accordance with the usual custom on the advent of Ramadan, the holy season. Eye-witness accounts tell how volumes of debris mixed with pools of oil floating on the water.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Preliminary relief operations were activated by the senior government civil representative of the District. Boats were commandeered for rescue operations. As the magnitude of the disaster became apparent, increased local assistance was provided by the Governor of the Province, the National Guard, the Police, Public Health Authorities and local representatives of national organizations such as the National Committee of Social Solidarity, the Red Crescent, the Boy Scouts and National Women's Union. Local army barracks, schools, churches and other public buildings were requisitioned. Rosters of homeless were prepared to insure adequate, fair and orderly allocation of shelter and distribution of relief supplies. As the area is almost wholly rural and comparatively primitive, refugees had to be maintained as family units for shelter and feeding purposes. One of the first tasks performed by the authorities was to disinfect the public wells and water cisterns, and other proper health measures were taken. On January, a Presidential Delegation visited the area in order to mobilize all necessary assistance on a national basis. A National Committee of Social Solidarity was appointed to administer relief measures. Supplies were shipped in from other areas as the roads were cleared and by the afternoon of January 2, the Red Crescent Society had sent 2 truckloads of food supplies and one of clothing from Tunis to supplement locally available supplies. Donations of cash, food, blankets, etc., were received from other agencies.

The U.S. Mission reported that the National Committee of Social Solidarity did not appear to have formulated a system for establishing preparedness facilities, for surveying, evaluating and determining requirements, for ascertaining immediate material resources available and for receiving, maintaining and issuing accurate, timely reports on disaster conditions and requirements. Tunisian personnel in the disaster area were competent and effective in alleviating distress. During the course of the relief operations, liaison between the Committee and other Tunisian Government Departments appeared to be adequate, but the Ministries of Public Health, National Defense and Foreign Affairs did not have representatives on the Committee.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

Based upon on-site inspection, the U.S. Ambassador responded to appeals for outside assistance by requesting that specific, needed items be flown in from U.S. sources in Europe.

3,712 blankets and misc. items, 208 comforters, 288 sleeping bags from the U.S. Army in Europe - cost of this property, some of it excess, and airlift of it to Tunisia paid by AID \$18,500

PL 480, Title III Food for Peace  
80 MT wheat-flour, bulgur, rolled wheat, cornmeal, beans, milk 12,800

\$31,300

Two pieces of earth moving equipment procured with AID Special Assistance Grant Funds helped in clearing one of the main approach roads to Zarzis.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

Diversion and distribution of Title III Food for Peace by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and Catholic Relief Services.

An excellent summary report received from the Disaster Relief Officer, USAID, Tunisia, indicated that the assistance rendered by the United States was adequate and effectively utilized; that the American Voluntary Agencies (AJJDC and CRS) made every effort to assist and coordinate their activities with the Tunisian Government and with U.S. Government personnel; that the coordination and efficiency of U.S. Government personnel in carrying out the relief operations were excellent. The Mission also reported that the aircrew and cargo-handling crew of the 322d Air Division, USAFE, were outstanding in carrying out their duties and drew notable comments from the Tunisian officials present at the unloading. The report stated that the personnel of the Army Attache in Tunisia, the U.S. Army relief team from Europe, the Social Welfare Consultant of the AJJDC, and the U.S. Information Service photographer took a highly successful and commendable part in the Zarzis Emergency Relief Operation. Local press and radio coverage of U.S. assistance was good.

Indicative of several expressions of appreciation was that of the "Deleque" of DJERBA (senior government civil representative of the district) as follows: "It is always recognized by small countries such as Tunisia, that if there is ever any need for assistance or help, no matter what the race, color, or the faith of that small country may be, the American people and the American Government are always the first and the most generous with their assistance."

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Libyan Government - cash donation of and five trucks of blankets, clothing and food	\$14,000
Soudia Arabian business man - cash donation	<u>5,600</u>
	\$19,600

## YUGOSLAVIA

Event: Series of Floods

Date: From May 9 to August 30, 1965

Locations: May 9 - Southern Serbia and Bosnia; June 12 - Osijek, Opatin, Backa, Palanka and Vukovar in Northern Serbia; August and September - Istria, Rovinj, Rabac, Maribor, Varazdin in Croatia and Slovenia.

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Dollar Damage</u>
	3	57,963	Est. 15,000	\$ 347,000,000

600,000 acres and other crops flooded

### Description of the Disaster:

Heavy rains throughout the spring and summer caused tributaries and the main stream of the Danube to rise rapidly and overflow. There was flooding along the Drava, the Rasa and Mirna Rivers. A large number of villages and planted fields were under water. In Doboj with 60,000 residents, water stood at a level of 5 feet and in Olovo with 2,500 inhabitants up to 12 feet. A report from a CARE representative in Yugoslavia stated: "The simple fact of the matter is that there's just too much water in these rivers and it's not getting lower fast enough. Osijek is an interesting example. Although on the Drava River, it lies only about nine miles from the Danube. The Delta adjacent to both rivers is now completely submerged, making a truly vast lake. You can make out the approximate confines of the rivers by the tops of trees showing above the water. Otherwise it's just a vast body of water stretching for mile upon mile. Generally it's farmland, one of the richest belts in Yugoslavia, but there are enough houses half showing to make the personal tragedy obvious in every direction." Many of the victims in the face of upcoming waters climbed to the roofs of their houses and were rescued by helicopters, while the torrents of water destroyed their belongings. Because of the continued rains the waters were slow in going down and many homes were under water for two months and were beginning to crumble.

The floods in May and June spread over more than 7½ million acres of cropland, damaging thousands of acres of corn. The crop damage was so extensive as to have an extremely serious effect on the 1965 Yugoslav agricultural outlook. Communications, bridges, roads, railway tracks and embankments, factories and warehouses were damaged.

Floods in August damaged the coal mine at Potpican, where 1,035 miners were out of work. The mine was expected to be out of production for 3 to 6 months. This mine supplies 30% of the coal output in Croatia. The Drava flooded a textile plant in Maribor putting

1,200 workers out of work and a warehouse with 100 tons of wheat was flooded.

In many areas, drinking water became unusable with an estimated 2,000 new wells needed for thousands of families that were relocated in new villages.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Yugoslavia military units played a major role in evacuation and water control. Men between the ages of 18 and 50 were recruited in the battle against the rising waters. More than 500,000 people fought against the floods for over 100 days. Rescue operations were accomplished by helicopter and motor boats. Evacuation was orderly with each person taking two bundles of clothing and bedding. Furniture and other effects were piled in the village in the square with the highest ground. Livestock was also evacuated by truck and deposited in large compounds. Evacuees were housed in military installations, in schools, public buildings and other places. Precautions were taken to prevent epidemics among the evacuees.

The central committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross provided direct assistance and organized a large program through the country. Relief workers were active from the first day. More than \$240,000 was collected for charitable purposes. The Yugoslav Red Cross appealed directly to CARE and Church World Services for food and assistance. In addition, the YRC requested funds, tents, blankets, flour, milk and vitamins in an appeal to the League of Red Cross Societies.

Federal and Republic assistance for disaster relief, for agriculture and for home reconstruction amounted to \$63,143,640.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

PL 480, Food for Peace, Title III		
CARE, 55,041 lbs of nonfat dry milk		
467,539 lbs of flour, 158,275		
lbs of oil	\$ 77,079	
CWS & LWR, 110,873 lbs of nonfat dry		
milk, 849,949 lbs of flour,		
260,830 lbs of oil	<u>135,770</u>	\$ 212,849

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

Distribution of above Food for Peace by CARE and Church World Service

CARE

1,000 blankets

3,000

CWS-LWR

Distribution of 240,349 lbs of clothing, shoes, bedsheets, valued at \$	240,350
Made emergency airlift of drugs and medicine, value not reported	
Made cash donation to World Council appeal	10,000
50 tents	5,743
Construction of 15 Prefab buildings and additional amount to be furnished for this project	30,000
	40,800

ANRC

Cash donation	10,000
Vitamin Preparations	12,500
Donation by Socotob Leaf Tobacco Co. of New York	2,000

Mennonite Central Committee

Provided assistance with new wells

\_\_\_\_\_

\$ 354,393

The U.S. Mission reported that the large amount of American food and other supplies directed by CARE and CES/LWR to the flood victims, the alertness of voluntary agency and Embassy officials, and the rapid support given by AID/W had a very favorable impact on the Yugoslav people and the Government of Yugoslavia. American willingness and ability to help seemed widely appreciated.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Gov't of India - Tea	348
Canada - cash	5,977

An Austrian Red Cross disaster relief team arrived in Yugoslavia on May 19. The team, equipped with three heavy trucks and two ambulances, was immediately dispatched to Doboij.

The League of Red Cross Societies announced the following gifts by National Societies:

Austria - food, blankets, clothing, footwear, relief kits and water purification tablets	14,000
Australia - cash grant	439
Belgium - cash grant	1,000
Great Britain - cash grant	1,400
Canada - cash grant	4,654
Denmark - 5 tons of powdered milk and 500 blankets	4,343
Finland - cash grant	1,143
France - 600 tins of multivitamin capsules	608
Germany (Dem. Rep.) - blankets and vitamins, clothing, footwear	34,743
Netherlands - 495 blankets, clothing, footwear, toilet articles	3,449
Sweden - cash grants, 500,000 multivitamin tablets, 10 tons of milk, clothing, blankets, soap and health kits	68,791
Norway - cash grant and footwear	26,956
Switzerland - 1,200 blankets	4,574

India - 300 blankets	900
New Zealand - cash grant.	439
Japan	1,000
Cambodia	139
China	4,043
Ethiopia	1,000
Lebanon	46
Liechtenstein	114
Rumania	33,900
Danish Church Services - 193,457 lbs canned meat	50,197
All other foreign organizations and individual donations	<u>34,253</u>
	\$ 298,458

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BRAZIL

Event: Floods

Date-Time: June 1965

Location: Recife, Pernambuco

Damage:

<u>Number killed</u>	<u>Number homeless</u>
16	30,000

Description of the Disaster:

Beginning May 31 and continuing until June 18 with little let-up, heavy rains which later became torrential caused floods in Recife, Pernambuco and surrounding areas. 30,000 people were temporarily evacuated from their homes. Large sections of Recife were covered by as much as four feet of water.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

A state of emergency was declared in Recife and the surrounding area. The Brazilian Government purchased rice and fish for the disaster victims and requested and received approval from USAID to use funds from the Special Title II Blocked Account to purchase corn and beans.

Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government:

Approval of use of Title II local currency equivalent in dollars	\$ 6,570
Use of additional local currency for blankets, equivalent in dollars	3,342
	<u>9,912</u>

PL 480, Title III, Food for Peace, was reported being distributed but quantities and value of the flour and milk not yet available.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

Distribution of Title III milk and flour by CRS.

USAID reported that cooperation was excellent among Sudene, Pernambuco State Government, Municipal Government, USAID and the voluntary agencies. Radio, TV, and Newspaper coverage acknowledged U.S. Government help and direct assistance.

## CHILE

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Earthquake and Dam Break

Date-Time: Sunday, March 28, 1965, at 12:35 P.M.

Location: Central valley, especially the provinces of Aconcagua, Valparaiso, Coquimbo and Santiago. The intensity of the quake was recorded at Santiago as 7; Lasentna 8-9; Temuco, San Fernando and Curico between 7-8.

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
	400	350	20,000

Damage was largely in older (adobe) houses and other buildings; there was some damage to bridges, roads, public utilities, etc., and structural damage to thousands of buildings in Santiago and Valparaiso. Principal damage on the industrial side was at Enap refinery and Enami Smelter. The water supply problem was reported as serious. Two thousand classrooms were destroyed or damaged. Hardest hit towns included El Cobre, Llay Llay, Valparaiso, Nogales, LaLigua, Ocoa, Melon. Estimated reconstruction cost was cited at \$125,000,000.

### Description of the Disaster:

This was the worst earthquake since the one that killed 5,000 people in May of 1960. It rumbled across the central provinces of earthquake-prone Chile with the epicenter of the quake near the towns of Llay Llay, Quilota and San Felipe, about 80 miles north of Santiago. The quake lasted a full minute. Since the tragedy occurred on a pleasant Sunday noon, when many of the people were out of their houses, loss of life was reduced. Homes and buildings were destroyed, cornices dropped into the streets from high buildings, water mains burst, numerous fires broke out and power lines snapped. The tremors sent thousands of persons running into the streets in panic. In Santiago, a woman was killed when she jumped from a second-floor hospital window. Another person in Santiago was trampled to death when terrified fans stampeded for exits at a race track. A number of towns in the area were severely hit, with 70-90% of the homes destroyed or made uninhabitable. The City of Valparaiso received extensive damage. In Llay Llay, almost every building was destroyed or heavily damaged. Cave-ins at a sandpit at Builota near Llay Llay trapped about 100 miners but most escaped. The worst devastation occurred in the Village of El Cobre. A 230 feet high tailings and mud dam broke over this small mining village and El Cobre was a scene of utter desolation. Only 8 villagers were known to have escaped and over 300 lives were lost. One survivor said: "It was like a gigantic wave, more than 100 feet high, made of sand, mud and water. It came on top of us, but I managed to

run to a nearby hill. When I looked over my shoulder, the avalanche had already passed and then I could not see the houses any more." It was reported that Union officials had warned the mining company many times that debris from its operations was building up against the dam. The company was reported to have told them the dam was safe.

Action Taken by the Local Government and Organizations:

The Government of Chile responded quickly and intelligently; emergency activities were well organized with the carabineros and the Army bearing the brunt of the organizational effort. The Chilean Army put into operation four water purification units in the earthquake area. (An additional water purifier was flown in from U.S. Military supplies at Panama on a loan basis.) A brigade of Chile army engineers, special rescue workers of the Government electrical company, Red Cross volunteers and Boy Scouts set immediately to work to dig out the bodies of victims of the dam break at El Cobre. A field hospital and tents donated by the U.S. after the 1960 earthquake were used to shelter the survivors and relatives of the victims. Crews worked to clear slides and repair road damage. Power, water and other public services were restored within a few days in most areas.

President Frei said that Chile would assume full responsibility for rebuilding the physical damage caused by the earthquake, but he indicated there was urgent need for some outside emergency assistance. There were only 3,000 tents available in Chile and these were all distributed. An Army clothing and equipment factory burned down two weeks prior to the earthquake causing loss of tentage and blankets and depletion of already low stocks. Therefore, outside assistance was needed for temporary shelter, blankets and clothing. President Frei said he would seek authority to issue bonds to finance a comprehensive earthquake reconstruction program--something beyond rebuilding the stricken areas to transform them into modern, prosperous communities.

Representatives of U.S. and other external assistance agencies were called in by Interior Ministry officials and after assessing their relief supplies, were assigned separate areas in which to operate and given standard procedures to avoid duplication. Actual distribution of disaster supplies was done by either the Chilean Army or carabineros or in some areas by Chilean counterparts of U.S. voluntary agencies. Shortly after U.S. assistance began arriving by U.S. Air Force and Panagra special flights, a control system for the supplies was set up, whereby the Mission received inventory reports of material received at the Chilean Army warehouse and distribution plans.

The Government of Chile engaged in large-scale procurement of relief supplies on the local market including blankets and tents. In addition, it bought out the production of certain local factories producing building materials and fixtures, blankets and tents. A newly

formed Popular Promotion Council (a social welfare and development agency located in the Presidency) assisted in mobilizing popular participation in relief activities under command of military authorities. Sparked by the Popular Promotion Council, communities all over Chile responded to the call for help and organized their own relief shipments to the affected zone, by truck caravan and train. Private industry donated relief and reconstruction supplies. Several fund raising campaigns were organized by newspapers and other private groups. Within two weeks after the disaster, the emergency requirements for food, medicine and clothing was lifted, while first priority was given to shelter materials and emergency housing. A special high-level committee composed of GOC housing officials and private businessmen was set up under the Minister of Reconstruction to plan and implement a campaign to provide temporary shelter to 17,000 low income families whose homes were destroyed or uninhabitable. By the end of May, a total of 15,189 houses had been provided or restored as temporary shelter, thus resolving over 85% of the emergency shelter problem.

The Mission reported that the cooperation between governmental authorities and the local citizenry was exemplary. Extraordinary self-help efforts were evident under the leadership of local community and social assistance groups.

As a result of the March 28, 1965 earthquake, Law 16,282 was enacted by the GOC. Its purposes are:

1. To establish a permanent system for relief and reconstruction efforts following natural disasters;
2. To ratify actions taken in the zone of the recent earthquake during the emergency period and to authorize relaxations of procedures of certain Government agencies especially those operating in housing and education; and
3. To provide for a long term development program for the region.

The law made additions to the 1965 budget to cover approximately \$28 million expected to be spent for reconstruction this year plus additional sums authorized to the Ministry of Public Works.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

A mobile health unit supplied under an AID project was in the area hit by the earthquake and was immediately made available to give assistance and treatment to the disaster victims. Personnel from the U.S. Embassy surveyed the damage. When requests were received from the Government of Chile for tents, blankets and water purifier,

the American Ambassador was able to offer specific quantities of these items. Coordination resulted in a funding allotment of \$250,000 from AID contingency funds. Estimated expenses from this fund to date are:

Purchase of 1,000 tents from DOD	\$ 28,000
Purchase of 100 bottles of tetracycline	630
Cost of tents from CINCSO in Panama	4,700
Airlift of Water Purifier and operating personnel	9,074
Operating costs of water purifier	6,000
Estimated return cost of purifier	5,000
Airlift costs for tents, medicine and donated items by CINCSO planes	88,000
by 1 Pan Am jet freighter from NY to Santiago	38,260
Airlift of SDAWS donated items	11,692
	<hr/>
	191,356
Ambassador's Fund contribution for medicines	16,000
PL 480, Title III Food for Peace	76,340
	<hr/>
	283,696

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

The voluntary agencies made an immediate and very substantial response to requests from this office and their representatives in the field. Donations made by them to date are:

ANRC

Cash donation	15,000
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CARE

1,000 cartons of Eaby Foods & Other Food & 5,400# Soap	\$18,839
3,150 blankets & 10,000 lbs. new clothing	58,808
Cash fund for reconstruction	5,000
Special appeal, amount raised to date	<u>10,000</u>
	92,647

Catholic Relief Services

2,200 blankets and 100 tents	20,345
Spent locally for blankets and roofing	14,000
Clothing and blankets from regular stocks, value not reported	<hr/>
	34,345

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service

25 tents	2,500
6,250 lbs. clothing via air	6,250
27,375 lbs. clothing via ship	25,375
1,200 blankets	4,200
250,000 vitamin tablets	<u>12,500</u>
	50,825

Church World Service

Cash donation	\$ 5,000	
1,860 blankets	8,049	
20,807 lbs. medical supplies	143,592	
1,628 lbs. clothing (LWR)	3,256	
2,578 lbs. kitchen ware, mess kits	2,359	\$ 162,256
		\$ 386,536

Donations from other U.S. Private Agencies:

Council for Latin America (pronised)	150,000
AFL-CIO - Special Fund	6,000
U.S. Railroad Unions	500
Panagra - Free airlift of CWS supplies, est. value	30,000
	\$573,036

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

UNESCO Personnel 232

Red Cross Societies:

Australia - cash grant	588
Belgium -* medical supplies	20,112
Canada (Red Cross) - cash grant	4,640
Canada (Government) - cash grant	18,560
China - cash grant	6,112
Czechoslovakia - medicaments, clothing, blankets, bedding, textiles	63,131
Ecuador - cash grant, and medicaments	6,266
Ethiopia - cash grant	400
Peru - food and clothing by air	*
Netherlands - blood plasma - medicaments, food, blankets, tents, kits	9,033
France - cash donation	14,370
Germany (Dem. Rep.) - clothing, blankets, bedding, footwear, textiles	24,963
Germany (Fed. Rep.) - cash donation	21,134
Great Britain - cash grant	163
Honduras - cash grant	754
Hungary - electrical fittings	5,328
India - blankets	635
Italy - medicaments	2,742
Lebanon - cash grant	46
Luxemburg - cash grant	463
Monaco - cash grant	480
Panama - cash grant	1,558
Poland - medicaments	6,303
Rumania - clothing	16,728
South Africa - cash grant	222
Switzerland - cash grant	46
USSR - medicaments, milk, dressings, blankets	76,350

\* Value not reported

Red Cross Societies (continued)

Thailand - cash grant	\$ 240
Uruguay - blankets	530
Yugoslavia - clothing, blankets, textiles	12,646
Colombia	2,000
Ireland	33
	<u>\$316,868</u>

The League of Red Cross Societies authorized the Chilean Red Cross to draw on stocks of clothing and blankets and tents in the League warehouse in Chile.

See under U. S. voluntary agencies for American Red Cross contribution.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Event: Forest Fire

Date-Time: April 19, 1965

Location: Central Mountains Pico Duarte District

Damage: 25,000 acres burned

Description of the Disaster:

A serious fire ranging over 25,000 acres in the central mountains of the Pico Duarte district threatened some of the finest standing timber in the country. The fire burned for four or five days.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Recruited 200 fire fighters and additional military personnel in the Dominican Republic to fight the fire. Requested fire fighting expert from the U.S.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

A U.S. Forest Service fire fighting expert was sent to the Dominican Republic under a participating agency service agreement between AID and the Forest Service for a local AID project at an estimated cost of \$2,100. The fire was gradually brought under control and while the Ambassador was authorized to use \$25,000 to provide necessary assistance, it was determined not to be necessary and no disbursements were made from the contingency fund. The results and recommendations of the U.S. Forest Service forester were given to the Dominican Government officials.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Event: Civil Strife - Civilian Population

Date-Time: April 24, 1965

Location: Centered in Santo Domingo but also caused food shortages in other areas of the Dominican Republic

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>Injured &amp; Treated</u>	<u>Mass Feeding For:</u>
	Exact number not now known. Estimated by newspapers first week of fighting - 1,000 to 2,000	22,000	Estimated at 150,000 Santo Domingo 400,000-550,000 Interior

### Description of the Disaster:

The Dominican crisis began on April 24 when one political group, supporters of Dr. Juan Bosch, seized several Santo Domingo radio stations, including the government owned stations. They were called the rebels and they soon incited street demonstrations by declaring the Government of Ronal Cabral Reed had been overthrown. Fighting with small arms and medium-size military equipment broke out. On April 28, a U.S. naval task force arrived off Santo Domingo to begin evacuation of 3,000 or more U.S. civilians in the country who wanted to leave. Savage fighting continued in the capital. Civil authorities were unable to deal with the emergency and the city soon turned into anarchy. The wounded lay where they fell unattended and the dead unburied. The President of the United States called in U.S. Forces. Initial requests for assistance concerned medical supplies, but it was soon evident that a critical food problem confronted the civilian population.

### Action Taken by Local Government or Organizations:

Since anarchy existed there was no government to take over direction of relief activities. In the early stages of the crises, the Dominican Red Cross with the cooperation of USAID and the U.S. voluntary agencies took care of the sick and wounded and made distribution of disaster relief supplies. On May 3, a Resolution was adopted by the Organization of American States appealing to all member states to place at the disposal of the General Secretariat of the OAS food, medicines, medical supplies and trained medical personnel. As a result of the resolution, a Dominican Relief Operation Coordination Center was set up in Washington, D.C., under the direction of Charles P. Miller. A three-man OAS team was sent to Santo Domingo on May 6 to assess relief requirements and on May 9, Dr. John McAdams of OAS arrived in Santo Domingo to direct civilian relief operations in the Dominican Republic, which had been assumed by the OAS. He was assisted by OAS personnel. Relief food and other supplies were placed under the direction of OAS and in this way multilateral assistance was coordinated. The response to the OAS resolution by member states was a splendid example of international cooperation.

Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government:

Appeals from the U.S. Embassy for medical assistance were made under the civil strife portion of the disaster relief authority. The Ambassador's fund of \$25,000 was earmarked for drugs and medicine obtained from the DOD task force. As the scope of the civil strife spread, all stocks of Title III Food for Peace (estimated at 6,809,000 pounds) which were on hand in Santo Domingo were taken over by the U.S. Ambassador and placed under the supervision of USAID for distribution through the U.S. registered voluntary agencies and other qualified recipients. Additional quantities of Title III and Title II Food for Peace were ordered and delivered expeditiously. When it became apparent that additional funding would be needed to provide civilian relief supplies, services, equipment and personnel, and air and sea transportation, an FAA contingency fund was established in the amount of \$3,375,000. Expenditures from that fund to the end of June were estimated as follows:

By the Ambassador for medicine and drugs		\$ 25,000
By the U.S. Military		
Medical Package - to treat 1,000 casualties for 20 days	\$ 10,000	
Medical Team	23,759	
Garbage and Trash Disposal	61,600	
Surgical instruments, supplies and medicines	19,009	
Transportation instruments, supplies, medical team from U.S.	4,750	
Repair two U.S. Navy ships damaged unloading oil	27,000	
300,000 pounds of flour	<u>21,000</u>	257,118
(The U.S. Marines established a 60-bed hospital near Hotel Embajador, the U.S. Army established a 100-bed hospital and the U.S. Air Force a 30-bed hospital at San Isidro, to treat, primarily, civilian casualties. 5,000,000 pounds of food were distributed from military distribution centers. The U.S. Navy guaranteed safe passage and protection for commercial ships carrying food and relief supplies to the Dominican Republic.)		
Other costs from AID Disaster Relief Fund:		
Black Oil for Santo Domingo electric plants, including transportation. (Repayment from light company or customers expected.)	267,000	
Shipping charges for 9,200 tons of Title IV rice	210,000	
250 gallons Cygon insecticide to combat fly infestation	5,065	
100 cylinders of liquid chlorine	5,050	
Transportation and packaging costs for 9 refrigerators	302	
Travel Expenses	8,400	
Purchase of 2,250 tons of feed, including transportation	<u>316,000</u>	811,817
Special Allotment provided to OAS as U.S. portion of costs of the OAS special emergency relief operations		<u>1,093,935</u>
Fund provided by U.S., including 3.2 million counterpart funds generated under previous AID loan, to pay for salaries of Dominican Republic government workers and for other essential governmental expenses, under OAS supervision.		132,674
		<u>13,200,000</u>
		<u>14,426,609</u>
PL 480 Food for Peace (milk, beans, bulgur, cornmeal, oil, flour, corn)		
Title II - 17,059 tons, including transportation	3,121,860	
Title III - 9,183 tons, including transportation	<u>2,384,000</u>	5,505,850
		<u>\$19,932,459</u>
Additional Cost to AID Contingency Fund		
Repair of 2 Naval Aircraft damaged during emergency		13,293
Expenses Alcoa Steamship Company		5,388

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Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies & Other U.S. Help Through OAS:

Catholic Relief Services, CARE and Church World Service representatives remained in or returned immediately to Santo Domingo to carry out food distribution and other disaster relief activities and to carry on regular programs and to assist the OAS. CRS sent in two additional personnel. CARE used three of its warehouses as principal storage and distribution centers. CWS sent another person to review and assist in total needs. Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service provided continuing service to needy people in the area outside Santo Domingo proper and its representative also aided in the operation of the warehouses in Santo Domingo.

Church World Service

60,000 lbs of split beans (not PL 480), estimated value	\$6,400	
19,000 lbs of canned meat (includes that purchased with \$1,000 donation by Morris Cafritz Foundation to CWS through Pan American Union).	4,900	
1,000 packages of Gelfoam for surgical uses	<u>13,740</u>	\$ 25,040

Records are incomplete on assistance provided by voluntary agencies.

American National Red Cross

Sent experienced disaster relief advisers during the early, most critical period and provided the following:

Ovaltine and Special Food	4,900	
204 sets crutches	428	
500 units gamma globulin; smallpox vaccine	740	
10,000 syringes and 50,000 needles	2,360	
Pharmaceuticals, vitamins, comfort kits, Red Cross flage	6,455	
Protein Powder	525	
12 portable 2-way radios and batteries	<u>1,382</u>	16,790

Pfizer Company - donation of antibiotics, including transp.

4,830  
\$ 46,660

The following items and services were donated but no value reported:

Wyeth Lab - antibiotic medicine

General Aniline Company - 3,100 plates of X-Ray Film (through OAS)

Burroughs Wellcome Company - 2,500 doses of anectine (through OAS)

Dominican citizens in U.S. - 25 lbs medical supplies and 3,650 lbs of supplies (through OAS: CARE assisted in packing and shipping).

Hudson sprayers (through OAS) and shipped on space available from Ft. Bragg.

9 Refrigerators (through OAS)

Dr. Jonathan Williams organized a team of 4 American doctors and 5 nurses who spent a week in the Dominican Republic.

Pan American Airways provided OAS airlift of both relief personnel and supplies.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Argentina - 8 doctors and medicines.

Brazil - 1500 kilos of powdered milk, medicines.

Chile - 150,000 typhoid vaccines, 5,000 misc. vaccine, 5,000 diphtheria vaccines and 50 bottles of sedatives.

Colombia - 9,000 pounds of medicine and vaccines, plus food, clothing and cigarettes for a total of 7 tons in one shipment; 14 tons of flour, rice and canned food in another shipment. The 2,000 gallons of fuel oil for the second shipment was donated by Eco Petrol and Esso Colombiana.

Guatemala - 5 tons of medical supplies, including 15,000 smallpox vaccines, 15,000 doses of typhoid vaccine, antibiotics and antiparasites; 4,500 lbs of beans, 4,250 lbs of rice and 600 lbs of coffee. Also sent 3 doctors but these returned as medical service at the time was sufficient.

Mexico - Several tons of food and 176 lbs of medicine by air. A sea shipment was made of 500 tons of rice and corn; 500 tons of beans and other foodstuffs.

Peru - 16,000 cans of fish shipped by air.

Panama - 5 volunteer nurses; 30,000 pounds of potatoes.

Uruguay - Food and medicine valued at 200,000 Uruguayan pesos.

Venezuela - 7 tons of food and medicine and 13 doctors and nurses in one plane-load; 10,000 kilograms of rice and other food and 2,000 kilograms of medicine in another.

OAS - sponsored medical team from U.S. consisting of 4 doctors and 1 nurse.

International Red Cross - sent Delegate General from Latin America on 5/14, who was instrumental in cease fire negotiations.

Bolivia - offered doctors but they were not needed at the time.

Costa Rica - Expected to make shipment of food.

Values were not reported on the above contributions.

## EL SALVADOR

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Earthquake

Date-Time: Monday, May 3, 1965, at 4:02 A.M. followed by two other strong tremors at 9:02 and at Noon. Intensity grades 7.5 to 8 Mercalli Scale.\*

Location: San Salvador and vicinity

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Affected</u>
	110	48,000	1,138	90,582

Damage in San Salvador from light to moderate. An estimated 400 buildings were severely damaged and thousands in San Salvador and vicinity were lightly damaged. The Ministry of Agriculture Building had to be condemned. Also, the American Embassy and residence of the Ambassador sustained considerable damage. The airport was damaged and only prop planes could be used in bringing in disaster relief supplies. Sizeable numbers of industrial and commercial buildings were damaged; the recently built Intercontinental Hotel, sustained considerable damage. Estimated dollar damage - \$35-50 million.

### Description of the Disaster:

On May 3 a severe earthquake jolted San Salvador and vicinity, following 3 months of intermittent tremors. It occurred principally over a fault line running through part of the north central section of the City of San Salvador and extended eastward to Lake Ilopango and west to the Volcano of San Salvador. Hardest hit were the towns of San Marcos and Santo Tomas, Hwyopango, Soyapango and Apulo, all of which were temporarily evacuated. By far the main damage, though not dramatic, and in fact sometimes hardly visible, was to the small, one, two and three room dwellings. These were scattered through the affected area and hidden in ravines, arroyos and in tiny communities off the main highway. Most of the houses were occupied by the very poor people. These houses are usually constructed with heavy clay tile roofs, supported only by light poles and walls. The walls are made of so-called "wattle and daub" construction, mud plastered over woven branches with a smooth mud and cement surface. When the severe shakes occurred the heavy roofs fell upon the people. Thousands of homeless had to be evacuated and they had to live under difficult conditions in makeshift shelters scattered throughout the city and its fringe areas, until campsites could be erected by El Salvadorean Army personnel with the help of the U.S.

\*("Strong, general alarm and some panic; people run outdoors, moveable objects overturn; poorly built structures severely damaged; walls of well-built buildings crack.")

Action Taken by Local Government:

The GOES ordered evacuation of the towns after several strong shocks had occurred. To prevent fires and flooding in the event of damage to the power and water systems, electric power, water and telephones were cut off temporarily in San Salvador. The GOES was in full control of the situation. A state of national emergency was declared for San Salvador and vicinity. The initial performance in caring for the sick and injured was good. National resources were not adequate to provide shelter and to feed the homeless. The GOES with the assistance of U.S. military personnel set up four tent camps on the outskirts of San Salvador in which some 7,000 homeless persons were housed. They were fed from field kitchens operated by the GOES military and using U.S. Food for Peace provided by Catholic Relief Services to supplement other foods provided by the GOES, principally sugar, salt, beans and rice which were not available from U.S. supplies. Other displaced persons who needed shelter were provided with small temporary shelters of galvanized iron roofing mounted on wooden framing which the GOES made available. There were 1,483 of these which provided housing for 8,000 people. Others who were unable to occupy their damaged homes moved in with relatives and friends. A number of the affected persons have succeeded, with their own resources, in rebuilding damaged homes or constructing new dwellings on the original sites. Appeals for cash sponsored by two local newspapers and a television station received generous responses. Local medical personnel worked with the U.S. personnel who commented on the spirit of international cooperation and on the efficiency in evidence there.

In connection with a long-range feeding program in which the United States has agreed to furnish 4,005 metric tons of Food for Peace, the GOES will provide \$120,000 to defray the administrative costs. In addition to individual self-help projects, able bodied persons in families being fed under this program will work on the reconstruction of schools, public buildings, homes, roads, etc.

The GOES is in the process of building 3,000 houses (for an average of six persons each) defraying the cost from its own resources.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

Based upon urgent reports and requests from the GOES to the U.S. Ambassador, a team of U.S. military personnel consisting of medics, sanitary engineers and logistics personnel were promptly despatched from CINCSO at Panama to San Salvador with more than 400 pounds of critical medical supplies. U.S. military medical personnel immediately undertook treatment of the sick and injured. By 6:30 A.M. on May 5, four C-130's from CINCSO had arrived at the Ilopango Airport with additional equipment and supplies. The El Salvador Army and relief committee with the help of the U.S. selected two camp sites for the homeless approximately 2 miles from the airport and moved equipment and supplies out to these sites as they arrived. Three U.S. Army field kitchens were erected,

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capable of feeding 6,000 persons per meal. Setting up of tents and field kitchens took until after dark on May 5; on May 6, the camp sites were ready for thousands of homeless. By May 7, more than 20 flights by U.S. military forces from CINCSO had delivered 540,144 pounds of urgently needed supplies and personnel (including some supplies and equipment donated by Great Britain and transported from Honduras to San Salvador). In all there were 87 U.S. military personnel including 24 Army cooks. On May 6, an immunization center was set up to administer typhoid inoculations by U.S. Army doctors and medical corpsmen and local medical personnel. Three Peace Corps volunteers aided with feeding the homeless and caring for infants and small children being inoculated. U.S. Mission personnel prepared emergency estimates on the need for food, medicine and housing and acted as liaison between various agencies which were distributing food and medical supplies. They also assisted the Ministry of Health in establishing an emergency medical relief plan.

Cost of above military supplies was approximately \$143,000	
and air transportation \$148,500 - total reimbursable from AID	\$ 291,500
Alliance for Progress Grant, earthquake reconstruction program	2,000,000
Technical Assistance Grant from AID	300,000
PL 480 Food for Peace, Title III - 378,000 lbs of milk, cornmeal, flour, wheat and bulgur	34,000
Approval of PL 480 Food for Peace, Title II, Feeding Program for 4,005 metric tons of flour, cornmeal, bulgur, oil and milk	818,000
This program proposes to feed 40,000 people for the first three months, 30,000 during the first six months, 20,000 during nine months and 10,000 for 12 months.	
Total USG	<u>\$3,443,500</u>

The U.S. Mission reported that U.S. assistance was gratefully received; that press and TV coverage was widespread and covered in a favorable manner the humanitarian activities of the U.S. Government and voluntary agencies.

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

Catholic Relief Services

2,000 blankets and 1,658 lbs of medicine	\$ 39,309	
Estimated value of free airlift obtained by CRS from Pan Am, National and Eastern AL	<u>2,700</u>	42,009
Distribution of 378,000 lbs of Food for Peace		

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service

12,500 lbs of clothing and 20 tents		13,760
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El Salvadorean Community in San Francisco

10,000 lbs supplies, shipped by Pan Am on donated space available basis.		10,000
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Salvadorean Embassy reported receiving private donations from U.S. citizens amounting to 838 lbs of canned food and clothing. Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service arranged through Delta Air Lines and Pan American Airways for flying their contributions and those of the Salvadorean Embassy. No estimate of value of donated air space.

\$ 1,000

\$ 66,769

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Great Britain sent in equipment and supplies, amount and value not reported

Red Cross Societies:

Germany - Federal Republic - cash grant

270

Guatemala - medicaments, food, plastic tents, 1 ambulance and a medical team for 7 days

2,000

Nicaragua - medicaments, food and tents

745

\$ 3,015

Although the Mission was unable to give amounts and values, it reported that generous amounts of relief supplies, chiefly food, came from neighboring Central American countries as well as Mexico and Venezuela.

PANAMA

Event: Fire

Date-Time: February 5, 1965

Location: Panama City

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Injured</u>
	1,000	18

10 tenement buildings, nine in the Plaza Amador area, and one in a separate fire in the Igenio sector on the outskirts of the city, were destroyed.

Description of the Disaster:

The fire in the Plaza Amador broke out at 9:17 P.M. and it was an hour and 17 minutes before firemen were able to bring it under control. No one knew for certain how the fire started; there was indescribable confusion. Tenants hurled their belongings over the balconies but saved very little. That which was not ruined was picked up by looters. The fire was an especially heavy blow because many of those who had been burned out in the October 1964 fire had moved in with relatives or friends and were again struck by disaster.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Panama Red Cross went into action immediately. Fire victims reported to the Santa Rita playground for temporary shelter. President Marco A. Robles, accompanied by other officials, went promptly to the disaster scene to organize relief efforts.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

At the request of the Government of Panama and confirmation of the need by the Panama Red Cross, the U.S. Army set up a tent city and appropriate medical facilities to minister to the needs of the homeless. Cost of this assistance charged to AID contingency funds amounted to ..... \$ 4,418

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

None reported

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None reported

CEYLON

Event: Cyclone and Tidal Wave

Date-Time: Tuesday, December 22, 1964

Location: Trincomalee through Padaviya and Vavuniya to Mannar on West Coast

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>Houses Destroyed or Damaged</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Needing Mass Feeding</u>
	206	Estimated 100,000 initially*	65,590	Not known	280,000

\* In most cases the homes were primitive dwellings that were reerected within a matter of days

A large amount of government and private property was destroyed or damaged. Government losses included buildings, roads, naval craft, vehicles, food stocks, boats, official installations, telephone, telegraph and electric lines. About 4 miles of track on the railway line between Mannar and Murunkan were washed away, and the causeway connecting Mannar with the mainland was breached in six places. The Ceylon-India railway ferry service was halted until as late as June 1965 by damage to the two Government of India-owned ferry boats and to the railroad lines in Ceylon and India. Government food stocks (primarily rice) at Trincomalee and Kinniya were destroyed. Private losses included houses, factories, paddy crops, tea and other plantation produce, motor vehicles, cattle, fishing craft and equipment and personal belongings. 6,300 acres of paddy fields in the Mannar, Jaffna and Vavuniya Districts were rendered saline by the tidal waves. A major part of the fishing fleet operating out of Jaffna and Mannar was destroyed. In Trincomalee virtually all the barges upon which port operations depend were sunk or driven aground and the port was crippled for over a month. One million pounds of tea on-board the barges awaiting export at Trincomalee, valued at \$500,000 dollars, were sunk and totally lost; another million pounds suffered damage. Total estimated dollar property damage was \$37,300,000.

Description of the Disaster:

The 100-mile per hour cyclone which swept the northern portion of the island from East to West was followed by two tidal waves, and was the worst disaster to hit Ceylon in 100 years. Although information from weather satellite Tiros warning of the coming storm had been radioed to Ceylon 36 hours previously by the United States, little or no action appears to have been taken. Almost 200 fishermen who were fishing in the sheltered sea to the north of Mannar perished during the storm. Only a few deaths occurred on land. The damage to human life and physical property was much less in the area north of the east-west path of the cyclone. About 65,000 families, or roughly 400,000 persons, suffered loss and damage. Their houses were partially or completely blown away, their food reserves destroyed, and their crops ruined.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

No new organizations or institutions were set up to provide disaster relief. Contributions to the Government's Cyclone Relief Fund provided a total of \$390,000 for government relief operations. Contributions in kind, valued at \$471,875 (mostly from foreign countries) were also at the Government's disposal. The funds and supplies distributed by the Government were channelled through the Government Agents in the several districts affected by the cyclone. In the period immediately following the disaster, dry rations were issued to thousands of families, many of whom were temporarily housed in schools and other government buildings.

Polluted wells were pumped dry and chlorinated, and teams of government doctors, assisted by volunteers, were sent to inoculate the population against typhoid. Action was speedily taken to reopen the main roads, restore damaged electricity facilities. Public buildings and some houses were re-roofed with available materials and arrangements made to send large supplies of roofing tiles and sheets and palm thatch to the affected areas. The Ceylon Army Engineers took on the job of rebuilding the Mannar causeway and also assisted the Ceylon Government Railway in repairing damage to the track and lines near Mannar. The Army Pioneers (a reserve labor battalion) was used in clearing roads, etc.

In addition to the Ceylon Red Cross Society, many private organizations made a large-scale outpouring of cash, food, clothing, etc., which in some cases was turned over to the Government for distribution. In other cases, particularly the larger volunteer groups, relief projects were set up and administered by the voluntary agencies. The Catholic Church, for example, immediately undertook, with the help of volunteers from other parts of the island, to provide emergency shelter to people in Trincomalee who had lost their homes; this gave way later to drives which received substantial response. These funds were turned over to the Ceylon Red Cross and the Government Cyclone Relief Fund, and were disbursed directly to disaster victims or held to finance special projects.

Some of the local relief operations were quickly and efficiently done; others lacked coordination and in some instances operations bogged down as a result of lack of centralized planning or scheme of priorities. Some duplication of effort and waste resulted. Some localities reportedly received more than needed, while others went without.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

12 sets of self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (Scuba) with 2 compressors, accompanied by a two-man U.S. Navy team who spent 2 weeks in Ceylon demonstrating and training Ceylon Navy personnel in salvage work.

Cost of equipment and freight charges	\$14,097	
Transportation and per diem of USN team	2,986	
Bills received in Wash., re replacement, repair of equipment, transportation of Navy team, etc.	<u>7,427</u>	\$ 24,510

Drugs and medical supplies donated by USS Valcour at time of official visit, (800 pounds), value not reported

196 steel folding beds, including transportation	\$ 510
Printing of leaflets in connection with distribution of Food for Peace	2,049
40,000 rupees released from 1957-58 flood relief, equivalent in dollars	8,390
Estimated air transp. cost for donated drugs	<u>16,666</u>
	52,125
Title III - 81,864 lbs of milkpowder	\$15,800
328,700 lbs of flour	<u>11,076</u>
	<u>26,876</u>
	\$ 79,001

The Mission reported that the assistance in clearing Trincomalee harbor and in training Ceylonese Navy personnel in the use of the underwater equipment was the most appreciated, and that the hard and successful work of the two U.S. Navy men met with unqualified praise. A Ceylon newspaper reported that the Commodore of the Royal Ceylon expressed appreciation of what he termed "the speed of fulfillment of this assistance and that in my view, this is the finest form of assistance that has been made to us. We are most deeply and sincerely grateful."

From a U.S. Information Service report: "Alertness on the part of the Ambassador and his officers and immediate fast action in Washington ensured that the U.S. Government was the first to offer aid to the highest Government of Ceylon officials for the cyclone victims. This first offer received prompt publicity in the press and government radio." The Mission reported: "There is no question that the U.S. assistance, governmental and private, which was promptly offered and supplied was appreciated in Government circles, by recipients and among the public generally...The message from the Secretary...was the first to reach the Prime Minister."

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

CARE - Diversion and distribution of Title III flour and milk	
Cash donation	\$ 4,400
Vitamins, sulfathalidine, anacin	49,331
Tetracycline donated by Pfizer, Inc., thru CARE	16,160
Housing Project *17,000 rupees-dollar equiv.	<u>3,593</u>
	\$ 73,484

(\*CARE has collaborated with the Government Agent, Mannar, in developing a project for the resettlement of several villages in the Mannar District that were destroyed by the cyclone. The scheme will involve building of houses, sinking of wells, etc. An estimated one-half of the total estimated cost of 70,000 rupees to be provided by the U.S. Government through transfer of rupees from 1957-58 flood relief fund; 17,000 from CARE's own funds and remaining 13,000 rupees from the local Lion's Club and American Women's Association.)

Church World Service - Penicillin and Bicillin	\$49,074
Clothing donated by crew of USS Valcour - no value reported	
American Women's Assoc. in Ceylon donated clothing and medical supplies and made cash donation of	<u>1,000</u>
	123,558

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Donations from Governments:

Australia - Cash donation	\$44,351
Burma - rice and cash donation \$210	10,089
Canada - Fishing nets (through League of Red Cross Societies)	18,392
Denmark - Fishing nets (Denmark Red Cross shared in this)	4,204
France - Cash donation and 3,000 tons of flour (no value given)	
Germany (Federal Republic) - Cash donation, nylon nets, drugs, donations from German citizens	38,933
Germany (Democratic Republic) - Road roller	7,357
Ghana - Cash donation	2,802
India - Drugs, textiles, mangalore, tiles, private donations	20,245
Indonesia - Cement and drugs	1,786
Israel - Drugs and vitamins	3,363
Italy - Food, clothing, drugs, flour and donations by Fiat Co.	32,949
Japan - Cash donation & contributions by Japanese companies	13,986
Maldivians - Cash donation	2,102
Netherlands - Baby food and blankets	1,629
Pakistan - Cloth and medicines	5,255
Thailand - Rice and sugar	3,889
Singapore - Cash donations from residents	315
United Kingdom - 200 tents, drugs, donations by U.K. residents, milk, food, Freedom from Hunger contributions	188,803
USSR - Cement, timber, window glass, medicaments, foods, blankets, textiles	<u>11,400</u>

\$ 411,855

Carried forward	\$ 411,855
Donations by Red Cross Societies:	
People's Republic of China	6,305
Czechoslovakia - clothing and medicines	6,280
Germany (Dem. Rep.) - clothing, blankets, tennish shoes, first aid station, tents, medical supplies	28,522
India - clothing	1,620
Italy - rice, sugar, flour, medicines	860
United Kingdom (from Save the Children Fund) - milk foods	5,603
USSR - milk, sugar, blankets, clothing, medicines	1,085
Democratic Republic of Vietnam - cash donation	1,733
	<u>463,863</u>

The major countries in both the West and Communist world moved quickly to offer assistance to the Government of Ceylon. The total British contribution, including funds raised by personal donations, was a large one, reflecting the long-standing close governmental, economic and personal ties between England and Ceylon.

## GREECE

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Earthquakes

Date-Time: Monday, April 5, 1965, 5:13 A.M.  
Wednesday, March 31, 1965  
Tuesday, March 9, 1965

Location: April 5 - Central Peloponnesus area, Provinces of Ilias, Arcadia and Messinia  
March 31 - Central Greece, Patras, Corinth, Agrinion  
March 9 - Islands of Alonisos and Skopelos

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
April 5	33	30,000	230
March 31	4	thousands	22
March 9	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
	38		253

The three provinces of Ilias, Arcadia and Messinia reported more than 88 villages suffering from the effects of the April 5 earthquake. Four villages were reported completely destroyed with damage running as high as 70% to 80% in numerous others. Megalopolis and two nearby villages were among those hit the hardest. In the April 5 earthquake, 1,700 houses were destroyed, 900 seriously damaged and 7,200 uninhabitable; March 31 - 1,450 homes were damaged or destroyed; March 9 - 85% of the buildings on the Islands of Alonisos and Skopelos were destroyed or damaged to the point of being condemned. From the April 5 earthquake, five schools and two churches were destroyed and an additional 20 schools and 4 churches were damaged beyond repair. No dollar damage reported as yet.

### Description of the Disaster:

On April 5, a violent, rolling earthquake struck the central Peloponnesus area. Megalopolis was hard hit and the population of 2,507 was in panic. Athens, however slept through the shock undisturbed although the capital had felt two lighter tremors the previous week. Previous smaller yet destructive earthquakes, especially those of March 31 and March 9, repeatedly panicked the people, driving them from their homes to spend the nights in the streets, public squares and open fields. Large cracks were opened in the ground and landslides were reported. Some villages were expected to be relocated due to the threat of further landslides. In one instance a small tremor brought down the roof and one wall of a church only ten minutes before a funeral service was to be conducted for 10 of the dead victims. The victims were in a score of villages in the Megalopolis area, 100 miles southwest

of Athens. They were caught in the wreckage of collapsing houses as they slept. Fifty of the injured were in serious condition and thousands wandered dazed through the ruins. Many of the villages were cut off from all communication. Although homes lay in ruins in villages near the famed museum at Olympia, the Archaeological Center there was reported intact.

The worst previous recent earthquake in Greece was in 1953 in the Ionian Islands. Hundreds were killed and thousands made homeless.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

Ambassador's Authority from FAA Contingency Fund

Donation to Greek Red Cross	\$10,000
Supplies & assistance by USAFEUR	9,000
Supplies & assistance by USAFE	<u>6,000</u>
	\$25,000

Transportation assistance for distribution of CARE food packages was provided by U.S. Air Force trucks.

The Government of Greece was unable to provide shelter for 10,000 of the 30,000 homeless victims and requested 1,000 tents from the U.S. Ambassador. 1,000 tents were purchased from DOD war reserve stocks at \$23.00 each.

\$23,000

Due to the desperate need for shelter, it was requested that these tents be airlifted, but air transport problems had to be overcome. No regularly scheduled commercial planes could be obtained on the East Coast--MATS could not handle any additional air shipments--Pan American Airways was on strike--and all air services were operating at capacity. David S. Paulsen of MR/RTD recommended that an appeal be made by Assistant Secretary of State for NESAs and the Special Assistant to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Labor Affairs to Pan Am and Union officials for a 'mercy flight'. The appeal was successful and approval received for one jet air freighter to take the tents to Greece. Mr. Paulsen and the DOD Supply Agency Warehouse personnel worked over the weekend to get the tents to Kennedy Airport and assure the departure of the plane on Sunday, April 11. The Minister of Social Welfare, Zorbas, was on hand to welcome the cargo of tents on April 12. He expressed the gratitude of the Greek people and Government to the American people for their swift and generous response to the Greek appeal for aid. Cost involved for this airlift follows; also costs for TWA with balance of tent material and Red Cross blankets:

Pan Am jet freighter (85,000 lbs)	33,955	
TWA (11,620 lbs)	<u>7,437</u>	41,392
		<u>89,392</u>

Food for Peace - Title III - 300,000 pound flour  
 74,000 # cornmeal  
 113,960 # oil

10,200

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

Church World Service		
1,200 bales (120,000 lbs) clothing, Estimated value		\$120,000
Medical and first aid supplies		
CARE - distributed 9,500 CARE packages		
Also planned to send 2,500 children's jackets		\$ 15,000
and 1,000 pair slacks		1,800
ANRC - 1,000 blankets		3,250
Pan Arcadian Association in U.S.		
Fund raising appeal for		25,000
GAPA (a Greek association in U.S.)		1,000
		<hr/>
		\$166,050

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

World Council of Churches contributed to Greek Red Cross		3,350
Also World Council of Churches made an appeal for funds for rehabilitation, which was fully covered by Britain, Germany and Holland.		20,000

Red Cross Societies:

Australian Red Cross	Cash grant	558
British Red Cross in con- junction with British Govt. & Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	135 tents	29,559
Bulgarian Red Cross	764 lbs. medicaments	4,329
Canadian Red Cross	Cash grant	6,951
Canadian Red Cross on behalf of Canadian Govt.	Cash grant	9,268
Danish Red Cross	Cash grant	7,275
Ethiopian Red Cross	Cash grant	400
Finnish Red Cross	20 tents	1,247
French Red Cross	Cash grant	2,053
German Federal Republic Red Cross	Cash grant	6,314
Indian Red Cross	16 tents	1,054
Italian Red Cross	15 large tents	8,034
Lebanese Red Cross	Cash grant	46
Monacan Red Cross	Cash grant	410
Netherlands Red Cross	10 large tents	1,317

Carried forward	\$102,165
New Zealand Red Cross - cash grant	703
Polish Red Cross - 9 tents	2,010
South African Red Cross - cash grant	281
Swedish Red Cross - cash grant	10,118
Swedish Red Cross on behalf of Swedish Gov't - cash grant	9,766
Swiss Red Cross in conjunction with Swiss Gov't - cash grant	11,585
Yugoslav Red Cross - 120 tents and 400 blankets	27,016
Irish Red Cross - cash and food	702
Italian Red Cross - tents	8,064
Thailand Red Cross - cash	240
	<u>\$172,650</u>

Valuable cargo space in planes of 11 airlines was donated to Red Cross at the height of the Easter holiday traffic rush to airlift some 25 tons of relief supplies.



## EAST PAKISTAN

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Cyclone and Tidal Bore

Date-Time: May 11, 1965

Location: Coastal portion of Barisal District and its four sub-divisions of Bhola, Pirojpur, Patuakhali and Bagerhat; other areas along the coast of Noakhali, the offshore islands, and parts of Khulna. The two most affected counties were Char Madras and Hajaringanj.

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>Missing Believed Dead</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>	<u>Total No. Affected</u>
	16,000	Over 20,000	1,000,000	Up to 10,000,000

It was estimated that well over 1,000,000 homes were destroyed (structures of bamboo and thatch or flimsy wood and tin). Hundreds of villages were washed away, crops and food supplies were ruined, thousands of wells were contaminated and drinking water became a serious problem, and most of the livestock in the affected areas were killed. Number of cattle estimated killed - 242,855.

### Description of the Disaster:

Twin disasters struck East Pakistan with frightening fury during the month of May. The cyclonic storm set off a tidal bore (equivalent to a tidal wave), which spilled millions of tons of salt water over the coastal areas of the country adjacent to the Bay of Bengal. The tidal bore swept inland 15 miles, polluting or destroying land, crops and water. Reports indicate that this was the worst cyclonic storm since 1926, affecting 8 of Pakistan's 17 districts. In the area of the tidal bore, where damage was most serious, there was complete destruction of buildings, homes, personal property and potable water. It was a scene of utter desolation. Untold thousands had no food, water, clothing or shelter. Many were in shock from deaths of families and neighbors, and from exposure in open fields to sea water, rain and high, shrieking winds for from six to eight hours. The extent of the damage did not become clear until more than a week after the storm had hit. Outbreaks of typhoid and cholera were reported in the wake of the disaster.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Government of East Pakistan was unable to assess the extent of the damage and need for outside disaster relief assistance until almost two weeks after the disaster, and help for the disaster victims, except that available locally, was delayed. In the meantime, the East Pakistan Red Cross took the following steps: (1) Established a disaster relief warehouse at Barisal, to supply an estimated 28 distribution centers set up in the most seriously affected areas of Barisal and Patuakhali. (2) Organized secondary distribution points which were manned through the

voluntary efforts of local government officials, medical personnel and others. Additional staff were supplied by U.S. voluntary agencies (CARE, Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service), all of which cooperated closely with the East Pakistan Provincial Red Cross Branch. The Governor of East Pakistan went to Barisal to personally supervise the relief program. Since many of the areas were accessible only by boat, six steamers were made available by the Government for the movement of relief supplies. Other private launches joined in the effort, making regular trips between Dacca, Barisal and the distribution centers carrying necessary disaster-type supplies and food. The victims received rice, wheat, a piece of cloth, multi-vitamins and water purification tablets. Milk was distributed to children through the age of 14, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

Immediate cash donation by the U.S. Ambassador from the contingency funds, in rupees, equivalent in dollars	\$ 25,000
2,184,000 counterpart rupees accumulated in Pakistan were used for the replacement of tube wells and purchase of cloth and yarn, equivalent in dollars	520,000
2,925,000 water purification tablets purchased by AID from Public Health Service and Abbott Lab	2,322
11,700 plastic syringes purchased from Dept. of Defense	702
Airlift costs, commercial and MATs, for above items. Also donated goods from ANRC, CARE and CRS were shipped by AID - estimated	5,997 \$ 554,021
PL 480, Food for Peace, Title II - 63,000 metric tons of wheat and 1,440 MT nonfat dry milk, market value including shipping costs	6,768,000 \$7,322,021
Grant of local currency to reconstruct public buildings, community centers and schools	2,000,000 \$9,322,021

Construction will be of brick, reinforced with concrete pillars and with cement roofs, a type most likely to resist future cyclones and tidal waves while also affording shelter.

The U.S. Ambassador reported receiving the following message from East Pakistan Finance Minister Shoaib on June 4: "The President has directed me to thank you and your officers particularly in USAID and through you to thank your government most warmly for the prompt and generous assistance in the shape of food and other commodities as well as funds agreed upon by your government in connection with relief and rehabilitation measures consequent upon the recent cyclone in East Pakistan."

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

American National Red Cross	\$10,000	
Cash donation	4,800	
120,000 hypodermic needles	3,864	
Vitamins	4,180	
Truck		
11,368 suits of children's underwear and 10,000 sweatshirts, donated by American Red Cross Youth, which were in warehouse of LICROSS in Beirut, Lebanon, sent there last December to be held in reserve for distribution in time of disasters.	<u>16,100</u>	\$ 38,944
Church World Service		
1,140,000 water purification tablets	1,728	
Wyeth donation through CWS of 28,000 doses of cholera and 200,000 doses of typhoid vaccine	142,000	
BOAC and Pakistan Airways donated free airlift of above items to CWS, valued at	<u>3,300</u>	147,028
Catholic Relief Services		
1,020,000 water purification tablets		705
CARE		
3,300 glass syringes		8,580
		<u>\$ 195,257</u>

CARE had a staff of seven men in Barisal working with the Red Cross Committee and supervising distribution of CARE commodities. Staff were also supplied by CRS and CWS. CRS and CARE diverted supplies of Title III Food for Peace to be replaced later when Title II shipments arrived.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Red Cross Societies:

Australia - cash grant	2,613
Burma - cash grant	632
Canada - cash grant	18,443
Canada - (on behalf of Canadian Govt.) - cash grant	23,343
China - cash grant	42,166
Denmark - medicaments	39,161
Ethiopia - cash grant	2,317
Finland - cash grant and medicaments	2,316
France - cash grant	818
Germany (Dem. Rep.) - miscellaneous relief supplies	7,194
Germany (Fed., Rep.) - medicaments and TABC vaccine and cash grant	25,140
Iceland - cash grant	2,000
India - medicaments and clothing	1,506
Great Britain - medicaments and cash grants (including that from Save the Children Fund and OXFAM)	148,978
Great Britain - cash grant	7,830

Red Cross Societies:

Iran - cash grant	\$ 5,016
Jamaica - cash grant	140
Japan - cash grant	1,000
Liechtenstein - cash grant	120
Luxemburg - cash grant	463
Monaco - cash grant	410
Netherlands - Blankets, TABC vaccine, baby-food and cash grant	16,400
New Zealand - powdered milk	1,400
Nicaragua - cash grant	500
Norway - medicaments	6,047
Sweden - medicaments, cash grant, clothing, blankets, other supplies	163,143
Switzerland (supported by Swiss authorities) - medicaments, milk, cash	28,086
Switzerland (on part of the firm Hoffman-LaRoche) - cash grant	3,816
Turkey - cash grant	5,016
Afghanistan - cash grant	4,216
Czechoslovakia - medicaments	7,020
Iraq - cash grant	1,400
Syria - cash grant	1,274
Thailand - cash grant	386
U.S.S.R. - medicaments, vitamins, blankets	20,205
Ireland - cash grant	1,400
Saudia Arabia - cash grant	14,066
Sierra Leone - cash grant	56
South Africa	280
Vietnam - vaccine	350
UNESCO Personnel	316
Private Donors	3,853
OXFAM	14,115
	<u>\$ 634,751</u>

The League of Red Cross Societies sent 103 persons (doctors and medical students) to vaccinate against cholera and typhoid.

From reports made by those who surveyed the disaster areas it is indicated that while relief operation progressed satisfactorily, much more could have been done if preparation had been made by pre-disaster planning. Some of the problems were: (1) lack of trained local personnel; (2) lack of immediate survey to determine needs; (3) lack of arrangement for transportation in an emergency; (4) problems of coordination among Government agencies; (5) lack of roads into disaster areas; (6) regulations that bring all river traffic to anchor during storm warnings; and (7) lack of communications.

Other Nations (Cont'd)

Cambodia	140
Ceylon	5,450
Indonesia	5,280
Lebanon	50
Rumania (\$16,560); Upper Volta (\$110); Yugoslavia (\$5,370)	22,040
Australia - medicaments (\$780); Ivory Coast (\$80)	860
	<u>\$668,571</u>

TURKEY

Event: Measles Epidemic

Date-Time: February-March, 1965

Location: Eastern Turkey, later spreading to other parts of Turkey

Damage:      Number Killed      Number Affected

461

100,000

Description of the Disaster:

An exceptionally serious epidemic of measles, with pulmonary complications, caused the death of many children throughout Turkey. Treatment of the victims of the epidemic was complicated because many villages were in isolated, snowbound areas where living conditions were reported to be bad. The World Health Organization in Geneva confirmed that the mortality rate had reached more than 10 percent of those infected. All of the above deaths were children under the age of seven.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Turkish Red Crescent Society appealed for international aid on March 1 in an attempt to halt the measles epidemic. From Europe and North America supplies of gamma globulin, (blood fraction product which helps children's bodies to fight off the disease) were donated and shipped by air to Turkey. The Red Crescent Society turned these over to the health authorities, along with amounts of anti-measles vaccine and the Turkish Government went ahead with injections. The Turkish Red Crescent also provided relief teams, composed of volunteers, doctors and nurses. These teams went into the affected areas with supplies of gamma globulin, food and clothing. On March 23, the League of Red Cross Societies reported the epidemic under control.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

None requested

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

ANRC - donated 25,000 ML gamma globulin	\$31,250
Pfizer - 40,000 doses measles vaccine, estimated	50,000
Merck - 1,008 doses of measles vaccine, estimated	1,135
	<u>\$82,385</u>

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

<u>Red Cross Societies</u>	<u>Gamma globulin in ML</u>	
Australia	6,000	\$ 5,792
Austria	1,000	2,000
Canada	10,000	6,488
Finland	2,000	2,000
Great Britain	11,000	11,424
Netherlands	500	473
Sweden	2,000	3,128
Switzerland	3,250	<u>3,360</u>
		34,665
U.S.S.R.		7,360
China		8,150
Hungary		3,480
Israel		<u>3,505</u>
		\$ 57,160

BURMA

Event: Fires

Date-Time: March 3, March 6, May 1, 1965

Location: March 3 - Weluwun Quarter, Rangoon  
 March 6 - West Okkyin Quarter, Rangoon  
 May 1 - Palaing Quarter, Mandalay

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Houses destroyed</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Property Damage Estimated</u>
	1,500	8,300	Over \$1,000,000

Description of the Disasters:

On March 3, the first fire swept through the Weluwun Quarter of Rangoon, destroying homes, shops and two schools. The second fire occurred on March 6 in the West Okkyin Quarter. An estimated 7,000 people took temporary refuge in nearby monasteries or on recreational fields. On May 1, a third fire occurred in the Palaing Quarter of Mandalay with a resultant damage estimated at \$1,065,000.

Assistance Provided by Local Government and Organizations:

Government agencies and local authorities provided food and shelter, set up relief camps and distributed clothing, blankets, cooking utensils and building materials. The Burmese Red Cross set up dispensaries.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

Cash donations by Ambassador from contingency funds in local currency, equivalent in dollars \$3,176

These were in two separate donations. The donation for the two Rangoon fires was made to the Ministry of Relief, Resettlement and Social Welfare, Government of the Union of Burma, and the donation for the Mandalay fire was made to the Central Fire Relief Committee. The U.S. contribution in Rangoon was reported in seven newspapers and on the Burma Broadcasting Service; the Mandalay contribution was mentioned in a government-owned Burmese language newspaper.

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

None reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Burma-China Relief Committee - Cash donation	\$ 317
Communist China	4,230
	<u>\$4,547</u>

## FIJI ISLANDS

Event: Typhoon and Flood

Date-Time: February 7, 1965

Location: Throughout Islands

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number killed</u>	<u>Number homeless</u>	<u>Mass feeding</u>
	2	Thousands	10,000

There was widespread damage to homes, shops, communications, crops and a great loss in livestock.

### Description of the Disaster:

The entire habitable area of the Fiji Islands, a colony of Great Britain, was hit by typhoon winds clocked at 100 miles per hour, which dumped over 32 inches of rain in less than 48 hours. The resulting floods were reported to be even more severe than those of last year. Villages were covered with from four to seven feet of water. Communications were blacked out. All the victims told the same story of the speedy onrush of the flood, the scramble to salvage prized possessions and the vain attempts to keep the river away from the door. A hundred villagers of Navuso spent a terrifying night on the roof of the church before being rescued in the morning. There were numerous other reports of villagers marooned and later rescued.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Colonial Government with the assistance of the British Red Cross and the Suva Emergency Relief Committee took care of rescue and relief operations. Refugee centers were set up. A flotilla of boats carried food rations to scores of villages, some up the Rewa and some in the delta. Although damage was severe, the Colonial Government decided it was not necessary to make a public appeal for funds since there was roughly \$175,000 left in the fund from last year's flood appeal and this was made available to assist the disaster victims.

A Fiji news article recalled these comments made by a member of the Rehabilitation Committee with regard to the 1964 flood and relief fund: "The pattern of flood and hurricane disaster in Fiji is well known. When the blow first strikes, people are without food, houses are damaged and there is loss of property. In the next stage, the repair of damage begins and a surprising transformation can soon become apparent as debris is cleared away and houses are washed clean. At this stage, there is often comparatively little food shortage as crops, even if damaged by water or wind, can frequently be salvaged for early use. This is also the time, once the immediate clearing up is finished, for the replanting and rehabilitation of food gardens. The greatest need for food comes later, when the damaged crops are used up and the new plantings have not come to maturity...The meaning of this is quite plainly that so much has been spent on the wide distribution of food in the weeks immediately

following the floods that there will be little left for hunger relief three or four months ahead, when, if past experience is any guide, the need is likely to be greatest.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government:

Diversion of 27,000 lbs of PL 480, Food for Peace, Title III  
by ANRC to British Red Cross \$5,211.

Diversion of PL 480, Food for Peace, Title III, food stocks  
by Catholic Relief Services to feed 2,000 persons for 4 months.  
Kind and quantity not reported.

Standby authority to use \$25,000 from the contingency fund was  
given but was later reported as not being necessary. (AID gave  
\$10,000 to the Relief Committee at the time of the 3/22/64 floods,  
some of which could have been used in this disaster.)

The U.S. Mission reported that the Fijian native is heavily dependent on root crops such as dalo (taro), tapioca, yams and kumala (sweet potatoes). All of these tend to rot after flooding. In addition, some take a very long time to grow, dalo (taro) as long as nine months and that it would be a great boon to the Fijians and probably other peoples around the world if new faster growing, water resistant varieties could be developed; that AID or U.S. Department of Agriculture may wish to consider the possibility or desirability of undertaking research on this matter.

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

American National Red Cross  
Diversion of Title III PL 480 milk

Church World Service  
Cash donation (\$1,000 of which was provided by Methodist Committee  
Overseas) \$4,500

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None reported.