

EIGHTH REPORT

January - June 1968

FOREIGN DISASTER



EMERGENCY RELIEF

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

EIGHTH SEMIANNUAL DISASTER REPORT
FOREIGN DISASTER EMERGENCY RELIEF

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EIGHTH SEMIANNUAL DISASTER REPORT - CASE STUDIES OF
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QUICK FACTS AND COMPARISONS

During Fiscal Year 1968, foreign disaster emergency relief was provided to 42 countries that suffered 55 disasters. Our help was valued at more than 40 million dollars. The narrative section of this report contains case studies on 33 disasters that occurred from January to June 1968. The Seventh Report contains the case studies from July to December 1967. Together they give all the case studies for Fiscal Year 1968.

The facts on this page give you the statistical comparisons.

	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1967</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1968</u>	<u>FOUR YEAR AVERAGE</u>
No. Reportable Disasters	62	55	54
No. Countries	48	42	41
Deaths	17,547	4,103	18,956
Total Victims (in millions)	14.2	5.5	7.3
<u>COSTS (in thousands of dollars)</u>	\$	\$	\$
AID Contingency Fund:			
Ambassador's Authority	420	363	391
AID/W Approval	<u>5,747</u>	<u>994</u>	<u>2,261</u>
TOTAL	6,167	1,357	2,652
<u>AID PROJECT & OTHER GOVT. FUNDS</u>			
USAID Project Funds	265	6,081	
P. L. 480 Generated Local Currency	4,311	317	
Non-reimbursed US Military Assistance	371	3,104	
Non-reimbursed Other Agency Assistance	-	8	
TOTAL	<u>6,143</u>	<u>9,510</u>	8,855
<u>P. L. 480 FOOD COMMODITIES - VALUE</u>			
Govts. & International Organizations	31,230	20,440	
Through US Voluntary Agencies	<u>37,816</u>	<u>1,223</u>	
TOTAL	69,046	21,663	34,913
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE	81,356	32,530	46,420
U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES ASSISTANCE FROM OWN RESOURCES, OTHER US AID	12,235	7,866	6,356
TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	93,591	40,396	52,776

Specific information by disaster, country and region as well as contributions by "other nations" and self-help can be found in tables which follow this introductory section:

TABLE I - Lists disasters for the first half of 1968 for which case studies are also included in this report. The last page of this table shows line totals of expenditures for Fiscal Years 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968.

TABLE II - Lists disasters for last half of 1967. This is a revision of Table I in the Seventh Report and reflects added information or corrections for that period. The last page of this table shows line totals of expenditures for Calendar Years 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

WHAT AND WHERE

	<u>Drought</u>	<u>Flood</u>	<u>Wind * Storms</u>	<u>Earth- quakes</u>	<u>Epidemics</u>	<u>Civil Strife</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Other</u>
Africa (8)	2	3	2					1 (landslide)
Europe (1)				1				
LA (6)		2	1	2				1
NESA (8)		1	1	2	3	1		
EA & VN (10)		1	2	1	2	2	1	1 (volcano)
(33)	2	7	6	6	5	3	2	2

*Includes hurricanes, typhoons, cyclones, tornadoes, other storms.

ANALYSIS COVERAGE

The following comments and review relate to the case studies for the first six months of 1968. For case studies on disasters during the last half of 1967 and their analysis, please refer to the Seventh Report.

AFRICA

More disasters than previous six months with corresponding increase of U.S. aid from \$139,000 to \$1.3 million. Drought had an adverse effect on the economy of the southern section of Africa. U. S. assistance was given to Lesotho and Botswana, as reported herein. Drought was also a major problem in Rhodesia and South Africa, but did not involve USG assistance. Self-help is shown in pictures contained in the Malagasy cyclone case study. People of the affected region rebuilt destroyed and damaged bridges themselves with very limited resources.

Although there was action on relief operations for the victims of the civil war in Nigeria during the first six months of 1968, the bulk of the

assistance came after July 1 so no summary appears in this report. There have been many difficult problems in providing relief to Nigeria and a detailed supplemental case study will be made for the Ninth Report to be issued early in 1969. The initial summary on the Nigeria situation appeared in the Seventh Report. Eight disaster memos have been issued. Copies may be obtained from AID/DRC.

LATIN AMERICA

There was a sharp drop in the number of deaths and in total disaster victims in this region from the previous six months. For the last half of 1967 there were 470 persons killed and a total of 578,753 disaster victims. During the first half of 1968, there were 72 killed and 73,542 total victims. However, none of the drought disasters that began in 1968 are in this report. This is because only limited action was taken during the early part of 1968 with the bulk of assistance occurring after July 1968. Serious drought situations have occurred in Peru, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Uruguay and Jamaica. They will be covered in the Ninth Report, provided U. S. assistance was involved.

EUROPE

During the emergency period of the Sicily earthquake, airlift capacity was the most needed assistance requested by the Government of Italy. The GOI was able to provide some of the air transport for delivering supplies itself, but its air capability was not sufficient for the great demand and it turned to the USG for help. The U. S. Government, through our military forces in Europe, was able to supply the necessary airplanes and, although other U. S. aid was provided (tents, prefabs, etc.) and was appreciated, it was the airlift response that received the most praise from the Italian officials. This is often true in the more developed countries suffering disasters. They are more likely to request and appreciate airlift capability or technical help from the U. S. than material resources. One of the major responsibilities of the AID/DRC function is to make sure that the USG provides those items and services requested by the Government concerned, and to inform U. S. voluntary agencies of the situation so they too can avoid duplication and overlap. This also serves to reduce the usual clogging of internal transport.

NESA

NESA region had three more disasters than the five reported for the last six months of 1967. There was also a sharp increase in the value of U. S. aid from \$373,000 total in last half of 1967 to \$8.5 million during this period. This was due entirely to the Middle East conflict. Because of the renewed clashes between Israel and Arab forces and a severe winter storm, a new disaster situation was declared resulting in an input of supplies by the USG valued at \$3.3 million plus almost \$4.9 million by U. S. voluntary agencies.

The outbreak of a malaria epidemic in Ceylon after several years of control pointed up the danger of curtailing the fight against this disease.

EAST ASIA AND VIETNAM

Bubonic plague in Indonesia. This was not a major disaster in terms of number of victims and deaths, but it was the one that demanded the most attention in this region and which called for the greatest coordination of effort by the U. S. Embassy, USAID, AID/DRC, USPHS/Washington, NCDC/Atlanta and State/AID desk officers. The immediate control of this outbreak was important not only to Indonesia, but also to surrounding islands and countries. While counted as a disaster, it should more appropriately be referred to as prevention of a disaster. Reasonable flexibility in the U. S. foreign disaster relief policy and funds in responding to threatened epidemics is playing an important role in preventing major health disasters. This is now accepted practice and by such action fewer lives are lost, spread of the disease is halted, and costs are considerably less in preventing an epidemic than in overcoming one.

The Vietnam Tet and May aggressions caused added misery and suffering among the civilian victims of South Vietnam. Complete information on what happened and on the relief measures was not available, but an attempt was made to pull together available data from official cables, as well as from reports and bulletins issued by U. S. voluntary agencies working in Vietnam.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Other agencies provided supplies or services in the following number of foreign disasters during the past six months:

- U. S. Geological Survey - 4
- U. S. Military - 13
- U. S. Public Health Service; National Communicable Disease Center/Atlanta; and National Institute of Health - 2

Smithsonian Institution Center for Short-Lived Phenomena - this center was newly established early this year. The center's mission is to obtain information that can be used by teams of scientific investigators in the event they can go to different parts of the world to evaluate natural disasters. AID/DRC and this Center have made arrangements for exchange of information and coordination of scientific activities on foreign disasters.

U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

U. S. registered voluntary agencies have continued their invaluable help to people hit by disaster. Wherever these agencies operate, they respond immediately not only in providing disaster supplies but in personal services to the disaster victims. Some of the voluntary agencies also respond with

donations to countries in which they do not have programs. The volags work closely with AID/DRC on disaster relief operations and there is a rapid exchange of information and coordination. Following is a list of agencies that have participated in more than one of the foreign disasters listed herein during the last six months.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Number of Disasters</u>
Catholic Relief Services	14
Church World Service	13
CARE	8
American National Red Cross	6
Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service	4
Lutheran World Relief	3
Mennonite Central Committee	3

(The Vietnam report lists the many agencies that are helping in that country.)

World Vision

In June 1967, the AID Disaster Relief Coordinator called on Norval Hadley of World Vision in Monrovia, California. Among the items discussed was the AID Panama Reserve of disaster supplies. World Vision offered to contribute personal disaster kits to this stockpile at no cost to A.I.D., except for transport charges. In April of 1968, arrangements were made to deliver to Panama 1200 hygiene kits, 599 sewing kits and 1,861 school kits. In July 1968, the eruption of Mt. Arenal in Costa Rica left thousands of homeless victims (case study will appear in the Ninth Report). When the Government of Costa Rica asked for hygiene kits, the World Vision kits were available in Panama, and 1100 of them were airlifted immediately along with tents and blankets from U. S. sources. World Vision has since replaced the kits used in Costa Rica.

Near East Emergency Donations (NEED)

Information on this voluntary group was not available when the first summary on the Middle East relief operations was made for the Seventh Report.

NEED has been deeply involved in helping the people displaced as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Most of its aid has been provided through UNRWA and it has now contributed a total of \$4,500,000. For further information on activities of NEED, refer to the supplemental case study on the Middle East included in this report.

OTHER NATIONS

AID/DRC does not have a complete record of aid given by other countries to foreign disasters. The information in this report is taken from bulletins and reports by the League of Red Cross Societies, World Council of Churches,

Caritas International, other international organizations, and the U. S. Missions. From these sources it has been possible to determine that 70 nations made donations of cash or supplies to one or more countries afflicted by disasters during the first half of 1968. The value of this aid is estimated at \$14.7 million with more than half of it going to the Middle East. In reference to the 33 disasters here reported, following is a list of 15 major contributors to worldwide disasters:

	<u>No. Disasters</u>	<u>Value of Assistance</u>
United Kingdom	12	\$2,010,000
West Germany	9	754,000
Iran	2	442,600
Switzerland	7	421,000
Bulgaria	2	389,000
Austria	3	311,000
East Germany	4	243,000
Iraq	1	240,000
Canada	7	235,000
Saudi Arabia	1	232,000
France	4	227,000
Thailand	3	225,000
USSR	3	219,000
Spain	3	189,000
Australia	6	183,000

Red Cross Societies and international church groups, United Nations and other international agencies play a very important role in foreign disaster relief. Many of the contributions made through them are identified by specific countries and are reported as a lump sum contribution in the name of that country. Some of these organizations are: League of Red Cross Societies, International Committee of the Red Cross, World Council of Churches, Lutheran World Federation, Caritas International, and OXFAM; also the following agencies within the United Nations: World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Program, and UNICEF.

OTHER U. S. DONATIONS

Many U. S. pharmaceutical companies respond to voluntary agency requests for vaccines, antibiotics and other drugs for foreign disaster relief. Their donations are made through the American National Red Cross or registered U. S. voluntary agencies. During the first half of 1968, the following drug firms responded to requests for donations: Wyeth, Pfizer, Ayers, Abbott and Parke Davis.

U. S. airlines may provide airlift of disaster supplies to stricken countries on a space available basis without charge. During the past six months Pan Am and World Airways made free deliveries.

For the Sicily earthquake, there were substantial cash donations made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Also the following committees were formed to seek contributions from private citizens for the earthquake victims: American Committee for Sicilian Relief; Il Progresso Relief Society and American Relief Committee for Sicily.

SELF-HELP

Reports on the value of relief operations within a country are usually not complete enough to make a meaningful analysis. For example in the 33 disasters reported, there was no information at all on the value of in-country assistance on 18 of them. Less developed countries usually provide the coordination, manpower, labor and land transport for disasters but in terms of dollar value of material resources the aid from outside the country far exceeds that of the country itself. In economically viable countries, the dollar value of outside assistance is only a small portion of the total cost of disaster relief operations. For example: The Government of Italy either made or has planned expenditures for the Sicily earthquake victims totaling \$490,000,000 compared to a total of \$5.8 million from outside sources. Greece's own earthquake relief and rehabilitation costs were placed at \$750,000 compared to outside aid valued at \$36,000. The Philippines planned expenditures of \$1.3 million for Mayon volcano victims compared to \$68,000 in donations from other countries.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Trinidad Seminar

Disaster technicians from 16 island states or dependencies in the Caribbean met at a Red Cross Disaster Relief Preparedness Seminar in Trinidad from June 22 to June 30, 1968. Mr. P. C. Stanassis, Pre-Disaster Planning Officer for the League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS), Geneva, and Mr. Enso Bighinatti of the American National Red Cross conducted the seminar in cooperation with the Trinidad-Tobago Red Cross. Stephen R. Tripp, A.I.D. Disaster Relief Coordinator, participated in the seminar. **Included in the recommendations was** that the governments in the Caribbean have National Disaster Plans in which responsibilities are clearly delineated in accordance with accepted disaster relief practices. The Seminar proposed that: UN Working Capital Fund allocation, Resolution No. 2034 (XX), presently earmarked for post-disaster relief, be used in part for disaster relief preparedness, including technical seminars; called for technical assistance with disaster relief preparedness from the LICROSS Development Programme; recommended setting up a Caribbean Red Cross center for preparedness and disaster relief, and a warehouse for relief supplies in Curacao. The Curacao stockpile attracted special attention because the local Red Cross society can: call up medical teams on short notice; mobilize air or sea transport; utilize its powerful radio transmitter and excellent meteorological services; maintain a computer control of disaster supplies;

and use its free port for access and exit. Curacao lies just off the main track of the hurricanes which ravage the region. The Curacao Red Cross branch is working with LICROSS to establish this facility. AID/DRC will assist in setting this up similar to the reserve stock operated in conjunction with US SOUTHCOM, Panama.

East Pakistan

The coastal strip of East Pakistan is a sitting target, every year, for the full fury of cyclonic storms. Funneled to a devastating force by the shape of the Bay of Bengal, the cyclones drive a wall of water before them, flooding the islands and flat coastal lands, sweeping away all that comes in their path, razing the land to a distance of several miles inland. Death tolls are enormous--20,000 to 40,000 lives not being uncommon in one cyclone. According to British records, once 300,000 people died due to one storm wave attack.

In 1966, Mr. Gerhard Svedlund of Sweden was requested by LICROSS to proceed to East Pakistan in order to investigate what could be done to reduce the heavy casualties each year. He and his group set about devising a pre-disaster plan to incorporate the following: (1) detect oncoming cyclones; (2) inform the population; (3) organize evacuation and train sufficient number of people to carry out the evacuation. To date transistor radios and hand-operated sirens have been distributed to the evacuation leaders in each so-called 'water-front village.' This is called the alert system.

For the warning system, there is an urgent need for a first class 10 cm. weather radar. There is not a single such radar in commission in the whole of the Bay of Bengal. One has been purchased with a \$200,000 grant from the Swedish Save the Children Fund. Mr. Svedlund has requested AID/DRC to have our consultant, Dr. Gordon Dunn, now retired but formerly Director of the Miami Hurricane Center, to come to East Pakistan when the weather radar is installed in April/May of 1969 to give guidance on accurate operation and interpretation of the pictures of this delicate 10 cm. weather radar. AID/DRC is planning for the two-months assignment of Dr. Dunn to East Pakistan on a consultant basis.

Norway

The National Society of a disaster stricken country, through the League of Red Cross Societies, can call in the help of a Norwegian Surgical Disaster Unit and Field Hygiene Team. This 50-man team will be airlifted to the stricken country to give immediate assistance. Its services will be made available by the Norwegian Government in implementation of the United Nations Resolution 2034 (XX) "Assistance in cases of natural disaster."

Sweden

The Swedish Government has announced the availability in case of natural disaster of a Swedish "Standby Force," a cadre unit of engineers and

technicians equipped to build or repair houses, roads, bridges, tele-communications, sanitation and drainage installations.

DISASTER COORDINATION

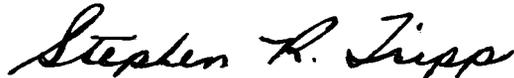
USG Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinators are:

State Department	A. A. Rabida
Department of Defense	Lt.Col. Robert Whitaker
Health, Education & Welfare	Alma E. Hughes
U. S. Public Health Service, HEW	Virginia Worsley
Agency for International Development	Stephen R. Tripp

The Agency for International Development Disaster Relief Coordinator is responsible for the combined USG response to foreign disasters. This office has a four-man staff consisting of:

Disaster Relief Coordinator	Stephen R. Tripp
Assistant Coordinator	John H. Street
Disaster Operations Officer	Nina M. King
Secretary	Grace Cook

In addition the office has had two special assistants on limited detail from the Latin America and Vietnam Bureau. Israel Bekman from LA worked with DRC for entire FY 1968 but soon after the end of the fiscal year received permanent assignment elsewhere in A.I.D. George Beauchamp from the Vietnam Bureau is currently on detail with DRC and has been since January 1968.



Stephen R. Tripp
Disaster Relief Coordinator

State/AID
Office of Private Resources
Voluntary Agencies Division

Report prepared by: Nina M. King
Issued on: **October 15, 1968**

JANUARY TO JUNE 30, 1968 REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES
AND LINE TOTALS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, PLUS 4-YEAR TOTALS

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)									
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS, OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY	
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT. & INT.ORG.	VOLAG					DOD
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
AFRICA												
Botswana Drought 1968	-	60,000				651			5	656	16*	*
Congo Landslide 3/8/68	154	754	1				1		*	2	23	8
Ethiopia Flood 5/7/68	1	10,001	11			10	9	X	-	30	*	4
Kenya Flood May 1968	*	*					61		-	61	-	*
Lesotho Drought 1968	-	204,000				351	63		17	431	156	*
Malagasy Cyclone Jan. 1968	29	65,029	10				10		4	24	1,388	10
Mauritius Cyclones Dec/67-Apr/68	-	20,000	12			43	-	X	-	55	124	*
Tanzania Floods Mar.-May 1968	40	57,040	7						5	12	47	*
AFRICA TOTAL	224	416,824	41			1,055	144		31	1,271	1,754	22
EUROPE												
Sicily Earth- quake 1/15-25/68	224	55,224		163	** 3,104			X	1,165	4,432	1,371	490,000
LATIN AMERICA												
Bolivia Floods 2/11/68	24	20,024		60	452		17	X	151	680	68	652
Brazil Floods Dec. 1967	35	50,035				6	32		-	38	10	75*

TABLE I - page 1

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JANUARY-JUNE 1968 CUMULATIVE TOTALS (cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)												
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS, OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY				
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT. & INT.ORG.	VOLAG					DOD			
Colombia Wind- storm 1/29/68	-	1,020	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	1		\$	\$	\$	\$	-	10
Guatemala Fire 1/17/68	2	152	1						X	*	1			-	*
Nicaragua Earth- quake 1/4/68	-	2,000	21						X	5	26			5	45
Peru Earthquake 6/19/68	11	311	11							*	11			-	*
LA TOTAL	72	73,542	33	60	452	6	50			156	757			83	782
NESA															
Ceylon - Malaria 1967-68	2	200,000	25							-	25			*	1,900
Greece Earth- quake 2/20/68	19	4,019	22					2	X	1	25			10	750
Iran Earthquake 4/29/68	38	5,038								6	6			60	*
Iraq Floods May 1968	*	150,000		40						2	42			81	*
Middle East Conflict 1968	93	150,093	1		263	3,025	58			4,884	8,231			8,413	*
Pakistan Cholera Apr. 68	37	1,075		¶						-	116			-	*
Pakistan Cyclone 4/11/68	118	15,211								1	1			-	63
Turkey Polio Spring 1968	98	1,975		75					X	-	75			6	400
NESA TOTAL	405	527,411	48	231	263	3,025	60			4,894	8,521			8,570	3,113

¶ Includes \$67,000 previous use contingency fund for NESA cholera vaccine stockpile 1965.

JANUARY-JUNE 1968 CUMULATIVE TOTALS (cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)								REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P.L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS, OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	DOD		
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT. & INT.ORG.	VOLAG					
E.ASIA & VIETNAM												
Burma Cyclone 5/10-11/68	1,070	61,070		115		3			31	149	118	71
Indonesia Plague Jan-Apr. 1968	40	94		79					-	79	-	*
Indonesia Floods Apr. 1968	12	150,012	25			298	86	X	57	466	834	96*
Japan Earthquake 5/16/68	47	2,547						X	2	2	-	*
Malaysia Cholera May-June 1968	2	7	9						-	9	-	*
Philippines Mayon Volcano 4/20/68	3	45,003					51		6	57	5	1,346
W.Samoa Hurri- cane 2/10/68	-	*	20						-	20	105	*
Thailand Fire 3/16/68	-	500	1					X		1	*	*
Vietnam - Tet Aggression 2/68	235	500,235	25		534 5,095		300	X	610	6,564	1,880	3,000
Vietnam - May Aggression	92	2,503*	25					X	*	25	*	*
EA & VN TOTALS	1,501	761,971	105	194	5,629	301	437		706	7,372	2,942	4,513

(See next page for grand totals)

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1968 + GRAND TOTALS

	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)								
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P.L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT. & INT.ORG.	VOLAGS				
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
TOTAL ALL REGIONS											
FIRST 6 MOS. 1968	2,426	1,834,972	227	648	9,448	4,387	691	6,952	22,353	14,720	498,430
LAST 6 MOS. 1967	1,677	3,620,630	136	346	62	16,053	532	914	18,043	1,784	108,678
TOTALS FY 1968	4,103	5,455,602	363	994	9,510	20,440	1,223	7,866	40,396	16,504	607,108
TOTALS FY 1967	17,547	14,223,092	420	5,747	6,143	31,230	37,816	12,235	93,591	173,233	2,964,747
TOTALS FY 1966	7,086	4,139,646	410	242	1,039	21,459	2,271	1,572	26,993	9,566	*
TOTALS FY 1965	47,089	5,504,173	371	2,062	18,728	21,137	4,077	3,751	50,126	3,576	*
4-YEAR TOTALS	75,825	29,322,513	1,564	9,045	35,420	94,266	45,387	25,424	211,106	202,879	*

* denotes incomplete or not reported

** US military costs not reimbursed by A.I.D.

X under DOD means disaster in which US military assisted

012x

REGION	NUMBER OF DISASTERS BY REGION				
	FIRST 6 MOS. 1968	FISCAL YEAR 1968	FISCAL YEAR 1967	FISCAL YEAR 1966	FISCAL YEAR 1965
Africa	8	11	11	15	15
Europe	1	3	2	-	2
LA	6	15	19	16	14
NESA	8	13	15	5	12
EA &VN	10	13	15	12	7
TOTALS	33	55	62	48	50

% TOTAL US ASSISTANCE			
FISCAL YEAR 1968	FISCAL YEAR 1967	FISCAL YEAR 1966	FISCAL YEAR 1965
4%	***	48%	5%
11%	***	-	2%
6%	***	10%	49%
22%	98%	4%	32%
57%	***	38%	12%
100%		100%	100%

*** 2% total other
four regions

REVISED JULY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1967 REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES
AND LINE TOTALS FOR CAL. YEARS 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, PLUS 4-YEAR TOTALS

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)									REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER US GOVT. FUNDS	FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	DOD	TOTAL U. S. ASSIST- ANCE			
			By AMB	AID/W		GOVT.& INT.ORG.	VOLAGS						
AFRICA			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Algeria - Floods Fall, 1967	20	30,020							5	5	+192 29	*	
Congo - Civil Strife - 1967	*	160,000	10				192		*	202	9	3,000	
Nigeria - Civil Strife- 1967	*	60,000					18		121	139	270	140	
A new report on this disaster will be included in the Ninth Report to be issued early 1969)													
AFRICA TOTAL	20	250,020	10				210		126	346	500	3,140	
EUROPE													
Portugal - Floods 11/26/67	462	1,462					3		*	3	+27 128	2,068*	
Yugoslavia Earthquake 11/30	7	16,407	25				73		10	108	+91 313	8,100	
EUROPE TOTAL	469	17,869	25				76		10	111	559	10,168	
LATIN AMERICA													
Argentina - Floods Oct.10-12, 1967	56	142,056	10							10	+7 58	557	
Brazil - Flood Sept. 20-26, 1967		15,000					13			13	-	*	
Ecuador - Polio Summer 1967	36	528							11	11	6	40	
Mexico - Hurricane & Floods -Oct. 67	77	271,077		239				X	5	244	-	*	

TABLE II - page 1

REVISED JULY-DECEMBER, 1967 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)										
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. #80 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS, OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY		
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT. & INT.ORG.	VOLAG					DOD	
Mexico - Floods Dec.20-26, 1967	-	8,345	6						X		6	-	*
Nicaragua - Polio Apr-Aug. 1967	53	444		42					X	11	53	21	26
Uruguay - Floods 1967	+8	+35,063 3,000	11			520				*	531	4	*
Venezuela Earth- quake 7/29/67	240	80,240	25						X	673	698	+1 67	24,700
Venezuela Floods Aug. 67	-	23,000								1	1		*
LA TOTAL	470	578,753	52	281		520	13			701	1,567	164	25,323
NESA													
Ceylon - Flood Oct/Nov. 1967	24	470,024						22		*	22	*	1,260
India - Earth- quake 12/11/67	177	50,177	13				139			14	166	+59 48	9,361
Nepal - Bubonic Plague 9/24-11/5	17	24	11		8						19	-	3
Turkey Earthquake 7/22-26/30/1967	183	33,183		65			5	X		15	85	+24 331	8,349
West Pakistan - Flood 7/24/67	32	150,032			54		7			20	81	+14 45	374
NESA TOTAL	433	703,440	24	65	62		173			49	373	521	19,347

TABLE II - page 2

REVISED JULY-DECEMBER, 1967 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)									
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR GOVT. & INT.ORG.		VOLAGS OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	DOD	TOTAL U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT. & INT.ORG.	FREEDOM VOLAG					
EAST ASIA AND VIETNAM			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Burma - Cyclone Oct. 23, 1967	178	27,497	25						4	29	+29 11	*
Korea Drought - 1967		1,905,944				15,533			24	15,557	*	50,700
Philippines Typhoon 11/3/67	107	137,107					60		*	60	*	*
EA & VN TOTAL	285	2,070,548	25			15,533	60		28	15,646	40	50,700

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(See next page for grand totals)

REVISED JULY-DECEMBER 1967 CUMULATIVE TOTALS (cont'd)

	KILLED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)								
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT. & INT.ORG	VOLAGS				
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL ALL REGIONS LAST 6 MOS 1967	1,677	3,620,630	136	346	62	16,053	532	914	18,043	1,784	108,678
FIRST 6 MOS 1967	4,360	9,404,424	142	4,125	1,777	21,075	36,630	7,263	71,012	163,109	2,135,600
TOTALS CY 1967	6,037	13,025,054	278	4,471	1,839	37,128	37,162	8,177	89,055	164,893	(billion) 2,244,278
TOTALS CY 1966	15,378	5,686,217	431	1,685	4,454	10,690	1,924	5,303	24,487	18,304	845,342
TOTALS CY 1965	43,920	5,742,185	490	1,964	19,396	33,589	4,372	3,173	62,984	3,984	*
TOTALS CY 1964	9,918	7,403,335	211	4,123	1,529	12,764	2,409	2,657	23,693	1,702	*
4-YEAR TOTAL	75,253	31,856,791	1,410	12,243	27,218	94,171	45,867	19,310	200,219	188,883	*

* denotes incomplete or not reported
 ** US military costs not reimbursed
 by A.I.D.
 X under DOD means disaster in which
 US military assisted

NUMBER OF DISASTERS BY REGION

REGION	LAST 6 MOS 1967	CAL. YR. 1967	CAL. YR. 1966	CAL. YR. 1965	CAL. YR. 1964
Africa	3	9	13	16	11
Europe	2	3	1	1	2
LA	9	18	16	16	16
NESA	5	11	12	7	20
EA & VN	3	10	16	7	10
TOTALS	22	51	58	47	59

% TOTAL US ASSISTANCE

CAL. YR. 1967	CAL. YR. 1966	CAL. YR. 1965	CAL. YR. 1964
***	40%	24%	5%
***	5%	1%	2%
***	9%	43%	21%
79%	29%	18%	34%
18%	17%	14%	38%
97%	100%	100%	100%

*** - 3% total other 3 regions

BOTSWANA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

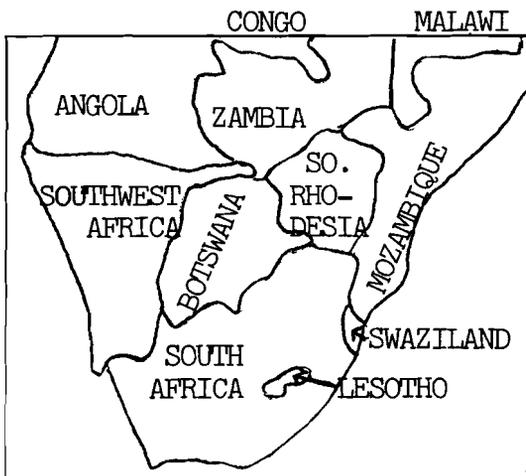
EVENT: Drought/Famine
DATE-TIME: 1968
LOCATION: Throughout Country
DISASTER VICTIMS: Affected
60,000

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

The southern section of Africa was struck by very severe droughts. Countries reported seriously affected by the drought were South Africa, Rhodesia, Lesotho and Botswana. In Botswana prolonged hot dry weather with only spotty rains added to the effects of the 1965/66 drought, which were not overcome by last year's heavy rains. Important farming areas again became almost dry and others received insufficient moisture for crop growth resulting in serious food shortages.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOTSWANA

The World Food Program, in cooperation with the Government of Botswana, initiated a program of emergency drought relief and sought assistance from the U. S. Government. The GOB indicated its intent to partially reform the disbanded Relief and Rehabilitation Unit and to use the presently functioning school feeding program as a basis on which to develop expanded food distribution. Most heavily populated 1968 drought areas are near rail lines which made distribution easier. A food-for-work program was begun with special emphasis on encouraging crop planting for next year.



Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

In response to WFP request that AID provide total anticipated needs for cornmeal, the following grant was made to Botswana through WFP under the P.L. 480 Food for Freedom Program:

5,267 MT cornmeal, estimated market value	\$411,000
Plus ocean transportation estimated at	240,000
	<u>\$651,000</u>

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

In response to a request from the World Council of Churches, Church World Service made a contribution for drought relief for countries in southern Africa. There was no breakdown of amounts for specific countries. In order to record the CWS aid, the entire amount is listed in this report with the understanding that other countries in the southern region of Africa also benefited from the donation.

Amount of the donation was\$ 5,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations and International Organizations

The World Council of Churches is participating in a food-for-work program. World Food Program - 370 MT dried fruit in addition to the cornmeal obtained from the USG.

Government of Zambia - 5,000 bags of corn, est.
market value\$ 15,750

CONGO

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Landslide

DATE-TIME: March 8, 1968 (11:00 a.m.)

LOCATION: Village of Mandwe, Province of Kivu

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>
	154	168	168	600

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: Total \$ Damage
Uncertain

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

The village of Mandwe is located about 10 miles south of the city of Bukavu on the Ruzizi River in the province of Kivu. The inhabitants of the area are Bashi tribesmen principally engaged in agriculture and truck farming. On March 8, a large section of the Mandwe hill slid off covering roughly a quarter of the valley, burying several Bashi hut clusters and a number of gardens. From the end of the slide to the hill, the landslide extended about 9/10 of a mile and varied from 180 to 300 feet in width. Eleven huts or "extended family" clusters still stand in the remainder of the valley. Bashi tribesmen do not live in regular villages. They build solitary huts or cluster two or three huts with a common courtyard. Based on this proportional settlement rate, it was estimated that six clusters were destroyed.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CONGO AND NATIONAL, LOCAL GROUPS

The immediate program was to provide the orphans and homeless with food and clothing. The minister of National Economy (also appointed the Kivu Relief Coordinator) and the Minister of Interior visited the site. The Central Government gave a grant of 1,250 Zaires (\$2,500). The provincial government supplied 3 1/2 tons of palm oil, manioc flour, salt, soap, blankets and clothing. The younger orphans were transferred to the Catholic orphanage at Katana which had received a special grant from the government. For the survivors, the provincial government planned to build a new settlement in another fertile area--the buildings to be built of mud brick with tin roofing. In country donations were estimated at \$5,000.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

The American Ambassador in Kinshasa authorized a cash contribution from the AID contingency fund in the amount of\$ 1,500

In addition, the following P.L. 480 commodities were provided through Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service:

1 1/2 tons of oil, milk, flour and sorghum and 1/2 ton of bulgur, estimated market value 400
\$ 1,900

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Church World Service and Catholic Relief Services provided the above P.L. 480 food. Personnel of these two agencies assisted in the initial stages of the relief activities and provided transportation of food and other commodities.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

West Germany - cash donation for relief work\$ 1,250
International Committee of the Red Cross - food, clothing, and medicines valued at 22,000
\$23,250

ETHIOPIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Floods

DATE-TIME: May 7, 1968

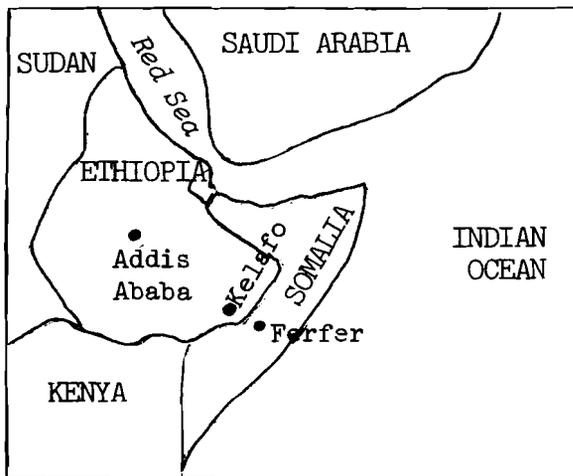
LOCATION: Southeast Ethiopia (vicinity of Kelafo)

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>No. Evacuated</u>
	1	Unknown	6,000	10,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: About 15,000 square meters of land were covered by flood waters; several thousand homes were destroyed; Kelafo's sugar and salt stocks melted; a 6-year old U. S.-financed dam on the Webi-Shebelle collapsed; \$200,000 worth of equipment was ruined at the hospital and health center and \$12,000 in medicines was swept away. About 30,000 books and educational pamphlets at the village school were ruined, and tractors, trucks and cars at the agricultural development center were under water. About \$24,000 in water drilling equipment for the usually arid area was soaked. Total estimated dollar damage was placed at \$920,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

Massive flooding occurred in the vicinity of Kelafo, near the Somalia border, due to heavy rainfall, accompanied by violent gales. For the second time in seven years, the waters of the Webi-Shebelle River overflowed as did nearby Lake Washoko. An estimated 10,000 people escaped from the waters, but 2,000 were trapped and waited on hills and rooftops until rescue squads could reach them. From 5,000 to 6,000 were in need of relief supplies. Several thousand dwellings were submerged in about two meters of water. Due to the remoteness of the area, news of the flooding did not reach authorities in Addis Ababa for several days. Kelafo is about 450 miles southeast of Addis Ababa and 75 miles from Ferfer on the Somalia border. With the collapse of the dam,



it was impossible to reach Kelafo by road because of the mud and high water. Sources at the scene said the waters were crocodile-infested.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

A relief committee was appointed by the Prime Minister, including representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Public Health and Defense, with the Ethiopian Red Cross acting as coordinator. From May 11 to May 16, four tons of food were flown to the disaster area by the Ethiopian Air Force, consisting of rice, sugar and tea. Malaria-suppressant, sufficient for about 10,000 people, and other medicines were also flown in. These were supplied by the Ethiopian Red Cross and the Ministry of Public Health, which also sent six dressers (nurses) along to care for the flood victims. This was followed by six tons of milk powder and CSM (flour mix), clothing for 1,000 people and three boats, also transported by air. A trainload of foodstuffs was also sent to Dire Dawa from Addis Ababa. These supplies (200,000 pounds) were flown from Dire Dawa to Gode by a USAF C-141. Ethiopian Air Force C-47's ferried the goods to Kelafo.

Other contributions to the rescue effort included three IEN motorboats, flown to Kelafo from Massawa, and rescue teams from the IEN, the police and the army. The medical and clothing supplies came from Ethiopian Red Cross stocks. The foodstuffs came via Public Health, much of which was donated by USAID in the past. The cost of train transport was borne jointly by the Red Cross and the Ministry of Public Health.

There was no complete figure available on the value of in-country donations but it was reported that the Ethiopian Red Cross spent approximately \$4,400 for children's and adults' clothing, food, medicine and transport.



USAF C-141 at Gode alongside a smaller Ethiopian plane

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

In response to a request from the Government of Ethiopia for assistance in airlift of food for the flood victims, the American Embassy requested U. S. military air transportation be provided, cost of which would be reimbursed from the AID contingency fund, worldwide disaster relief account. Six sorties were made by a USAF C-141 for two days delivering relief supplies from Dire Dawa to Gode, near the Kelafo area. Under normal circumstances, the C-141 could have lifted the 200 tons in two sorties. However, the relatively thin paving of the Gode airstrip forced a reduction in overall weight, so that six sorties were required. Estimated cost of this airlift was\$10,590

The U. S. Mission made the following comment: "If U. S. planners had been brought into the picture sooner, the operation could have been completed more quickly and at less cost. Specifically, the C-141 could just as



Unloading the C-141 at Gode

easily have lifted the cargo from Addis to Gode and saved the time and expense of rail shipment of goods from Addis to Dire Dawa."

There was good coverage of the role of the USAF C-141 in three Ethiopian papers as well as television treatment and many favorable comments. The U. S. Ambassador cabled CINCSTRIKE his personal appreciation and gratitude.

P.L. 480 food

Catholic Relief Services was authorized by USAID to contribute to the Ministry of Public Health 1,450 bags of CSM and 600 bags of rolled wheat, estimated market value \$ 9,000

Also UNICEF provided the following USG donated P.L. 480 commodities to the Ministry of Health: 500 cartons of non-fat dry milk and 990 bags of CSM, valued at 10,500

19,500

Total USG Contribution \$30,090

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Catholic Relief Services contributed above P.L. 480 food. Church World Service representative in Ethiopia made inquiries on the extent of the flood and need for relief. The U. S. Embassy advised him that everything was under control and there was no need for further aid beyond that which had already been provided.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

None reported except for UNICEF contribution of USG P.L. 480 food.

KENYA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Floods

DATE-TIME: May, 1968

LOCATION: Nyanza & Western Provinces

DISASTER VICTIMS: Number of people affected was not reported, nor was there any indication of dollar damage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

The only available information on this flood disaster was a cable from the U.S. Mission indicating it had occurred and that Catholic Relief Services stocks of P.L. 480 food would be used for the flood victims.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA - Not known.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

12 tons of NFD milk; 100,000 pounds rolled oats and
150 tons cooking oil. Est. market value \$60,670

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Distribution of above P.L. 480 food by Catholic Relief Services.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS - None reported

When more information is received it will be reported.

LESOTHO

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Drought/Famine

DATE-TIME: 1968

LOCATION: Throughout Country

DISASTER VICTIMS: $\frac{\text{No. Affected}}{204,000}$

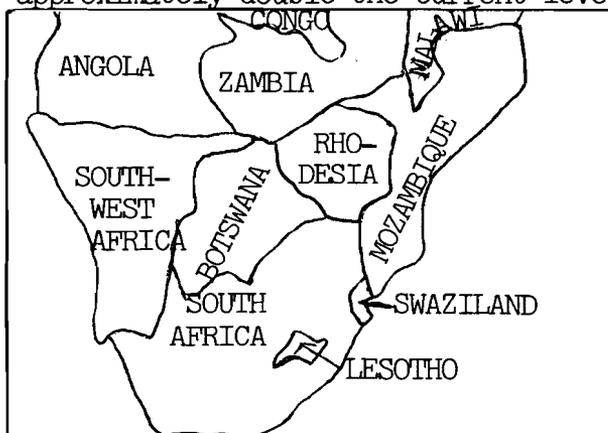
DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

As a result of drought conditions, studies and field trips were made to assess the situation and needs. They revealed a bleak picture. The maize crop in all but three northern provinces was so seriously affected it was expected to fall to 90 percent below normal, if it was not a total failure. In the northern three provinces, the drop was expected to average from 50 to 25 percent below normal. The situation was aggravated by the fact that last summer's wheat crop had been poor.

Serious drought conditions were also reported in South Africa, Botswana and Rhodesia.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF LESOTHO AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The GOL determined it was necessary to expand existing food aid schemes by approximately double the current levels. It requested food assistance from the USG and the World Food Program. The GOL lacked the necessary funds to bear the entire expense of additional personnel and transport to support the expanded programs but received cash grants from OXFAM and CARE which helped cover this need. The GOL planned to reach the majority of drought victims through the WFP Child Feeding Program and Self-Help Public Works projects, but it was expected there would be need for limited free distribution. Included in the people



who would receive food assistance were 18,000 pre-school children, 16,640 school children and 4,160 workers employed in food-for-work projects and their dependents. The expanded program was coordinated with Catholic Relief Services, OXFAM and Save the Children Fund.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

The Director General of FAO approved WFP drought emergency assistance to Lesotho which would include cornmeal, vegetable oil, dried eggs, canned meat, pulses and nonfat dry milk. WFP asked that the USG contribute 2,816 metric tons of cornmeal and 28 metric tons of vegetable oil. USAID Lesotho concurred in the proposed project and AID/W approved the following grants of P.L. 480, Title II, commodities:

2,816 MT cornmeal and 28 MT vegetable oil, est. market value	\$226,000
Estimated ocean freight charges	125,000
	<u>\$351,000</u>

In addition, approval was given for diversion of 1.5 million pounds of cornmeal from CRS stocks, est. market value	\$ 62,850
	<u>\$413,850</u>

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Catholic Relief Services

Diversion and distribution above 1.5 million pounds
of cornmeal

CARE - Cash grant for purchase of hand tools\$ 17,000

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

OXFAM and Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom) participated in the emergency program and in addition, OXFAM made a cash grant to the GOL to provide necessary support assistance for the expanded feeding program\$ 56,400

World Food Program (Other than USG contribution)

4.5 MT dried eggs
18.5 MT canned meat
410 MT pulses
194 MT nonfat dry milk

Values of this food was not reported but it is estimated it would be in excess of	\$100,000
	<u>\$156,400</u>

MALAGASY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Cyclone Georgette

DATE-TIME: Late January 1968

LOCATION: Northeast "Vanilla" Country; Southwestern Tulear Area

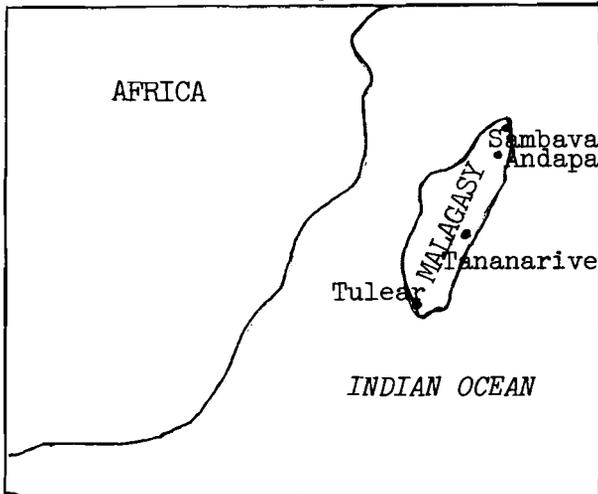
DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>No. Affected</u>
	29	Unknown	10,000	65,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: There were 1,836 homes destroyed. Estimated dollar damage was placed at \$3,100,000. Partial breakdown of this includes: roads and bridges - \$2,050,000; crops - \$350,000; buildings - \$200,000; communications - \$14,000; various installations - \$30,000; equipment - \$6,000; homes - \$200,000.

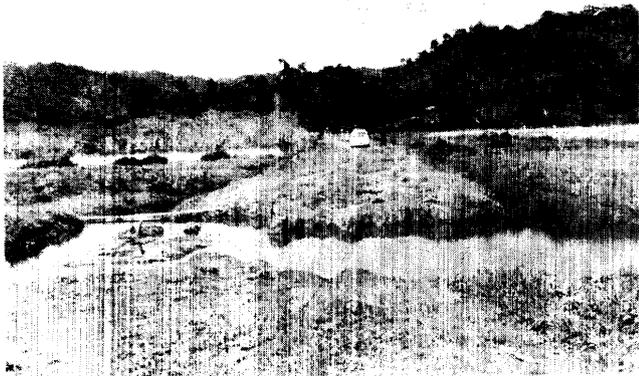
DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

Cyclone Georgette hit two localized areas - the northeast "vanilla" country and southwestern Tulear area. Most of the damage occurred in the northeast (Andapa basin), where 26 people died and 1,004 homes were destroyed. These homes were mostly of very simple design and could be reconstructed by the inhabitants with largely local resources.

The Andapa basin is an agriculturally rich area completely surrounded by mountains. Vanilla, rice and coffee are the chief products. Some 65,000 people live scattered throughout the basin which is criss-crossed by numerous streams and hundreds of wooden bridges ranging from two feet to 100 feet or more in length. The cyclone drenched the basin, causing widening of some streams and wreckage of many bridges. Most of these were small bridges which could be rebuilt with local resources. Example of the type of area in which these small bridges were needed is shown on next page. However, there were four large bridges destroyed and another large one weakened to the point where trucks



could cross only after unloading their cargo. Tens of thousands of villagers were cut off from Andapa and Sambava centers.



Two of the people who lost their lives in Andapa during the cyclone were recommended for posthumous awards as a result of their heroic actions. They had gone out in canoes during the flood to rescue people marooned on isolated hills. They worked to a point of exhaustion and apparently lost control of their canoe. It capsized and they drowned.

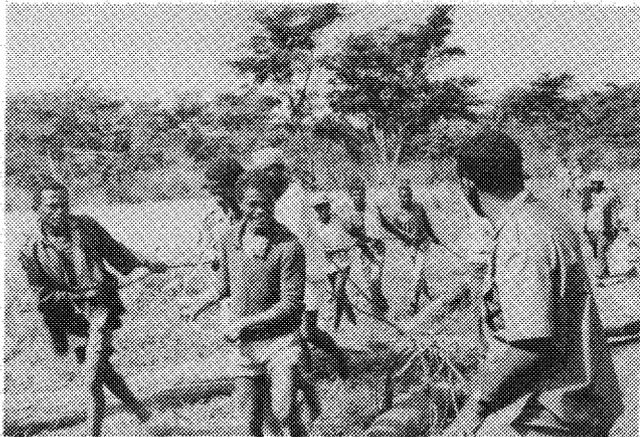
ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAGASY AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Malagasy Red Cross and local governments assisted with temporary shelter, food and medicines. The Government of Malagasy authorized people who had lost homes to cut down whatever timber they needed to rebuild them. Estimated value of in-country contributions for the disaster victims was \$10,000.

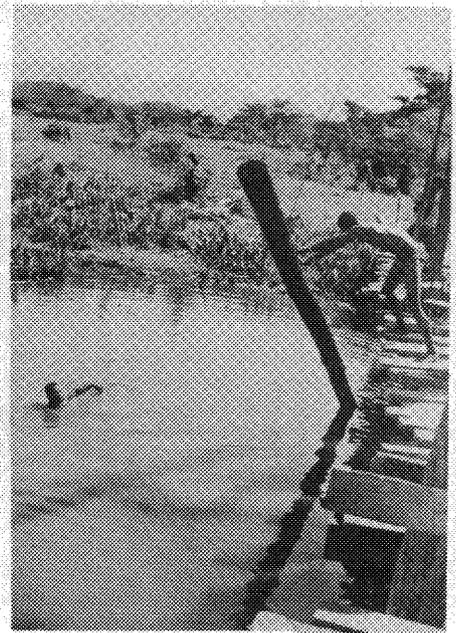
The five large bridges that needed to be rebuilt as well as road repair required outside funds and expertise. The GOM made a request to the U. S. Embassy for assistance and the Ambassador authorized a \$10,000 grant in local currency to be used for roads and bridges. A European Development Fund road had been under construction and was not yet completed. It received considerable damage from the cyclone, and EDF provided funds for its reconstruction.

The sub-prefect in Andapa was given responsibility for the bridge construction and the work was performed under the direction of a Malagasy Army Engineering detachment assisted by local laborers. The only piece of equipment available was a pile-driver which had to be transported into the basin by air. All other work was done by hand. Logs were cut in the nearby forests and dragged for miles to the worksites. There they were shaped into piles and planks with ax and saw before being put in place. The lieutenant in charge estimated replacement of the five bridges could not be completed before November of 1968 because of the lack of equipment and trucks in this isolated area and because of partial dependence on unskilled labor.

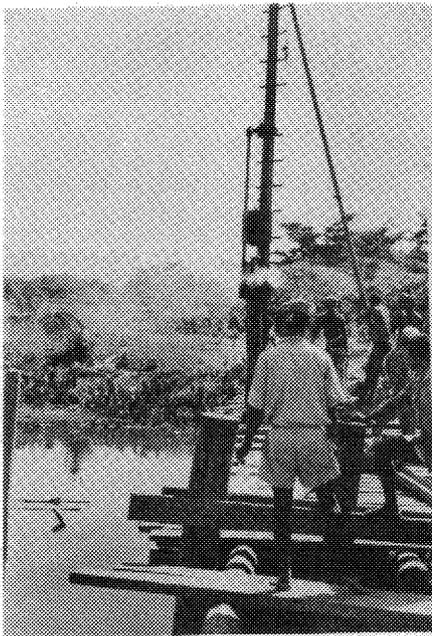
Following is a picture story on reconstruction of one of the bridges.



Logs being dragged to worksite



Pile being hoisted into place



Pile driver at work. Only piece of equipment available for the bridge work.



Bridge work progresses



Completed bridge.

Work on the above bridge was begun on May 2 and completed sometime in June. As of June 21, 1968, two other bridges were under construction and a fourth worksite had a makeshift bridge suitable only for pedestrian crossing pending construction of a permanent structure.

In addition to the bridges, funds provided by the USG and others were used to repair deep ruts in the roads and to widen narrow sections that were damaged.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

An officer of the U. S. Embassy went to the Sambava-Andapa area to determine how best the U. S. could help. He returned with a recommendation that the USG assist in rebuilding rural bridges, and the Ambassador authorized a cash grant in local currency from the AID contingency fund for this purpose in the amount of\$10,000

P.L. 480 Food Commodities from Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service:

900 lbs. powdered milk, market value	\$189	
3,100 lbs. rolled wheat, market value	124	
250 lbs. dried beans, market value	14	
250 lbs. CSM (Corn, Soya, Milk), mkt. val.	20	
231 lbs. vegetable oil, market value	<u>41</u>	
		388
		<u>\$10,388</u>

The U. S. Mission reported that the local impact of AID assistance was considerable. Because of it inhabitants of the Andapa Basin will be able to transport their products to the main town. The Embassy officer received a warm welcome and expressions of appreciation from local officials and citizens. Government officials orally expressed their appreciation also and wrote a letter of appreciation, but the U. S. aid was not publicized.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service provided above P.L. 480 food in Tulear and Andapa. In addition CRS donated the following:

1300 lbs. of blankets valued at	\$2,406	
1000 lbs. of clothing valued at	<u>1,402</u>	
		\$ 3,808

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The European Development Fund provided funds for reconstruction of an EDF road which had been under construction but not completed and which was damaged by the cyclone. When this road is completed, it will open up previously isolated areas in the northeast\$1,327,000

France	40,800
West Germany	2,500
United Kingdom	2,400
Switzerland	4,650
Italy	4,000
Israel	1,000
India	*
USSR (supplies)	<u>5,550</u>
	\$1,387,900

* Value not reported

MAURITIUS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTERS

EVENTS: Cyclones Carmen and Monica

DATE-TIME Dec. 25, 1967 and April 1, 1968

LOCATION: Rodrigues Island

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Affected</u>	
	0	24	3,500	20,000	
ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:	<u>Homes Destroyed</u>	<u>Homes Damaged</u>	<u>Schools Damaged</u>		
	1,453	1,818	4		

80% of the corn and tapioca crops were destroyed, which is the primary source of income. A large number of livestock drowned. Roads were also destroyed or damaged and 100 key income earning boats were lost.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

Rodrigues Island belongs to the Mauritius and Dependencies Group of islands located near Malagasy in the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Africa. This group of islands obtained its independence from the United Kingdom on March 12, 1968 and was admitted to the United Nations membership on April 24 as its 124th member.

On Christmas Eve, 1967, Cyclone Carmen struck Rodrigues Island with gusts exceeding 130 miles per hour. The storm lasted for forty-eight hours. The extent of damage was not reported until March 26 when a request for U.S. assistance was made. On April 1, a second cyclone, Monica, lashed the island--hitting it squarely with winds of 100 miles per hour for six hours and with gusts up to 170 miles per hour. The second cyclone occurred while the population of 20,000 was still under survival conditions from Cyclone Carmen. One thousand more homes were destroyed and 1,100 more seriously damaged. There were increased losses in agriculture, livestock, roads and schools.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS:

Aid to the Rodrigues victims of Cyclone Carmen from Port Louis, Mauritius Island, was delayed due to riots in Port Louis and political problems. The Mauritius Red Cross and several local volunteer groups did as much as possible to help the victims but were not able to handle the task alone since they were over their depth financially and in terms of personnel. The GOM then appealed to local diplomatic missions and the public for assistance. Following the second cyclone on April 1, the GOM cabinet met to draw up a plan of action, and to seek more volunteer help since the people who had been helping out after Cyclone Carmen were worn out. A Cyclone Relief Committee was established. On April 3, the GOM Prime Minister asked assistance of the U.S. in transporting supplies from Port Louis to Rodrigues and also indicated a need for food.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

In response to the GOM request, the American Consul exercised the Chief of Mission disaster relief authority and authorized use of the AID contingency fund to bring relief supplies to Rodrigues. Contact was made with the U.S. Navy on the possibility of diverting one of its ships in the area. The Commander of the "USS Ware" replied he could make the ship available, provide medical assistance, transport volunteer relief workers, provide limited supplies including "Handclasp" material from the ship's resources, deliver relief supplies from other sources and provide technical assistance for a period of two to three days. The "Ware" arrived at Port Louis on April 6, loaded bales of clothing, food and mattresses, left after refueling and arrived at Rodrigues Island on April 7. In addition to delivering GOM and Mauritius Red Cross supplies and personnel from Port Louis, the "Ware" purchased food for distribution to disaster victims and provided carpenters, electricians, other specialists to make emergency repairs before returning to Port Louis on Friday, April 12. Funding arrangements were made for reimbursement by AID to the Navy for this relief operation in the amount of ... \$8,000 In addition, the American Consul authorized a cash contribution to the relief committee of 4,000
12,000

P.L. 480 Title II, Commodities through the World Food Program:
400 metric tons of corn, estimated market value \$23,000
Estimated cost ocean freight 20,000 43,000
\$55,000

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES: None reported.

French welfare organization participated in relief operations.

United Kingdom - cash contribution \$46,000
Also the UK assisted in relief operations and brought
in an Army Engineer Company to give rehabilitation
leadership and technical advice.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM:

Besides the above contribution from the U.S. the
following commodities were provided by WFP:

600 tons corn, 100 tons wheat flour, 100 tons
vegetable oil, with estimated market value of \$75,000

Israel - cash donated 2,830
\$123,830

TANZANIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Floods

DATE-TIME: March-April-May 1968

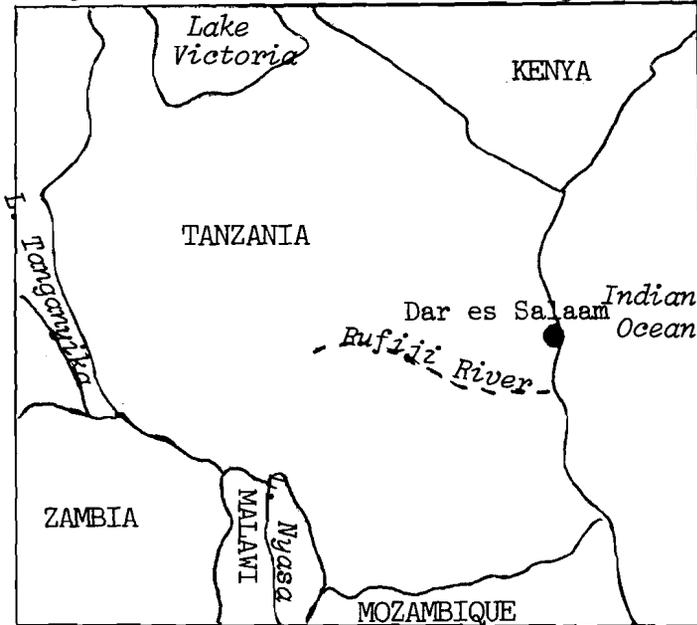
LOCATION: Rufiji River Valley, south of Dar es Salaam

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	40	57,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: Not reported

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

The flooding was not a sudden disaster but rather the result of torrential rains which aggravated the usual wet season. Roads, bridges and railway lines were washed out. Homes were destroyed or damaged. Of the 57,000 confirmed homeless, there were 51,000 homeless in the Rufiji area, according to a League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) report. On May 2 a LICROSS delegate who went to Tanzania to survey the flooded area reported the flood waters receding. The river was then about a mile and



a half on each bank, but there were large strips of land above the water. The three main villages of Ruzanda, Utete and Ndunda were reported dry. The delegate reported his plane flew low over the area and the people did not appear to be in dire distress although they were living under difficult conditions.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Government officials have been trying for years to get the people to move from the river banks to higher ground for their own safety, as floods occur every year, although not with the intensity experienced this year. For this reason, officials were reluctant to seek massive outside assistance because such benefits might encourage the people to remain in these areas. The Government preferred to do as much as possible from resources within the country. All of the efforts to aid the flood victims were coordinated through the National Council Social Welfare Emergency Committee. Leading government and voluntary agencies, including the Tanzania Red Cross and Church World Service, were members of the Committee. Under the Committee's relief program, the Tanzania Red Cross was charged with emergency medical and health care. Red Cross first-aiders were stationed one per village in the flooded region. The Red Cross also distributed clothing, layettes and quilts provided from LICROSS relief warehouse in Mombasa, Kenya. In addition to medicines and clothing, there was an immediate need for housing. The USG was asked to provide tents to shelter 1,000 persons. The GOT provided food for the flood victims, but also requested through the League delegate sufficient food for 7,000 people, mostly children in 18 villages.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

The U.S. Ambassador authorized use of AID contingency fund under his disaster relief authority to purchase tents for the flood victims. Purchase order was issued by USAID to Alibhai & Co., Ltd., in Nairobi, Kenya, for 50 tents at a cost equivalent of..... \$6,968
Transportation was provided by the Nairobi Transport Co., Ltd.
from Nairobi to Tanzania at a cost of 497
\$7,465

It was also reported by the League of Red Cross Societies delegate that USAID agreed to provide P.L. 480 commodities of milk powder, oats, maize flour and beans, but there was no indication of quantities and value. There was no report from the U.S. Mission giving specifics on this food donation.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

Church World Service

The CWS representative in Tanzania provided clothing from quantities already on hand but did not indicate quantities or value. In addition, CWS, New York, approved a cash donation for the purchase of local medicines and basic household equipment in the amount of \$5,000

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

LICROSS

Received approval from Canadian Red Cross to release 22 cases of clothing, layettes and quilts from its Mombasa warehouse. Also sent a League delegate to survey the flooded area and determine needs. As a result of the survey indications were there was an immediate need for clothing, shelter and medicines but that most of this would be provided from within the country and there was no need for an international appeal.

Estimated cost of the League Delegate mission to Tanzania was placed at 5,000 Swiss francs, equivalent of approximately \$1,100
 No value was placed on 22 cases supplies from the League warehouse. This has been estimated by DRC at 2,200
 Government of Sudan - 3,000 pounds, equivalent of 8,400
 OXFAM (United Kingdom) - 500 pounds to transport food 1,200
 Canada - cash 4,320
 Germany (Den. Rep.) - supplies 29,400
 Germany (Fed. Rep.) - cash 630
\$47,250

ITALY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

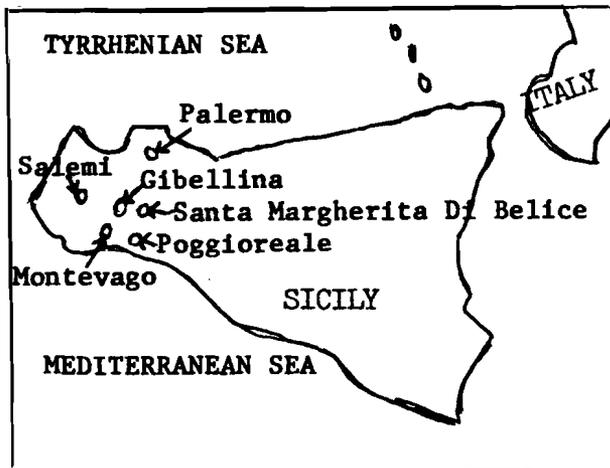
EVENT: Earthquake

DATE-TIME: January 15 and January 25, 1968

LOCATION: Western Sicily

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>
	224	563	55,000	20,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE & ECONOMIC LOSS:	<u>Houses Destroyed</u>	<u>Total \$ Damage</u>
	9,000	\$250 to \$300 Million



Any objective appraisal would indicate that of the under-developed areas in Italy, Western Sicily would be included. The provinces of Palermo, Trapani and Agrigento, apart from the large cities, are arid, agriculturally and industrially underendowed, offering only meager support to the population. The average income for Sicily in 1967 was \$650 opposed to the \$1,000 for the rest of Italy. The area devastated consists of some 25 communes covering 2,382 square kilometers with a

population in 1965 of an estimated 304,000. Approximately 100,000 were gainfully employed prior to the quakes--55,000 were farmers, 27,000 industrial workers and 18,000 in services and trades. About 1,900 business establishments, some 33 percent of the total, were put completely out of business, and normal employment was disrupted by the earthquakes. Some of this economic loss was expected to be offset by the reconstruction work following the quake. Also, there was an indication that private industrial groups from Northern Italy might be encouraged to invest in Western Sicily.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

Series of Shocks

January 14 and 15: The original shock was felt at 1329 hours on Jan. 14 in Western Sicilian provinces of Trapani and Palermo, followed by two others at 1410 and 1415 hours. At first, there was no damage but there was widespread alarm; some of the population abandoned their homes. During the night of Jan. 14 and the morning and afternoon of Jan. 15, there were 16 more shocks which reached a peak of violence shortly before 4PM on Monday, Jan. 15, when the most destructive of all the tremors occurred.

January 16: Inhabitants of Palermo, Agrigento and Trapani were seized with panic and many thousands moved into the countryside. Further tremors occurred (a total of 28), some of which were also felt in Catania, Eastern Sicily.



January 17: More shocks occurred. The entire population of the afflicted towns and villages spent the night outdoors and thousands began to move toward Eastern Sicily.

January 18: Five new, minor tremors.

January 19: Three tremors caused damage to the town of Calatafimi.

January 25: Another destructive quake occurred at 1058 hours, followed by three of smaller

intensity at 1104, 1537 and 2042 hours. These caused further destruction to the already damaged towns of Partanna, Santa Margherita di Belice, Salaparuta, Poggioreale, Santa Ninfa and completed the destruction of Montevago and Gibellina. These quakes resulted in general panic in all areas affected the previous week.

January 26 and 27: Three minor tremors in the same area.

January 30: Two more shocks raising the total to 81.

February 5-7: Four minor tremors.

The Disaster Story

At 4PM on January 15, the worst of the series of quakes occurred. ESSA officially placed the epicenter at $37\frac{3}{4}$ degrees north, 13 degrees east, and said it reached a magnitude of 6 on the Richter scale. The Messina,

Italy, seismology station described the epicenter at about 120 miles southwest of Sciacca. Rome and Naples science stations fixed the hypocenter at 4 to 5 kilometers in depth. The earthquakes were centered in the hilly area where the provinces of Palermo, Trapani and Agrigento converge. The towns of Gibellina (population 6,156) and Montevago (3,008) were destroyed. The devastation of 12 towns extended for about 12 miles in all directions from the apex of Gibellina and could be compared to the results of saturation air bombing during World War II. The following communities suffered very great damage: Santa Margherita di Belice (population 7,736); Menfi (12,480); Salaparuta (2,651); Santa Nimfa (5,805); Poggioreale (2,437); Camporeale (6,096); Salemi (16,000); and Partanna (13,103). The damage was so bad in the villages that it was sometimes impossible to tell where streets ended and blocks of houses began.

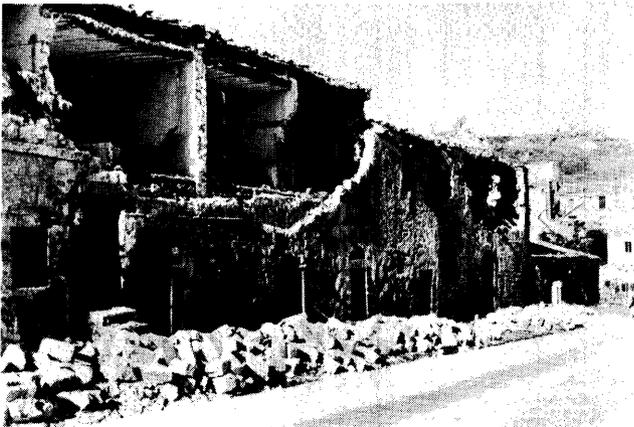


The quakes toppled houses, hospitals, medieval castles and churches in the worst disaster in Sicily since the 1908 Messina earthquake. The January quakes did not match Messina in terms of loss of human life (60,000) and property damage. This was probably due, according to the U. S. Mission, not so much to their violence as the fact they occurred in a sparsely populated area. Also, it was said, the disaster could have been even worse had the population not been warned by the earlier tremors. By the time the big shock came, thousands had already fled their homes. News media reported

people begging and pleading to be allowed to look for their relatives among the ruins but police would not permit them to do this because of the



continuing tremors and danger of more walls crashing down at any moment and burying the rescuers. Most homes crumbled into a mound of cement, stone and wood. Large wooden beams that had served as rafters for houses were little more than firewood. One reporter cited a grim exception stating that in one place he saw a bedroom whose two walls and roof had fallen without bothering the room itself. The bed was neatly made, a pretty patch quilt covering it. The wardrobes stood upright, the doors shut.



Roads were blocked by landslides, telephone communications were knocked out and in some towns the only means of communication was by radio. The casualty count mounted steadily as rescue teams searched for the dead and for survivors buried under the wreckage, but there were many rewarding moments when people were found alive amidst the rubble. Seven living persons were dug out in the destroyed town of Gibellina after spending 36 hours beneath roof beams and the crumbled walls of their homes. A seven



year old girl was also rescued from the ruins after 50 hours. It was reported at the time that she had a good chance to recover but she died several days later.

Thousands of homeless people huddled without shelter in bone-chilling cold. Gigantic bonfires lit up the snowy fields and vineyards. While the quake did little damage to the area's main cities of Palermo, Agrigento and Trapani, they sent residents rushing from their homes and hundreds bedded down in cars and tents. As the tremors continued, thousands began to move away from the area. A tidal wave was reported on the

west coast near Trapani following the January 15 quake. Sulfur fumes were said to have been observed, leading to speculations that volcanic activity might have been associated with the earthquake but this was not confirmed.

On January 20, there was a violent thunderstorm with strong winds which added to the misery of the quake victims. The rain drenched loaves of bread going to the seven tent camps. Howling winds turned back helicopters trying to fly in rations, medicine and blood plasma. The most severe shock among the series of tremors following the January 15 earthquake was the one that occurred on January 25. It measured 5-3/4 on the Richter scale and affected the same area. Eight persons were killed and 47 injured. These were mainly firemen and airmen clearing away rubble from the previous week's shocks in the ruined village of Gibellina. Following this strong tremor, Palermo's tallest office buildings emptied and shops were shuttered in a matter of minutes. Many of the city's





550,000 residents rushed to squares, public parks and other open places. The recurring tremors caused panic among the Sicilians and they fled the cities and towns in the affected area in large numbers.

It can be conjectured that the shallow focal depth (4 to 5 kilometers) accounted for the great destruction, but type of construction was probably a contributory cause. One news article commented that while the law laid down basic structural rules, few builders ever observed them; that not the slightest anti-quake precautions were taken in most towns even though the area is a notorious seismic zone.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The U. S. Mission reported that action by the National and Regional governments was swift and positive. Within 24 hours of the first quake, the GOI established an Inter-Ministerial Disaster Coordinating Committee and rushed 12,000 Italian military and civilian personnel to the scene to assist in rescue operations and distribution of supplies. The injured were taken to hospitals on the edge of the disaster zone. Hospitals throughout this part of Sicily went on emergency basis. The entire transport capability of the Italian Air Force was employed in moving heavy equipment and supplies to Sicily but in order to meet the needs, it was necessary for this to be supplemented by aircraft from the United States and other countries. Vast quantities of food, tents, blankets, clothing

and medicines, principally from Italian Government and private resources, and some donated by the US and others, were distributed to the victims. People in the camps were vaccinated against typhoid.



Italian President Giuseppe Saragat visited the disaster area as did the Interior Minister Paolo Emilio Taviani. The Italian President made a personal cash donation of \$2,000 to the nationwide relief fund.

Within ten days of the first severe tremor, the National Government issued a decree, which subsequently became law, extending 45 billion lire (\$16 million) in assistance. This was subsequently increased to 56 billion lire and then on February 27, the Council of Ministers authorized expenditure of 241 billion lire directed towards long range recovery of the area. This made a total grant of 297 billion lire or \$490 million. The appropriation not only included the areas of Western Sicily but Messina and Enna in Eastern Sicily, which had undergone minor quakes in October and November of 1967. In the disaster decree the Sicilian Regional Assembly listed 67 communities as eligible for government relief. Highlights of this Regional Law included: (1) Grant of funds to attract economic development agencies; (2) suspension of tax collections in designated areas for the duration of 1968; (3) payment of 500,000 lire to families which lost one or more members; (4) payment of 600 lire daily to laborers for sustenance until jobs could be found; (5) providing fodder for livestock; (6) establishment of "Cantieri di Lavoro" to employ disaster victims at 2,500 lire per day plus family allowances (in Agrigento, Palermo, Trapani, Messina and Enna provinces); (7) institution of public works and establishment of agricultural cooperatives; (8) deduction of 100,000 lire from any official

debt (such as agricultural loans) owed by persons in the areas; (9) compensation of merchants and businessmen for losses up to 500,000 lire; (10) reduction of interest rates on loans to 1.5 percent with the government making up the difference; and (11) reconstruction of hospitals and clinics.

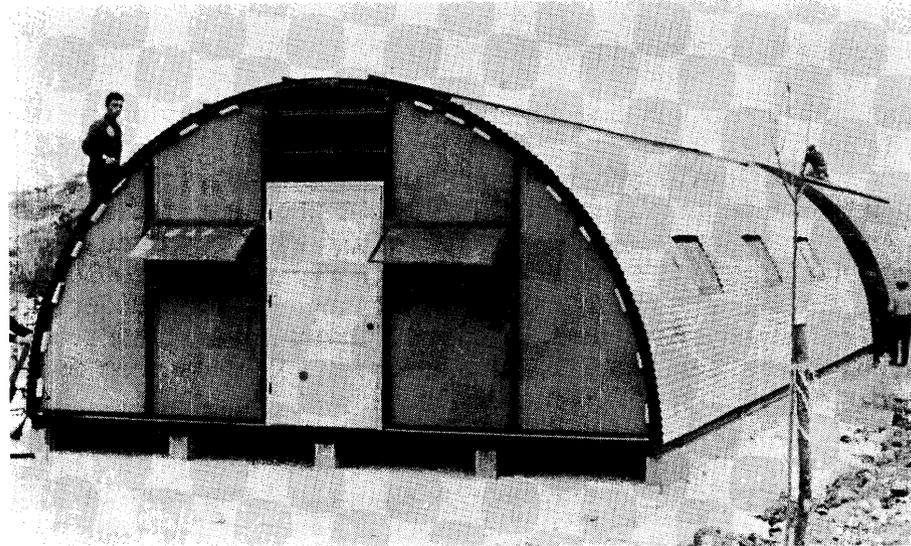
Probably the most pressing, immediate task confronting the government in the aftermath of the initial shocks (which was followed by winds and rain that turned refugee encampments into quagmires) was to provide shelter for the thousands of homeless. The Italian Government initiated a three-stage program. First shelter was in tents.



The second and present stage is prefabs. Prefabs were provided to the Italian Government by the U. S. Navy, by Caritas organizations in Switzerland, Germany, France, Hong Kong, Venezuela, Malta, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Argentina and Canada, and also by the World Council of Churches through Caritas International. Some provided the prefabs directly, while others gave cash donations to Caritas International for their purchase and shipment.



On the next page is a U. S. Navy photo of one of the 1,557 quonset huts from the United States.



The third stage will be the erection of permanent earthquake resistant housing. Italian officials stated temporary prefabs would be in use for one or two years before being replaced by permanent housing. Some fear was expressed that the temporary shelters might tend to become permanent. Various plans were discussed for rebuilding destroyed communities; grouping some together in a larger unit, or new housing in larger established communities.

Progress on shelter as of July 10, 1968

It had been indicated that 18,000 prefabs were needed to house 65,000 displaced persons. The GOI had made arrangements to build 12,651, which added to the US quonsets and to other donated prefabs by various Italian and foreign organizations made a total of 15,901. There remained a total of 2,099 prefabs for which no provision had yet been made. Of the 15,901 prefabs planned for erection, 6,000 were installed by July 10, and some 20,000 people who had been living in tents or emergency shelters were transferred to them. An estimated 10 to 15,000 homeless remained in temporary shelters, including 600 in railroad cars at Calatafimi.

There was some criticism of the prefab program by the Sicily press, the mayors and people of the affected towns. The delay in completing the program was attributed to complex administrative problems of expropriating or renting land, providing for utilities, coordinating the multiplicity of central, regional, provisional and commercial agencies that were necessarily involved. There were also reported delays in fulfilling some of the other benefits as planned under the disaster decree law.

There were no specifically new organizations created in the relief stage, but the main earthquake relief law passed in Rome created an Inspector General of the Earthquake Zones to coordinate all Ministry of Public

Works reconstruction activity.

The Italian Red Cross was the first voluntary organization to move into the stricken island. It brought with it tents and a field hospital and took over a hanger in Birgi airport to be used as a temporary relief warehouse. Red Cross workers became liaison officers in the tent villages and enlisted Army help for unloading goods. They kept supplies moving to their final destination. Young Red Cross workers took the lead in putting hundreds of victims camped in fields or at the roadside under Red Cross canvas. They helped erect tent villages, acted as assistant cooks, bottle-washers and waiters for the Italian Red Cross field canteen in the village of Santa Ninfa, serving 1,000 hot meals per day.

Aside from government measures, fund raising campaigns and mercy caravans were organized by principal newspapers and private groups in cities throughout Italy.

The U. S. Mission indicated the Italian government had organized relief operations effectively; that coordination of the considerable volume of aid in the form of cash and materials was adequate despite some inevitable confusion and duplication of effort at first.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

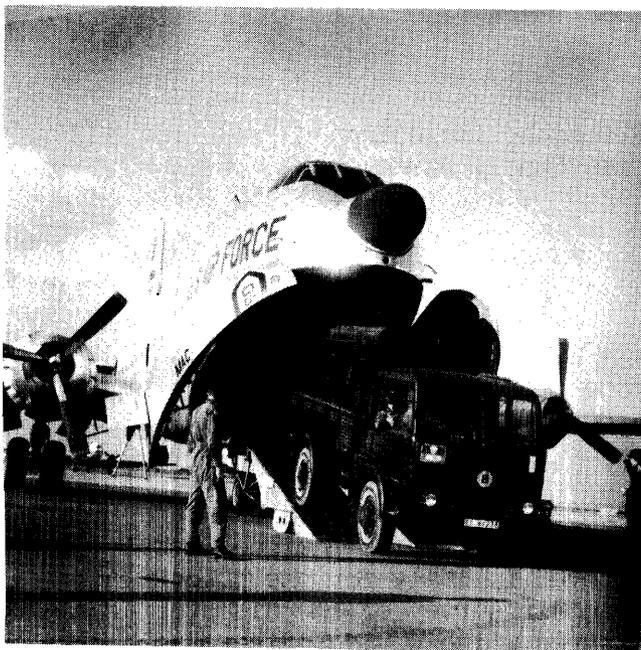
President Johnson sent the following message to the President of Italy:
I was deeply distressed to learn of the tragic loss of life caused by the earthquake in Sicily. All Americans join me in offering our heartfelt sympathy to you and the people of Sicily. I am asking Ambassador Reinhardt to keep in close touch with the Italian authorities to determine in what way we can be of assistance in this sad moment.

The U. S. Embassy sent a team of its personnel to assist in relief operations, liaison arrangements and in determination of needs. The team consisted of two men from USIA, two Embassy Officers (one from Naples and one from Rome) and an Air Force Major from MAAG, Rome. They arrived on January 16.

The following supplies and services were provided by the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force in Europe, by AID/DRC and Defense Supply Agency in the United States and by U. S. Geological Survey:

Supplies by U. S. Army and Navy in Europe, Per Diem & Miscellaneous Charges

1,300 blankets	\$10,595	
Military rations	21,596	
60 GP Medium Tents, plus poles, pegs	13,066	
Accessorial Charges	5,410	
TDY for Medical Team, Truck Drivers, Enlisted Men to set up tents, also labor and phone charges	<u>1,298</u>	\$51,965



Airlift by US Air Force & Navy

The U. S. Mission reported 12 U. S. Military aircraft were engaged in moving American and Italian supplies and heavy equipment into the disaster area. These aircraft included three AF C-130 Hercules and two C-124 Globemaster transports, which carried goods to Trapani and Palermo, and three Navy helicopters moved supplies from these points to the afflicted communities. The first C-124 aircraft departed Ramstein Air Force Base on January 15, and arrived at Trapani the following day. From then until the official termination of U. S. disaster

aid on February 2, U. S. aircraft flew a total of nearly fifty hours transporting supplies and materiel from Ciampino Airport, Rome, to Trapani and Punta Raisi airports in Sicily. The contribution these aircraft made was, according to the U. S. Mission, the most important item in the U. S. effort. The helicopters were from the Naval Air Facility at Sigonella, which also supplied one fork lift truck with operator. Emergency air lift of supplies from Naples to Sicily was also provided by Commander Fleet Air Mediterranean, Naples. The U. S. Mission indicated the value of these operations would be \$31,000. However, cabled cost data from USCINCEUR, from which above supply costs were also taken, listed the following charges for air transportation:

Phase I - January 15 Quake	
USAFE -49.5 flying hrs.	\$12,580
USN - diesel fuel	505
Phase II -January 25 Quake	
USN - flying hr. costs, helicopters, fuel, other	6,088
	<u>19,173</u>

Supplies from U. S. Embassy

Clothing, food, milk	3,000
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Supplies from the United States

200 Arctic tents at approximately \$380 each, including poles and pegs, purchased from Defense Supply Agency through AID/DRC	\$75,965	
Packing, crating and handling	2,671	
Commercial airlift US to Rome	<u>8,939</u>	\$87,575

U. S. Geological Survey

USGS Geophysist, Robert M. Moxham, made a stopover in Rome to confer with Italian authorities and scientists. He left copies of data he gathered for use by USGS team to follow him.

Mr. William Hegel and Mr. Herbert E. Skibitzke, scientists with the USGS, were enroute to a project in Chad in a scientifically equipped Cessna 310 plane. They were asked to make a stopover in Italy for the purpose of working with Italian counterparts on an air survey of the disaster area to see if there were hot spots or fissures which would indicate volcanic phenomena in connection with the earthquakes. The U. S. Embassy had agreed to use of the AID contingency fund to cover travel expenses of the team. Mr. Skibitzke left the plane in Rome to talk with Italian officials and scientists while the pilot and Mr. Hegel went to Sicily. Later when the pilot was enroute back to Rome to show the plane to the Italians concerned and pick up Mr. Skibitzke, the plane crashed killing the pilot, who was alone in the plane. Only part of the survey was accomplished because the project was cancelled after the crash. Expected travel costs for reimbursement from the AID disaster relief funds will be.....\$ 1,000

Total Reported Costs for AID Reimbursement \$162,713

A funding level totaling \$210,000 was established from the AID contingency fund to cover disaster relief costs for Sicily. There may be outstanding costs which have not yet been reported.

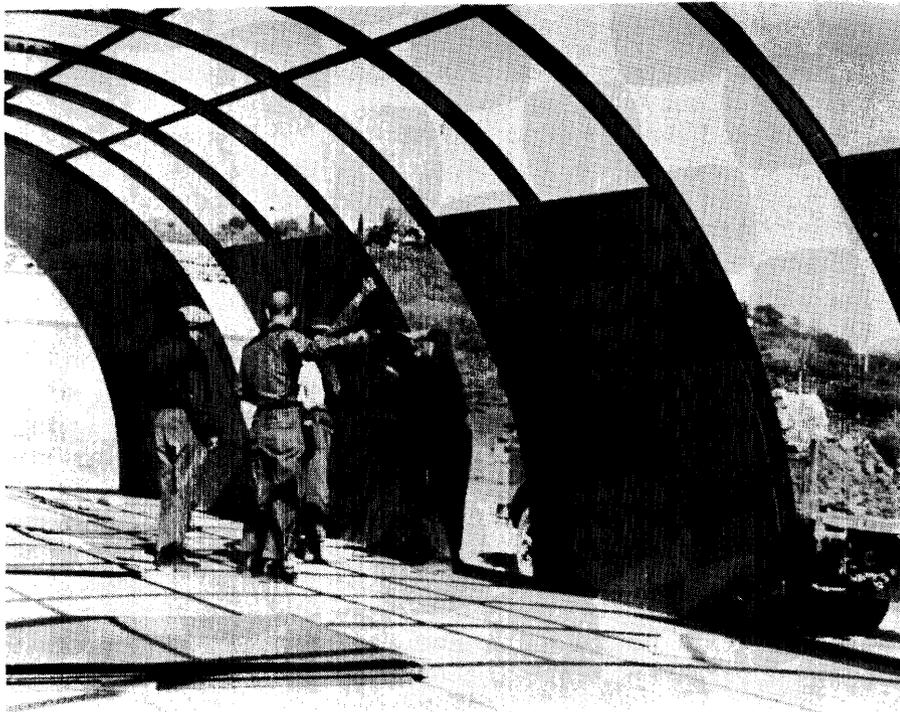
U. S. Navy Quonset Huts

The U. S. Navy provided 1,557 prefabricated two-family dwellings from Mississippi and California at a token lease of \$1 per year. U. S. Navy personnel went to Sicily to instruct Italians in erection of the huts.

Estimated value of the quonset huts..... \$3,104,000

The Italian Government paid shipping costs on the buildings estimated at \$655,000.

The huts were distributed among 19 communities in the provinces of



US Navy
Photo

Trapani, Agrigento and Palermo. It was planned to use 39 of them for school rooms and a few were kept in reserve for unexpected needs as the shelter program progressed.

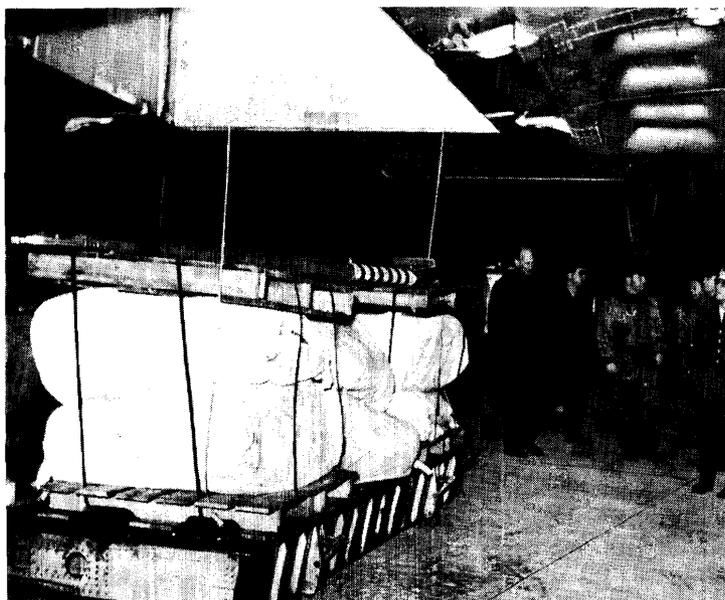
Total Value of USG Contributions.....\$3,266,713

Story on the 200 Tents from the United States

On January 17, the American Embassy in Rome received a request for an additional contribution by the United States of 200 tents. The Ambassador asked the U. S. Military Command in Europe to supply them. EURCOM stated it could provide U. S. Army general purpose tents, size 16 x 32 feet, delivered to the disaster area for approximately \$140,000.

Upon receiving this information on January 18, AID/DRC determined that since the U. S. Army general purpose tent was not particularly suited for family use under winter conditions, and the cost was very high, that an attempt should be made to locate a more suitable tent at lower cost-- provided they could be airlifted immediately so there would be no delay in reaching the earthquake victims. Contact with the Defense Supply Agency revealed availability of 200 Arctic tents at the U. S. military facility at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. These tents were obtained at a cost of \$75,965 plus handling charges of \$2,671 and airlift cost of \$8,939, for a total of \$87,575. This represented a savings of \$52,425 compared to the cost of \$140,000 for tents from the European Command.

On Friday, January 19, Mr. D. S. Paulsen of PROC/Resources Transportation Division began searching for commercial airlift. By evening, he and Pan American Airways had worked out an arrangement to divert a jet air freighter enroute from South America to Italy, to pick up the tents at Dulles International Airport at midnight. From then on, Mr. Paulsen, Mr. John Street, Assistant Disaster Relief Coordinator, and Lt. Comdr. Willis of the Defense Supply Agency worked on the logistics of trucking 22,920 pounds of tents, liners, poles and pegs to reach Dulles Airport by 9PM. The military personnel at Mechanicsburg worked overtime to assemble, pack, load and get the truck rolling down the highway for the three hour trip to Dulles in time to meet the 9PM deadline. But at 7PM, Mr. Paulsen received a call telling him the truck was broken down due to no lights on a highway near Laurel, Maryland. He didn't hesitate. By 7:10 he had contacted the Maryland State Police headquarters and by 7:30 State Troopers located the truck, provided it with front and back escort to the Virginia line, and arranged to turn the escort over to Virginia police at that point. With lights flashing on the police cruisers fore and aft, the blacked-out truck arrived at Dulles for its rendezvous with Pan American Airways with only 20 minutes left to transfer over 11 tons of cargo from truck to plane--but they made it. The big jet went on to New York and then



to Rome. At Ciampini Airport, Rome, the tents were transferred to a U. S. Military C-130 turbo jet and delivered to Trapani-Bergli Airport near the disaster scene Sunday morning, January 21. Three U. S. Army sergeants, skilled in erection of the tents, joined with Italian authorities in distribution of them to the disaster victims.

Messages of appreciation were received in the U. S. Embassy from Foreign Minister Fanfani and Defense Minister Tremelloni. The former is quoted below:

The interest you have taken and the interest taken by your collaborators, by the

Embassy and the American Military Commands in Italy, in our grief for the very serious calamity that has recently befallen Sicily, has been very highly appreciated. I wish to thank you and those who joined you in expressing their feelings, for the solidarity I was shown. It has proved to be sincere and effective, materializing in an aid, also on this occasion generous and prompt, in favor of the devastated areas. Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the expression of my highest consideration.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES: OTHERS IN US

<u>Catholic Relief Services</u>		
250,000 kilos of used clothing	\$800,000	
2,500 blankets	15,000	
Cash donation	<u>5,000</u>	\$820,000
<u>American Red Cross</u> - cash donation		5,000
<u>Church World Service</u> - cash donation		1,500
<u>Wyeth Laboratories</u> (through American Red Cross) Anti-tetanus vaccine and liquid infant milk		47,000
<u>Pfizer, Ayers, Abbott and Parke Davis</u> - made drug donations to group of private citizens from Rochester, N. Y. for Sicily earthquake victims. These donations consisted of vaccines or anti-toxin for diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough; penicillin, sulfa, iron tablets and disposable syringes, with a total value of over		10,000
<u>People of Monterey, California</u> - cash donation		10,000
<u>Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union</u> - cash donation		50,000
<u>International Ladies Garment Workers</u> - cash donation		66,000
<u>American Committee for Sicilian Relief</u>		15,000
<u>Il Progresso - Relief Society</u>		90,000
<u>American Relief Committee for Sicily</u> - goal of		<u>50,000</u>
Total Contributions by Volags and Others		\$1,164,500

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Caritas, International

CI launched an appeal to its members, especially those in the neighboring countries, to support the action of the Pontifical Relief Agency (Italian Caritas) on behalf of the victims. The following contributions were reported. In most instances values were not given and were estimated in the AID/DRC office:

France - 60 tents and mattresses	\$7,000	
Belgium - 65 tents, 3 tons of clothing, 2,000 blankets and 2,500 kilograms powdered milk, sent by military plane	18,000	
Germany - 400 units blood plasma, 2,500 blankets, 1,500 sheets, 3-1/2 tons children's clothing, 2 tons food, sent by military planes; also two consignments comprising 120 hospital beds with mattresses and 20 cases of medicines by rail from Frankfurt and Hildesheim.	55,000	
Switzerland - 2 lorries with 10 tons of clothing and shoes, 5 tons powdered milk, 5 tons baby food and medicines	25,000	
Corsica - 98 bales of clothing	<u>9,800</u>	\$114,800
USA - see under CRS, US Volag Section of this report.		

Also, Caritas International participated in the prefab emergency shelter program. CI ordered 10 units, four rooms each, plus toilet facilities, from Switzerland, at a cost of 15,000 Swiss Francs each; and 3 from Germany at a cost of 10,000 to 20,000 marks each.

Estimated total cost to CI for these 13 units... \$46,000

French Secours Catholique sent by rail a consignment of 18 prefabricated units to serve as dwellings, estimated cost....	36,000
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Since Caritas International planned to make further purchase of prefab units costing from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each, it appealed to its members and others for cash donations. The following donations were made to CI for this purpose, including the World Council of Churches:

From CI emergency Relief Fund	10,000	
World Council of Churches, Geneva	7,830	
Caritas, Hong Kong	1,000	
Caritas, Venezuela	300	
Caritas, Malta	3,200	
Caritas Wuerzburg (Germany)	3,740	
Caritas, Belgium	8,000	
Caritas, Austria	4,000	
Caritas, Spain	7,200	
Arch Diocese Montreal, Canada	925	
Caritas, Argentina	1,000	
Institute "Mater Carmelo", Rome	320	
Institute "Bambini Gesu"	224	
Private donors	1,056	
Catholic Women's League, London	4,800	
Holland	5,000	
Austria	3,850	
Misereor - 5 houses	<u>10,000</u>	154,445

Caritas, International not only obtained or purchased prefab units but recruited personnel and made necessary negotiations with Italian authorities for their construction. As of March 1, 1968, 68 prefabs were enroute or under construction for the following towns: Partanna, S. Ninfa, Gibellina, Poggioreale, Salaparuta, Salemi, Vita, Camporeale, Montevago, S. Margherita and Menfi. These included 42 dwellings, 13 social centers, 12 church/schools and 1 municipal office. All of the dwellings were for the town of Partanna.

Total of relief supplies and prefab contributions through CI \$269,245

Contributions through Red Cross Societies and/or Governments

Austria RC - supplies	7,670
Austria Government - supplies	37,670
Bulgaria - supplies	2,520
Canada RC - cash and supplies	130,000
Canada - Hamilton Relief Fund - cash	18,400
Canada - Italian Committee, Manitoba - cash	2,000
Czechoslovakia - cash	7,530
Denmark - cash	4,730
France - cash and supplies	119,330
Germany (Federal Republic) - supplies	147,700
Germany (Democratic Republic) - supplies	18,470
Great Britain RC - cash donation	2,410
Great Britain - sent two mine sweepers with food, medicines, tents, etc., and provided a medical team which operated a field hospital for three or four weeks before turning it over to the Italian Red Cross. The total value of this contribution was not reported but partial reports of value indicated more than..	25,000
(These include some contributions by OXFAM, War on Want)	
Greece - supplies	6,410
Haiti - not specified	*
Hungary - supplies	34,540
Iceland (on behalf of government) - supplies	4,600
India - not specified	*
Ireland - supplies	3,000
Israel - supplies	6,020
Jamaica - cash	240
Japan - supplies	1,240
Korea (Republic) - cash	200
Lebanon - cash	70
Liechtenstein - cash	5,620
Luxemburg - cash	810
Monaco - cash	8,000
Netherlands - cash and supplies	31,190
New Zealand - cash	130
Norway - supplies	33,070
Poland - supplies	8,400
Portugal - supplies	1,160
Rumania - not specified	*
Spain - supplies	5,580

Sweden - supplies	7,020
Sweden - Lion's Club - supplies	3,900
Switzerland - supplies	196,000
Switzerland (on behalf of government) - supplies	15,230
Thailand - cash	240
Tunisia - not specified	*
Turkey - supplies	2,320
Uruguay - supplies	2,170
USSR RC	42,900
USSR - Government - seven planeloads containing tents, blankets, cloth, butter, rice, medicines, sugar and comfort items valued at 125,000 rubles, equivalent of	137,500
Yugoslavia (on behalf of government) - supplies	<u>20,330</u>
Total Contributions - Other Nations and International Organ.	\$1,370,565

Photographs

Photos in this report were provided by the U. S. Embassy (USIS), the U. S. Navy and USGS ("Foto Greco", Palermo, Italy).

* Value not reported

BOLIVIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Floods

DATE-TIME: Beginning February 11, 1968

LOCATION: Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Sucre, Potosi, Chuquisaca

DISASTER VICTIMS:

<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured or Ill</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>
24	200	6,000	17,000	20,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:

<u>Buildings and Homes</u>		<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Acres of Crops</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Damaged</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Damaged</u>	<u>\$ Damage</u>
250	800	See below		See below	\$3,000,000

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

Heavy rains from two and one-half to three times normal February volume produced the worst flood situation in Bolivia in 25 years. About the middle of February, valleys of the Rio Grande, Pirai, Yapacani and related rivers became saturated and initial flooding began to occur along the lower river areas north of Santa Cruz. The Rio Grande River, east of Santa Cruz, had fifty years before changed its course further to the east, leaving a wide level garden spot where many farmers planted fields and built houses. Villages sprang up in the shallow valley. With no let up in the heavy rain, the Rio Grande rose so rapidly that it soon overflowed into its former river bed. Most of the people escaped but they did not have time to save their belongings. Many had to be rescued by helicopters.



On February 21 and 22, a particularly long and heavy rain in the Cochabamba Valley and on the mountain watershed immediately north of the city, exceeded all drainage capacity in the valley. Poorly maintained river embankments and canals and an antiquated, narrow railroad bridge contributed

to the flooding. Continuing downpour caused the Angostura Dam to the east of the city to fill for the first time in its history. All subsequent water from the branch of the valley made an immediate impact, both in Cochabamba and in the lower and flatter areas in the colonization zones north of Santa Cruz. Less intensive rains followed which maintained flooding conditions for a week.

In Cochabamba and its outskirts, damage was largely to homes and buildings with some losses in crops and livestock. Adobe construction (sun-dried mud and straw) made the houses particularly vulnerable. Walls melted and collapsed; peasant houses became mounds of mud capped with what were roofs. Large numbers of people were forced to evacuate the area. They were housed in schools, churches, the railroad station and other facilities.

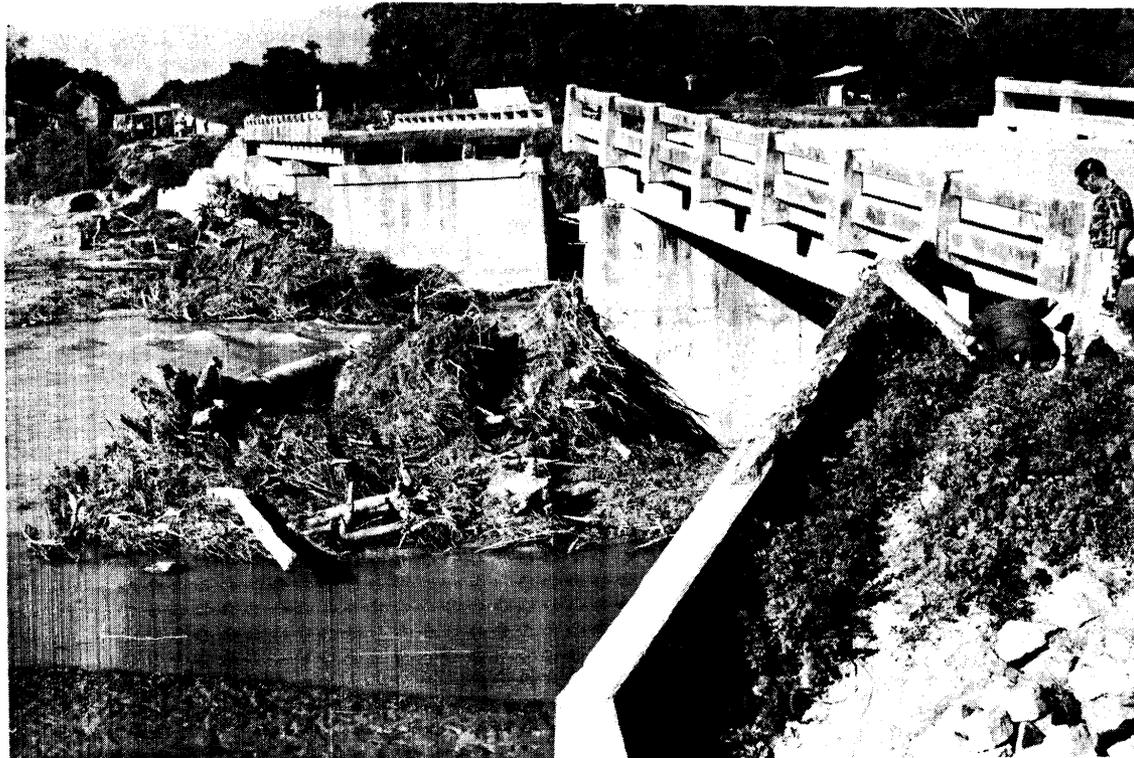


One of many houses destroyed by the flood in the Cochabamba area.

In Santa Cruz, the inundated areas were less densely populated. Houses in this area were of tropical construction which is less subject to collapse. Damage to houses in Santa Cruz was moderate. Losses in crops and livestock were greater. It was more difficult to remove flood victims from isolated areas. The people escaped into the town of Montero, north of Santa Cruz, many by trucks and some were picked up by helicopters.

Damage to the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz highway was so serious as to endanger the economy of Bolivia. The road connects the rich agricultural areas

surrounding Santa Cruz with major marketing areas in Cochabamba, La Paz and mining areas around Oruro. There is no rail connection between the two major cities of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz and no alternative road. There were 51 landslides on this road. More than 100 vehicles were trapped in remote parts of the highway between slides, constituting a difficult rescue problem. Two spans of the important Taruma Bridge over the Pirai River were destroyed, and another bridge near Samaipata was washed out. A bridge connecting Santa Cruz with the La Belgica sugar mill and with Gulf petroleum fields to the northwest of Santa Cruz was also lost. Traffic was also interrupted on the Cochabamba-La Paz highway, and many rural and feeder roads suffered heavy damage.



Taruma Bridge--one of the links in the important highway between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

There was immediate local government and private agency response to the emergency. People were evacuated, emergency shelters were established and provisions were marshalled. The military, service clubs, labor unions, students and Scouts, as well as the Bolivia Red Cross, were quick to respond. Private companies provided equipment. As the proportions of the disaster became more widely known, donations for the flood victims--food, clothing, blankets and drugs--were sent to the flood areas from around the nation.

Value of these contributions was estimated at \$51,600. A state of national emergency was proclaimed on February 24. The President of the Republic went to Santa Cruz to observe relief operations. At the request of the Bolivia Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies launched a limited appeal to Sister Societies in Latin America.

On February 28, the Government of Bolivia issued a decree obliging each employee whether private or public to contribute a day's wage during the month of March to help reconstruct afflicted areas. Each private automobile owner was required to pay \$17.00, jeep and pick-up truck owners \$8.50, and cab owners \$1.80. COMIBOL, Bolivian nationalized mines, contributed \$100,000. All private companies and enterprises were expected to contribute one percent of their paid capital and reserves, not to exceed \$10,000. Enterprises with capital less than \$4,200 were exempted from this tax. The amount obtained from these measures was not reported but it was estimated it would amount to over a half million dollars.

Important Development Resulting from this Disaster

Bolivia has never had a permanent Emergency Committee. Each time there has been an emergency, a committee was hastily gathered together. As a result, there was much confusion and delay when the floods came, and it was not known whether the Vice President would head the committee or the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Following this disaster, it was announced on the radio that in the future, the Armed Forces would receive, inventory and deliver all emergency goods, supplies, medicines from all sources, international and local. A permanent committee for disasters and emergencies was formed, headed by the Armed Forces, supported by Ministries of Economy, Finance, Agriculture, Public Health, Defense and Communications, the Bolivia Red Cross and National Child Council.

Rehabilitation

When the flood waters receded, the first problem was to get the people out of public centers (especially schools) and back to normal activities. This posed a particularly difficult housing problem in the Cochabamba Valley. Part of the tents furnished by the USG were used to provide temporary housing for 40 families in four locations. The Governmental emergency committee was expected to be active in the rehabilitation problems relating to permanent rebuilding. It was reported that the housing shortage resulting from the flood had already increased rent and demand for low income housing.

Problems of the GOB in Relief Operations

Disputes arose over the propriety of continuing carnival celebrations while flood victims had little to cheer about. In the beginning, there was a lack of local volunteer personnel, supplies and clothing. One mistake made by the military rescue squads when they picked up families of campesinos was to tell them to flee for their lives and not to bring clothing or blankets. This caused a major lack of clothing and blankets at the various camps and other serious problems. The arrival of the U. S.-donated blankets from Panama helped alleviate some of the discomfort of the victims.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

1,450 wool blankets from AID/USSOUTHCOM Panama Reserve	\$ 5,772	
350 tents from AID/USSOUTHCOM Panama Reserve	29,200	
Medicines from CINCSO	6,378	
Airlift blankets and first shipment of medicines from Panama by U. S. Air Force, reimbursed by AID	5,236	
Airlift tents from Panama by U. S. Air Force	5,236	
Additional medicines and airlift costs, exact figures not available but estimated at	<u>8,178</u>	\$ 60,000

P.L. 480 food commodities through CRS
133,034 pounds of wheat flour, rolled oats,
rolled wheat, cornmeal, vegetable oil, NFD
milk, CSM and dried beans, market value

17,319

Following contributions from USAID
10 aluminum pots, 6 kerosene stoves, 100 cups
and 32 bales of used clothing, est. value

1,790
79,109

AID Support Assistance grant for repairing main
highway from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz

450,000
\$529,109

The USAID Country Team forwarded the first request of the GOB for disaster supplies to the AID Disaster Relief Coordinator in Washington on Saturday, February 24. Because some of the disaster supplies had been prepositioned in Panama by AID/DRC in cooperation with USSOUTHCOM, it was possible to make immediate response to this request. The U. S. Air Force delivered the blankets and medicines just 24 hours after the request was initiated. The U. S. Air Force also made several trips to Cochabamba and Santa Cruz carrying not only USG-donated supplies but those of Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program, Bolivia Red Cross and local supplies collected in La Paz.

On February 28, another request was made by the GOB for tents. These were also made available from the reserve stocks at Panama and delivered by CINCSO on February 29.

It is estimated that prepositioning these blankets and tents at Panama by surface shipment, thereby making airlift necessary only from Panama instead of the U. S., there was a savings in transportation charges totaling \$8,464.



Medical supplies being unloaded from a U. S. Army plane in Santa Cruz. U. S. Army planes made several flights to the flood areas carrying relief in the forms of medicines, food and clothing.

The U. S. Mission made the following comment in its summary report: *The rapid response of the AID/Washington Disaster Relief Coordinator in dispatching medicines, vaccine and supplies through the U. S. Air Force was outstanding.*

USAID RELIEF OPERATIONS

The Deputy Chief of USAID, Food for Peace Officer, Public Health Advisor and USAID engineers made visits to the disaster areas. The FFP Officer and Public Health Advisor coordinated with the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Public Health in the use of medicines and vaccines in all of the public shelter area in order to avoid duplication. The DCM accom-

panied some of the newly arrived US relief supplies to assure distribution through proper Emergency Committees in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. USAID engineers assessed damage to bridges and road surfacing.

Comment by USAID on USG donated tents

The most effective use of the tents seemed to be in locations where tents were set up at the site of a group of destroyed houses, allowing the people involved to reinhabit their own locations while engaged in the rebuilding task.

USG Road Repair Grant

Following the emergency relief action, the Government of Bolivia requested U. S. assistance in repairing the main highway from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz because of its economic importance to Bolivia. As indicated under description of the disaster, this road had suffered severe damage. The GOB could not finance its immediate repair. The U. S. Embassy recommended to AID/W that a grant of \$450,000 be made to the GOB. The Latin American Bureau approved a Support Assistance grant of \$450,000 for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Church World Service

Cash donation	\$5,000	
Drugs and medicines including paratyphoid vaccine, penicillin, tetracycline, chloromycetin, valued at	80,000	\$85,000

Mennonite Central Committee

3,800 pounds of soap	600	
880 pounds of meat	660	
4,000 pounds medical supplies	40,000	
900 pounds bandages	400	
3,200 pounds bedding, including over 600 blankets	4,800	
5,000 pounds layettes and new clothing	12,000	
1-1/2 tons yard goods, towels, sheets	5,000	
1,000 pounds health kits & school supplies	1,000	
Cash donation to flood victims to purchase livestock, household items and tools	2,500	66,960

Catholic Relief Services

The U. S. Mission reported CRS trucks were active in rescue work and that CRS personnel helped organize the food preparation in 10 parish centers. CRS made available above 133,034 pounds of P. L. 480 food. Father Leo Sommer of the Maryknolls used his "Radio San Rafael" to coordinate rescue work, transportation and procurement of needed supplies. His call for donations brought truck loads of vegetables and staple foods totaling approximately \$3,000.

Coordinated Help by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

The following camps were set up for the flood victims:

Methodist School in Montero	650	persons
Methodist Church & School in Okinawa Colony	300	"
* Camp Hardeman	1,300	"
Puesto Fernandes - MCC	1,750	"
Catholic High School	550	"
Baptist Church	400	"

*The Hardeman Camp was a former US road construction company base, just west of Montero. The director of the Methodist Institute, Harry Peacock, got permission to open the camp for flood victims. He, with some volunteers from the Institute, worked round the clock to clean up, get the generator operating and replace old water pumps. They had just started preparing for the flood victims when truckloads of people began to arrive, soon reaching over 1,300 persons at the camp.

The camp staff of volunteers included six Peace Corps Volunteers, five Boy Scouts, two members of the Methodist Altoberni Community Development Team and students from the Institute. Mr. Elwood Schrock, MCC representative in Bolivia, was called upon to administer the camp. Two Peace Corps girls were assigned to supervise the cooking in eight to ten 25-gallon half barrels over open fires. Each family had a meal ticket and a count was kept of portions served each meal. A health clinic was set up in the camp and at times operated almost 24 hours a day to vaccinate everyone against typhoid, tetanus and polio, treat colds and bruises and deliver babies. The camp also had a special milk program to provide milk three times daily to all children six years old and under and to nursing mothers. Immediate food needs and transportation were taken care of through Catholic Relief Services, Caritas and the Methodist Church.

After the flood waters began to recede, families at the Institute, the Catholic High School and the Baptist Church were transferred to the Hardeman Camp. By March 20, 650 persons whose homes and land were so badly covered with mud they could not return to them, were still at Camp Hardeman.

The U. S. Mission praised the work of the U. S. voluntary agencies and made the following comment: *The number of volunteer workers was adequate due to the sacrifice of volunteers from the Methodist, Catholic and Mennonite Churches, Catholic Relief Services and a score of Peace Corps Volunteers.*

Heifer Project

Made an additional contribution for a poultry project which was affected by the floods in the amount of	\$ 500
Total Value Contributions by U. S. Voluntary Agencies	151,460

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS

Other Governments:	
Argentina - medicines and vaccines	\$ 1,000
Colombia - clothes, food and medicines	6,000
Germany - 50 tents	3,500
Great Britain - 50 tents and vaccines	3,000
World Food Program - food	10,000

Red Cross Societies:	
Canada - supplies	2,170
Dominican Republic - cash	500
Israel - supplies	210
Sweden - supplies	41,180
Uruguay - supplies	20
Switzerland - supplies	*
(Supplies consisted of clothing, medicines, food, blankets and cooking utensils).	<u>\$67,580</u>

The U. S. Mission report stated: *The donations made by other countries were effective and their quantities were admirable. The Bolivian people were made aware that they live in a generous and sympathetic world.*

* Value not reported

BRAZIL

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Floods

DATE-TIME: December 28-29, 1967

LOCATION: South and Southwestern Bahia

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured or Ill</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>
	35*	50	15,400	50,000	15,400

* Includes 15 known dead and 20 missing.

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:

<u>Buildings and Homes</u>	<u>Acres of Crops</u>	
<u>Destroyed & Damaged</u>	<u>Destroyed</u> <u>Damaged</u>	<u>Total \$ Damage</u>
4,170	See Below	Not reported

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

On December 28 and 29, heavy rains caused large scale flooding of river systems in the cacao growing area affecting sixteen municipalities (counties). Flood crest occurred on December 29. Flooding continued on into December 30, especially affecting cities located on the Colonia, Salgado and Cachoeira rivers in Southwest Bahia and the Pardo and Jequitinhonha rivers in Southern Bahia. Among river basins affected were Belmonte and Canavieiras. At the peak of the flood, 50,000 persons were evacuated from their homes. Of these, 20,000 were able to return to their homes when the rivers returned to normal on December 31, 1967, and January 1, 1968.

There was some damage to small bridges in the upper Colonia River and in the Potiragua area, but in the remainder of the flood zone roads and highways were functioning normally within a few days after the waters receded. There was no appreciable damage to the highway system. There was some initial power failure and line damage during peak flooding but telephone and telegraph lines were soon returned to normal. Telesul, a subsidiary of the Cacao Institute of Bahia suffered an enormous loss when flood waters in the City of Itabuna damaged new, uncrated telephone equipment recently acquired from West Germany. There was serious damage to Cacao and coconut crops due



to silt and debris deposited in the fields. Damage to access roads added to the losses due to inability to collect and transport this season's crop. Also farm warehouses were flooded destroying part of the last harvest. Merchants in the cities of Itabuna, Ibicarai and Itape, where flood waters inundated the commercial sections of the cities, suffered property losses.

On January 5, one week after the flood crest, 15,400 people were still homeless and participating in mass feeding programs administered by the State Government. During most of the relief operations, sixty percent of the homeless were in public shelters such as schools, churches and other public buildings while the remainder found shelter with friends or relatives.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL, STATE & LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Governor of the State of Bahia declared an emergency in the cacao region and enlisted the help of the Brazilian Air Force. The Air Force

responded immediately with an experienced rescue squadron, which arrived in the flood area on the 30th. In addition to its normal helicopter rescue and assistance duties, the squadron made preliminary inspections of all the municipalities and set up headquarters in the city of Belmonte at the mouth of the Jequitinhonha River. The Air Force was one of the most important and most efficient members of the flood relief team. Once the Cacao Institute was mobilized, the Air Force restricted its activities to the Belmonte-Canavieiras area and the Pardo and Jequitinhonha River basins, where the Cacao Institute could not provide assistance. The Brazilian Air Force also airlifted supplies from Salvador to Ilheus and from Ilheus to Belmonte.

Since the Cacao Institute of Bahia already had the infrastructure necessary to coordinate activities in the flood area, the Governor designated it as the executive organ for flood relief programs. The President of the Institute was named supervisor of flood activities. This proved to be an excellent choice and the U. S. Mission reported that within five days after the flood crest, the Cacao Institute was operating in almost all of the affected areas, providing quick, just and realistic assistance to the victims.

Still another relief operation was organized by the Governor. He established a Commission for Coordination of Assistance to Victims of the Flood, which was composed of the State Treasurer, Secretaries of Municipal Affairs, Health, Welfare and Transportation. The objective of the commission was to mobilize and coordinate all resources in the City of Salvador to provide assistance to the victims in the cacao region.

The Superintendency of Supply (SUNAB) was an important cooperating organ in the flood relief plan. SUNAB acted as the agent between the U.S.A. Food for Freedom programs and the State Commission and assisted in the transfer of these food commodities. The SUNAB Chief in the City of Salvador was instrumental in assuring rapid and safe transportation of all relief supplies from Salvador to Ilheus, the center of relief operations. SUNAB sent inspection agents throughout the flood area to insure that merchants were not raising prices above normal standards. A number of stores were closed by SUNAB agents when they discovered abnormal pricing.

On the municipal level, many social and religious organizations did much to help the flood victims during the first days of the calamity. Municipal governments moved rapidly in organizing local commissions to coordinate relief services, but in some instances were ineffective due to lack of realistic administration. In these instances, citizens organized spontaneously to provide aid.

The Hydroelectric Company of the Sao Francisco Valley placed two helicopters at the flood site to assist in rescue and relief operations. The Bahian Navigation Company provided a small cargo ship, the "Nazare," which transported the second shipment of relief supplies from the City of Salvador to Ilheus.

The Governor of Bahia authorized 200,000 cruzeiros (\$62,500) for flood relief to purchase food, clothing and medicines, and to provide transportation. The Social Volunteers of Bahia under the direction of the Governor's wife collected 5,000 cruzeiros(\$1,560) and various foodstuffs through a door-to-door campaign in the City of Salvador, Capital of Bahia. In addition, the Governor assured the political and commercial leaders of the cacao region that liberal credit would be forthcoming through state and private banking institutions in the flood area. The Bahia State Government provided 87 metric tons of food, value estimated at \$11,000.

CARITAS and DIACONIA, counterpart agencies of Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service, were active in relief operations.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

U. S. Consul and Vice-Consul in Salvador flew with the Governor's son over the disaster area on December 29. A USAID Food for Freedom field technician working out of the Recife office visited most of the flood area and worked closely with the Cacao Institute in setting up the food distribution plan. Both the American Embassy in Rio and the Food for Freedom office in Recife were alerted to the disaster by the Consul and Vice-Consul in Salvador. USAID approved grant of the following food commodities, under Title II of the P.L. 480 act, as well as the transfer of P.L. 480 food by Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service/ Lutheran World Relief.

P.L. 480 Food Grant, Title II

25.0 tons of bulgur, estimated market value	\$3,750	
17.0 tons of cornmeal, estimated market value	<u>2,295</u>	
		\$ 6,045

P.L. 480 Food Transfer, Title II

From Catholic Relief Services (Caritas/Bahia)

35.1 tons nonfat dry milk, est. market value	\$14,472
5.8 tons CSM	2,436
6.9 tons bulgur	1,035
4.6 tons rolled wheat	690
6.4 tons wheat flour	864
1.9 tons vegetable oil	1,159

From Catholic Relief Services (Caritas/Rio)

17.0 tons CSM, est. market value	7,140
10.0 tons bulgur	1,500
6.0 tons wheat flour	810

From Church World Service (Diaconia *)

11.0 tons wheat flour	<u>1,485</u>	<u>31,591</u>
		\$37,636

*Diaconia is the counterpart agency of CWS/LWR and replaced the Department Social Action of Evangelical Confederation of Brazil.

Peace Corps Volunteers worked on their respective sites during flood relief operations performing many varied services.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service/Lutheran World Relief released above P.L. 480 commodities for the flood victims.

ASSISTANCE BY OTHER NATIONS

Cash donation by Pope Paul \$10,000

COLOMBIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Violent Storm

DATE-TIME: January 29, 1968 - 1:35 to 5:30 a.m.

LOCATION: Guadalupe, Huila Department

DISASTER VICTIMS: Homeless Affected
63 1,020

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: Buildings and Homes
Destroyed Damaged
7 30

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

On the morning of January 29, the small town of Guadalupe, in the State of Huila, was the victim of a violent wind and rain storm. The winds, of hurricane force, swept up the valley of the River Suaza, where Guadalupe is located. Shortly after the wind passed, very heavy rains descended upon the area. In a period of four hours approximately eight inches fell on Guadalupe and the surrounding hillsides. Due to the sparse vegetation, 90% of this water came rushing down on the town and in but a few minutes the central plaza was filled with four to five feet of swirling water. With the force of the water, houses were brought to the ground and animals, food, clothing, furniture, fire wood, etc., were carried away to the nearby river Suaza. Because Guadalupe is the only town along the river valley itself, it was the only one affected. In the surrounding area all the trains and roads were left untransitable.

The thirty houses which were partially destroyed required extensive repairs to the walls. Water softens adobe walls and under the weight of the roof, they can disintegrate into a pile of mud.

There were no fatalities or injuries. The water system was not damaged and there was no threat of an epidemic. The majority of the people lost most of their possessions. The area of the town most affected was in the lowest part where the poor live.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA OR LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Shelter was arranged by neighbors for the people who lost their houses. The Governor of the State of Huila visited Guadalupe to survey damage as did representatives from the Huila Red Cross, Municipality of Gigante, Instituto de Credito Territorial (a national organization that facilitates home ownership and construction in poor urban areas), Agricultural Extension Service, the Army-Civil Action Program and the National Federation of Coffee Growers, Huila Committee. The Departmental Government sent five pre-fabricated houses and the Military Civic Action Program sent another six houses two days later. No value was placed on these prefabs, but DRC estimates it at about \$8,000. A local disaster committee was formed in Guadalupe to administer all aid that arrived. The Red Cross of Huila sent 250 blankets and 2,500 lbs. of rice, value estimated at about \$900. The Municipality of Gigante, a neighboring town, contributed 15,000 pesos (about \$925) to purchase food. The money was given to the Disaster Committee. CARITAS - Huila sent approximately 40 bags of assorted food. The Instituto de Credito Territorial made long term loans with low interest to rebuild houses, while the Committee of Coffee Growers made long term loans for agricultural improvement. Food was a major need of the disaster victims and the Governor of Huila officially requested food assistance by a telephone call to CARE-Bogota.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

USAID Food for Peace Officer approved use of following P.L. 480 commodities for the victims by CARE Mission of Colombia:

5,000 lbs. of flour, est. market value	\$185	
2,500 lbs. of cornmeal, est. market value	105	
500 gallons (about 3,000 lbs.) vegetable oil, est. market value	<u>450</u>	
		\$740

A Peace Corps Volunteer assisted the disaster committee in Guadalupe in food distribution.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

CARE

500 food crusade packages containing above P.L. 480 commodities were shipped from CARE stocks in the CARE-Huila warehouse to the disaster area. (This summary on the disaster in Guadalupe was prepared entirely from a report prepared by Mr. Robert C. Flick, CARE Field Representative for the Department of Huila, and sent to AID/DRC by CARE, New York.)

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS

None.

GUATEMALA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Fire

DATE-TIME: January 17, 1968

LOCATION: Guatemala City - La Limonada Neighborhood

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured or Ill</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>
	2	10	130	150	150

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:	<u>Buildings and Homes</u>	<u>Total \$ Damage</u>
	<u>Destroyed</u> <u>Damaged</u>	
	39	\$20,000

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

The fire occurred in a slum neighborhood, was of accidental nature and of unknown origin. Two small children were killed and 150 were left homeless.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Voluntary firemen responded quickly and were credited with preventing the fire from consuming a larger section of the crowded La Limonada neighborhood. The Guatemala Red Cross immediately set up tents donated by the Army Civic Action in a nearby park and established medical services for the injured and sick. The President of the National Red Cross organized an emergency disaster committee made up of representatives from the municipality, local clerics, community leaders, a representative of the President's office and the Red Cross. A mobile kitchen donated by Army Civic Action was installed and appeals were made for food, clothing and bedding, which received response from private Guatemalans as well as relief organizations.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

USAID purchased 50 straw mattresses on the local market. Cost of purchase and transport which was charged to the Special Development Activity of the Mission\$180

Fifty blankets were released from the AID Panama Reserve and airlifted to Guatemala City. Estimated cost to AID contingency fund\$300
\$480

An AID representative met several times with the emergency committee to study methods of replacing the housing destroyed in the fire. At the time of the U. S. Mission report, no decision had been made on the reconstruction program.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

CARE

Provided 500 rolls at 3 cents each daily for 15 days\$125

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS

None reported.

NICARAGUA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

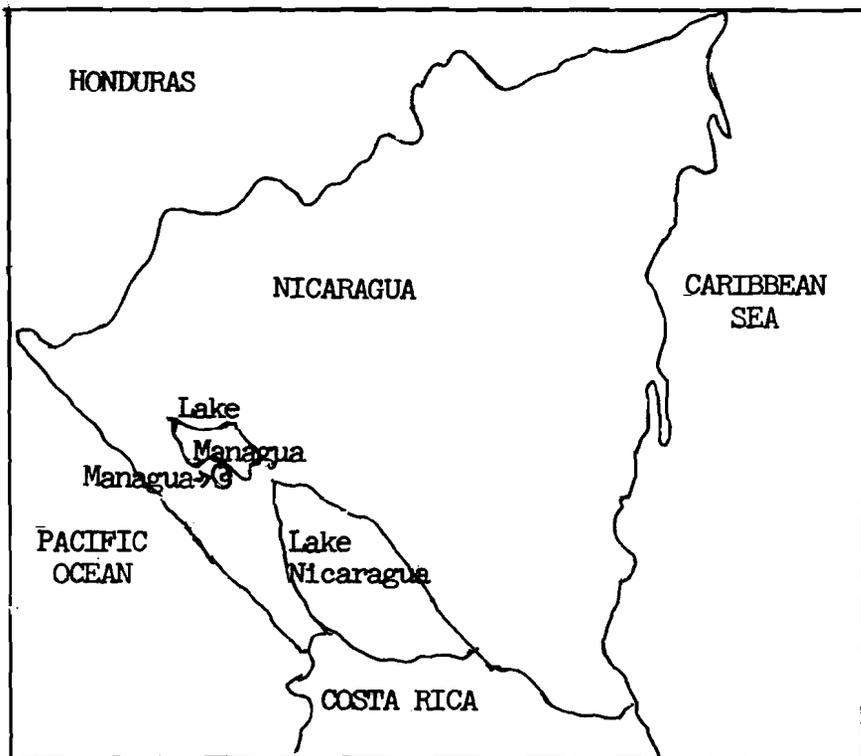
EVENT: Earthquake
DATE-TIME: January 4, 1968 - 4:04 AM
LOCATION: Managua, Nicaragua

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured or Ill</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>
	No deaths; only a few minor injuries		Estimated 2,000	Same

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:	<u>Buildings and Homes Destroyed & Damaged</u>	<u>Total \$ Damage</u>
	About 400	Over \$2 million

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

This was a moderate earthquake with a magnitude of 4.5 on the Richter scale. It is not normal for an earthquake of this magnitude to cause as much damage as this one did. The most serious effects of the earthquake were felt mainly in two small concentrated areas—in the housing developments of Colonia Centro America and the Colonia 14 de Noviembre. In the rest of the city, cracks were reported in building walls as well as other light damage. These observed effects resulted in a rating of VII on the modified Mercalli intensity scale. Probable epicenter, after a field survey by US and local earthquake specialists, was changed from the original placement north of Managua to the vicinity of the Colonia Centro America development. Rapid fall-off of observed intensity with distance from this development indicated to US technicians that the shock was shallow, probably less than 10 kilometers in depth. The team also expressed the opinion that geologic conditions may have been responsible for the unusually heavy damage. The areas most seriously affected are underlain to depths of more than a hundred meters by water-borne and air-



borne volcanic debris. Although the rocks vary in composition and physical properties, those that immediately underlay Colonia Centro America are composed predominantly of uncemented, poorly sorted basaltic debris in the grain-size range from 4 to 32mm. Although it was probably water-laid, this rock contains fragments that are angular, and its internal strength, is due chiefly to the interlocking arrangement between adjoining

rough-surfaced particles. The rock appears to withstand static loads well, but because of its lack of cement or matrix, it is probably extremely unstable under conditions of dynamic load such as result from the passage of seismic waves. Any tendency towards such instability would have been intensified by the structural attitude of the rocks in the damaged area.

The Colonia Centro America is a 900-house IDS supported lower middle income housing project. About 300 homes in this area were made uninhabitable and almost all of the remainder suffered some damages. Homes in the Colonia 14 do Noviembre, which like Centro America was built by the National Housing Institute (INVI), also suffered considerable damage. One building of the Theresian College (a girl's high school), was rendered unusable and the transmitter facility of the National Broadcasting Station was seriously impaired. While not initially reported, a canvass later of outlying areas near Managua revealed some major damage to homes there too.

A series of secondary aftershocks caused fear among the people of Managua and many of them passed the remainder of the night of the earthquake in the streets.

As a result of damage to the water supply system, it was necessary to truck water in to some areas. A minor outbreak of typhoid and paratyphoid occurred and it was presumed that this was caused by contamination of some of the water being trucked in. The outbreak was effectively countered by local authorities, aided by a relief donation of typhoid vaccine from the Brazilian Government.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Local relief measures in the areas most affected began the same night of the earthquake with the arrival of the local Red Cross, Social Security Institute and National Guard rescue teams. These groups, together with additional police, maintained order and prevented looting. By morning, plans were in motion to provide tentage for the homeless. National Guard units contributed 60 large and 400 small tents (estimated value \$40,000). The Red Cross provided 70 small tents (estimated value \$5,000). An immediate donation of 15 tents was made by Honduras, 45 by Guatemala and 100 by El Salvador. Also, a twelve-man military civic action team provided by the Salvadorean Government worked among quake victims in the Colonia Centro America development.

The Nicaraguan Government, business and private groups made energetic efforts to handle the relief operations from within their own resources and the contributions of neighboring states. However, a shortfall of tents soon became apparent for several hundred individuals. They were consequently forced to stay out-of-doors. Even city buses were loaned to provide shelter for some of the homeless on the first few nights. As a result of this shortfall of temporary shelter, assistance was sought by the GON from the USG to provide the additional tents needed.

The typhoid outbreak was effectively handled by the Government of Nicaragua.

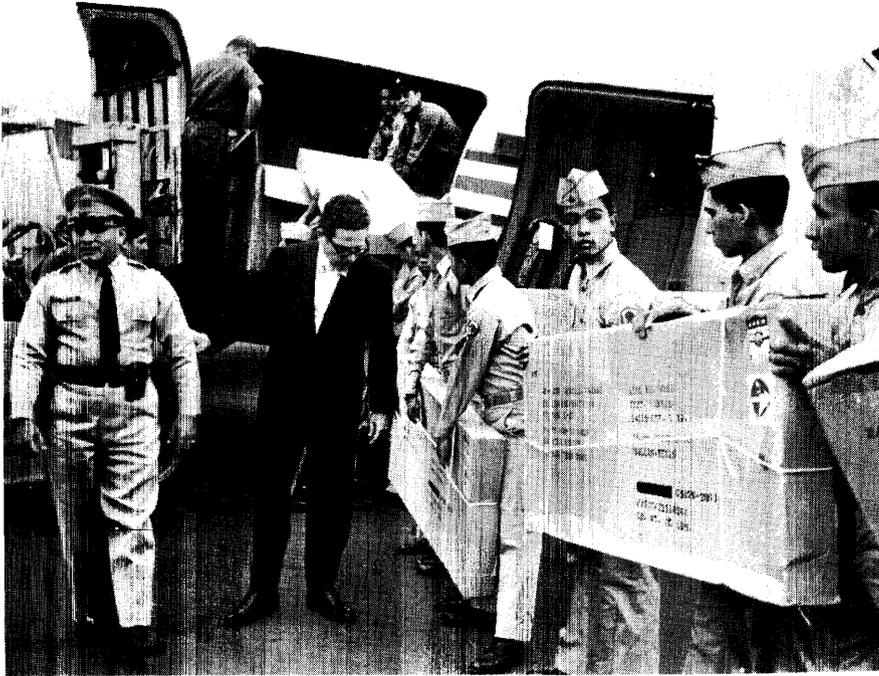
The Nicaraguan Association of Architects and Engineers (NAAE), embarking on its own study of earthquake damage and the possible need for an improved building code, requested the services of trained U.S. seismologists and also seismic instruments to evaluate aftershocks. A U.S. team was sent and joined with the NAAE in making a field study of the earthquake area. The U.S. team made an initial report and the NAAE indicated that with this it hoped to push for reform of the building code. They explained that had a proper code been in effect, much of the damage to houses and buildings caused by the January 4 earthquake could have been averted.

The INVI housing was covered by insurance as required under the terms of the Inter-American Bank loan which financed the project.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

On January 8, the Charge d'Affaires, in response to a Nicaraguan Government request for tents, determined that the disaster was of sufficient severity to warrant disaster relief assistance under 2 FAM 060 and authorized use of AID contingency funds for this purpose. Three separate requests were received for tents from the GON as revisions were made in the number of people requiring temporary shelter. The first shipment of 50 tents was delivered by U.S. military airlift from Panama on January 9; the second shipment of 100 tents on January 10; and the third shipment of 50 tents on January 13.

Estimated cost of 200 tents plus airlift from Panama..... \$20,000.



(Delivery of first shipment of 50 tents on January 9 by U. S. Air Force from AID Panama Reserve. Observing the unloading at Las Mercedes Airport from left to right are: Colonel Guillermo Nobuera, Chief of Supplies of the Nicaraguan National Guard, and Mr. Malcolm R. Barnebey, Deputy Chief of Mission of the U. S. Embassy in Nicaragua)



(Members of GON National Guard setting up a USG donated tent in the Colonia 14 de Septiembre area on Jan. 10.)

AID also agreed to fund travel expenses from the worldwide disaster relief account of Dr. S. T. Algermission, geophysicist of the U.S. coast and Geodetic Survey, and Mr. R. Brown, engineering and structural geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey. They arrived in Managua on January 13 and 14 and spent a week assisting the Nicaraguan Association of Architects and Engineers in a field survey of the earthquake damage areas. An initial report of their findings was made on January 17, most of which is covered in the descriptive portion of this case study.

Estimated travel and expenditures for one week.....	\$1,100
Total cost to AID contingency fund	\$21,100

The U.S. Embassy commented that while U.S. response was prompt and adequate, there were two major difficulties encountered. One was the unexpected delay resulting when a USSOUTHCOM aircraft carrying one shipment of the tents was withdrawn for maintenance. This disrupted scheduling of Nicaraguan relief activities. Second, the commercial type 12x14 tent provided from the AID Panama reserve was less than satisfactory. There was disappointment over the durability of the cloth used in its manufacture. Also tent supports were only light-gauge aluminum tubes and grommets, which did not hold up well in the winds common to the area.

Although it was intended that 150 of the tents provided by the USG would be salvaged by USAID for storage and use in future disasters in Nicaragua or neighboring states, USAID reported that after use they were in poor condition and asked permission to grant all of them to the Nicaragua National Guard. This was concurred in by AID/DRC.

NOTE: AID/DRC authorized airlift of one of these tents from the AID Panama reserve to Washington for study of the type of tent the manufacturer had sent and determine its suitability for future disasters. This tent, along with other samples, was set up on the grounds of the American National Red Cross. It was the general consensus of those who observed the tents, that the type sent to Nicaragua and of which several hundred still remained in Panama was unsatisfactory. Following floods in Bolivia in February, most of the remainder of these tents in the Panama reserve were sent to that country for the flood victims. There was no report of dissatisfaction with them but AID/DRC felt replacement tents should be of better quality. A meeting was held with representatives from DOD, GSA, and a few manufacturers to draw up specifications for a desirable tent for use of disaster victims. Following the meeting and after necessary funding arrangements were made, GSA was requested to process necessary procurement documents for 600 of the better quality tents for delivery to Panama. These tents arrived in Panama in June 1968.

The U. S. Mission stated: *Special mention should be made of the effective work of the AID Disaster Relief operation in Washington and the AID Disaster Relief Center in Panama which provided funds and coordination promptly and efficiently. The prompt response by SOUTHCOM to the call for assistance was also quite gratifying.*

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service

20 tents at \$75.00 each	\$1,500	
300 blankets at \$3.50 each	<u>1,050</u>	\$2,550

PANAM

Provided free airlift of above SDAWS tents and blankets which weighed approximately 3,000 pounds. DRC estimates value this free airlift at

		<u>2,000</u>
		\$4,550

ASSISTANCE BY OTHER NATIONS

Honduras - 15 tents, valued estimated by DRC at 900

Guatemala - 45 tents, value estimated by DRC at 3,600

El Salvador - 100 tents and 12-man civic action team. No value has been placed on these tents since they were originally provided to El Salvador by the USG following an earthquake in 1965. At the time of the donation to El Salvador, the GOES agreed that it would salvage the tents and make them available for future disasters either in El Salvador or in nearby countries.

Brazil - donated typhoid vaccine but quantity and value were not reported.

\$4,500

PERU

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Earthquake

DATE-TIME: June 19, 1968, 0813 local time

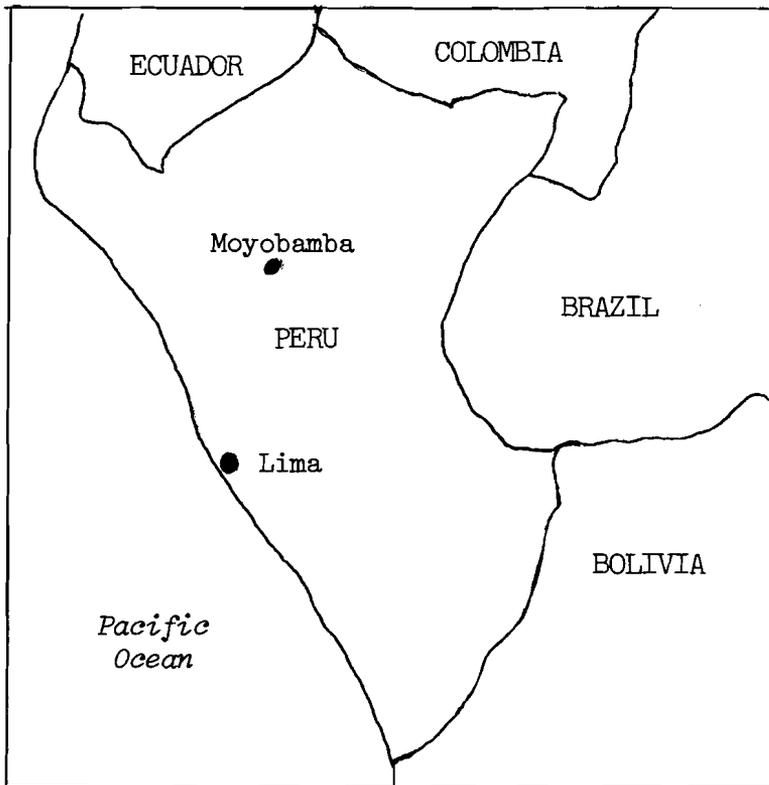
LOCATION: Northern Peru

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	11	120	About 300

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: 50 houses destroyed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

An earthquake rocked Northern Peru on June 19 reaching a magnitude of 7 on the Richter scale. The epicenter was 76.9 and 6.1 south, approximately 420 miles north/northeast of Lima in the Amazon basin.



This is generally a sparsely populated area but one locality, Moyobamba in the Department of San Martin was seriously affected. There were 11 persons killed, 120 injured and 50 houses destroyed.

The epicentral area is forested with limited communication roads. A report from Peruvian scientists indicated the following observations made as a result of a survey from a boat trip on the Mayo River. They reported several landslides in the area, but they were of small dimension. They reported fractures on the ground,

both sides of the river (trees were turned over). They were unable to detect faults due to the forest.

There was no final summary report on this earthquake from the U.S. Mission and very little coverage in news media. Therefore this report gives all the data available to AID/DRC.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU:AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS:

The Junta de Asistencia Nacional (JAN), Peruvian relief organization, flew in tents, food, medical supplies and clothing. A peruvian Disaster Committee was formed which coordinated relief in the Moyobamba area.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

Exercising the Chief of Mission disaster relief authority, a cash donation of 500,000 soles was made to JAN for the purchase of emergency supplies. This is equivalent of \$10,700.

It was reported that some P.L. 480 food was distributed through Catholic Relief Services and Seventh-Day Adventist Service but mission did not report kind, quantity or value.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

Catholic Relief Services and Seventh-Day Adventist Service provided food from P.L. 480 stocks. Also SDAWS donated 20,500 vitamin capsules, value not reported.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS: None reported.

CEYLON

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

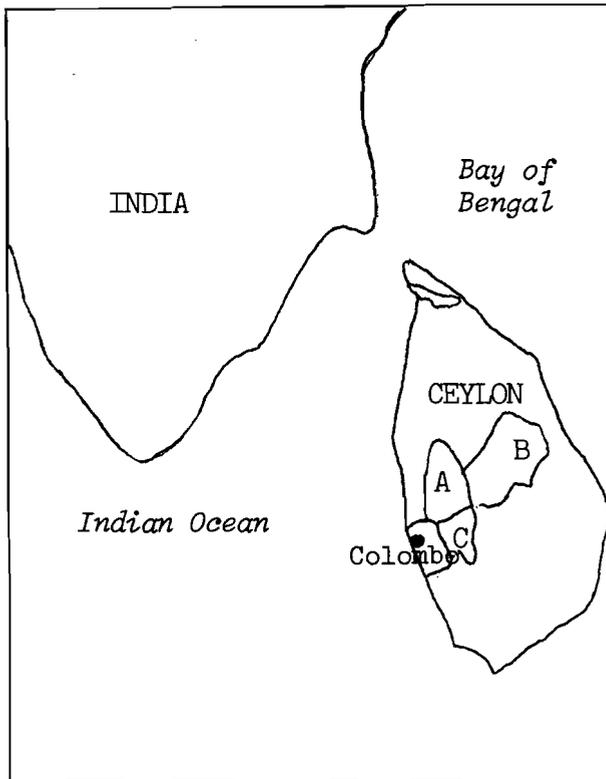
EVENT: Malaria Epidemic

DATE-TIME: Rapid increase in indigenous cases of malaria began the first quarter in 1967 and rose to epidemic proportions by early 1968.

LOCATION: Began in Kurunegala Division (See A on map), spread to Elahera gem mining area of the Matale Division (See B), then to Kegalla (C) and by first quarter of 1968 had spread throughout Ceylon.

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Deaths</u>	<u>No. Cases (Clinical)</u>	<u>No. Cases (Confirmed)</u>
	2	200,000	59,000

(These figures are as of March 1968)



DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

Ceylon is an island situated in the Indian Ocean close to the southern end of India. It is 270 miles long and 140 miles wide. Climate is essentially tropical with little seasonal variation in temperature and humidity. Estimated population in 1966 was 11.8 million.

Ceylon has had a long history of endemic and severe epidemic malaria. Efforts were begun to control it as far back as 1911 but means available at that time were limited. In 1934-35 a malaria epidemic occurred where the case rate reached 974 cases per thousand population. An estimated 1.5

million people were afflicted and there were approximately 80,000 deaths. Using the control methods then available, cases were progressively reduced but there were small setbacks. A comprehensive program for the national control of malaria was launched in 1945. In 1946 DDT was introduced and the decrease in malaria incidence was dramatic. By 1963 there were only 17 cases reported. In April of 1963 DDT coverage was withdrawn except for half-mile barriers around jungle areas. Even this partial coverage was discontinued in April 1964. With the removal of insecticide spraying the case rate began to rise and continued in spite of reintroduction of spraying on a selective basis of affected villages until it reached epidemic proportions early in 1968.

The species of malaria responsible for the epidemic is called *Plasmodium vivax*. During 35 months from the end of January 1963 through December 1965, no indigenous cases of this type of malaria were detected. All but one of the 40 cases in these 3 years were investigated and classified as imported. In 1966 the incidence began to show a progressive increase but there were still only six cases reported during the whole year. During 1967, however, indigenous cases began to increase rapidly (22 cases in the first quarter, 92 in the second, 686 in the third and 2,217 in the fourth). The total of 3,017 confirmed cases far exceeded annual totals for any year in the previous decade. In January 1968 there were 16,851 cases of malaria and this rose to 42,056 confirmed cases by February. In March of 1968 with 200,000 clinical cases and 59,000 confirmed, malaria was determined to have reached epidemic proportions. As in most epidemic situations, the actual number of cases was far greater than the number diagnosed. A feature of this epidemic was the low mortality with only two deaths reported as of March 1968.

Records of the early cases of this species of malaria were reviewed by health authorities. In January of 1966 two indigenous cases were found in one village in the Kurunegala Division. Later in 1966, four new cases were discovered that related to the two earlier ones. In the first quarter of 1967 this indigenous malaria spread within the Kurunegala Division where it was contained for a while. Then it was found in Matale Division (Section B on map) and in Kegalla (Section C). In October of 1967, malaria was reported in the Elahera gemming area of Matale Division, an area visited by transient gem miners from all parts of Ceylon. Many of the miners became infected and apparently spread the disease to other regions of Ceylon.

Background information supplied about the malaria vector (mosquito) indicates that weather conditions in 1966 and 1967 were conducive to the transmission of malaria. Reportedly, 1966 and 1967 were years of abnormally light rainfall, particularly in the dry zone where the October to January monsoon did not occur in many areas and such periods of drought have traditionally increased the vector population.

Malaria in males older than 15 years accounted for 41.5% of the cases. This was attributed to occupational hazards. Adult males frequently sleep in field huts while performing chena (jungle "strip and burn") cultivation. They are at special risk of contracting malaria since they sleep either out-of-doors or under one-walled temporary structures, difficult to find or spray. Because men are frequently away from their villages during visits of surveillance agents, the group at highest risk has the fewest number of blood films taken to detect the disease.

In summary, the probable reasons for the epidemic were: (1) An increase in the mosquito vector after DDT spraying was withdrawn in 1963 and 1964; (2) an increase in the mosquito vector due to light rainfall in 1966 and 1967; and (3) a small reservoir of undetected cases of malaria in 1963-1965 primarily in the 15 years or older male working population.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON AND WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

The Government of Ceylon enlarged the Central Laboratory in Colombo for surveillance activities and two regional laboratories were opened as of April 1968. The Minister of Health was instructed by the Prime Minister to make malaria control his number one job--that the Government would give it highest priority and necessary support. The current anti-malaria control budget was increased from 3.5 million to 11.3 million rupees (approximately \$1.9 million) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1968.

The World Health Organization assigned Dr. S. W. Wenzel, Senior Malariologist/Epidemiologist, to advise the GOC Anti-Malaria Campaign (AMC) group for two to five years. Dr. Wenzel who is German had just completed a similar assignment in Afghanistan. WHO also indicated it planned to provide an entomologist for long term assignment, in addition to the WHO sanitarians and malariologists. Mr. R.J.G. Krafft arrived in Colombo from Bangkok to assist Dr. Wenzel in developing a massive eradication program for consideration by the GOC. The plan contemplated four-year spraying including three cycles P/A - 2 grams DDT per square meter first cycle; 1 gram second cycle and 1 gram third cycle. It was estimated this would require approximately 6,000 tons DDT/P/A, 450 additional vehicles, 3,600 Hudson compression sprayers, plus laboratory and office equipment. WHO recommended American equipment similar to that used in Thailand. This would require an annual budget of 60,000,000 rupees (approximately \$10 million). If implemented, the program will probably necessitate a request by the GOC for outside assistance.

As of the end of April, there were 64 spray teams operating plus 14 temporary army units. There were 84 permanent units programmed for May, 110 for June and 125 for July. The latter figure of 125 was the

total programmed when this report was prepared but this would increase sharply if the above WHO plan is adopted, since the plan envisages a total of 14 to 15,000 AMC employees.

The pace of fielding new teams was limited by supply of DDT and transportation but the AMC was attempting to spray all houses in malarial areas.

Although hope was expressed that since March would bring the end of the peak transmission season the incidence of malaria would begin to drop, it was recognized it would not affect the need for substantial long term efforts to regain control of malaria in Ceylon.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

Because of the debilitating effects of this disease on the rural population and its subsequent effect on the economic situation of the country, the U.S. Ambassador determined the epidemic was an emergency justifying U.S. assistance. Consequently, in order to assist the GOC in the prompt procurement of equipment and supplies necessary to mount the expanded spraying program, the Ambassador presented a check to the GOC Minister of Health on April 11 for\$25,000.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

World Health Organization - See remarks under Action by GOC.

India - Loaned 50 tons of Benzene Hexachloride and 200 to 300 sprayers.

GREECE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Earthquake

DATE-TIME: February 20, 1968, 0030 hours

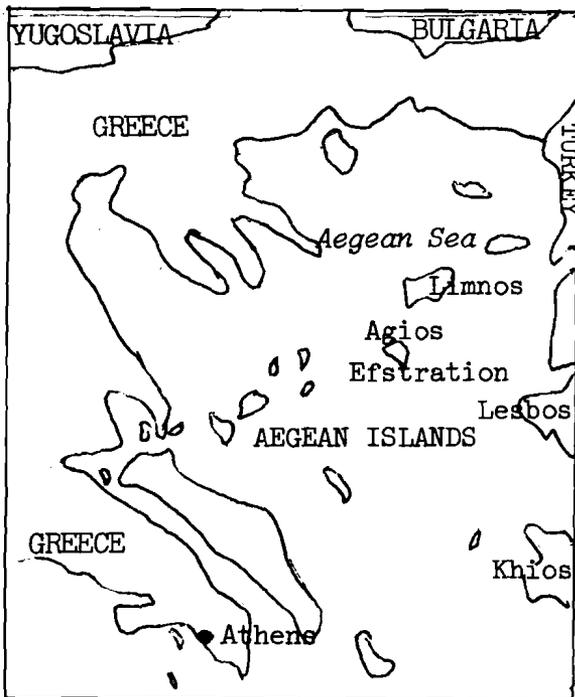
LOCATIONS: Islands of Agios Efstration and Limnos

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>No. Affected</u>
	19	18	3,600	Over 4,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: 575 homes were destroyed, many livestock were killed and the church and school on Agios Efstration were destroyed.
Estimated dollar damage placed at.. \$600,000

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

The earthquake was a strong one with a magnitude of 7.4 on the Richter scale. The epicenter was placed at 39.25 degrees north and 25.0 degrees east—very close to the small island of Agios Efstration and the adjacent island of Limnos in the north Aegean Sea.



On the island of Agios Efstration, all 175 houses in the village, the church and the school were completely destroyed, leaving the total population of 1,000 homeless. In addition 5,000 goats and 400 cattle were killed. On Limnos, 250 houses were destroyed and over 100 more were seriously damaged.

P.L. 480 food commodities were also provided by CARE, Church World Service and Catholic Relief Services in the following amounts:

7,068 pounds vegetable oil; 6,500 pounds beans;	
2,650 pounds nonfat dry milk, Estimated market value	2,000
	<u>\$24,246</u>

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

CRS, CARE, CWS made above P.L. 480 food available.

Church World Service - Cash donation	1,500
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ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Republic of Cyprus - Cash donation	5,500
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World Council of Churches - Cash donation	3,000
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Caritas International - Cash donation	1,500
	<u>\$10,000</u>

IRAN

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Earthquake

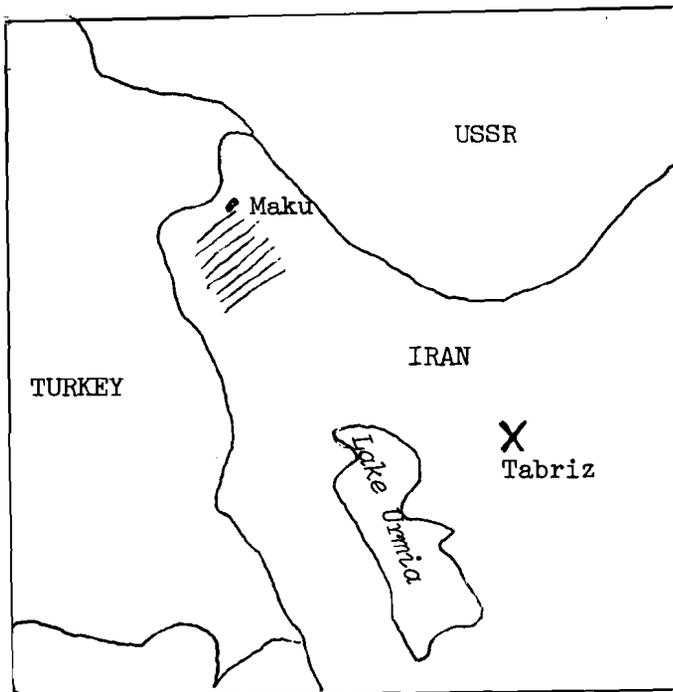
DATE-TIME: April 29, 11:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Azarbaijan Province

DISASTER VICTIMS AND DAMAGE:	No. <u>Killed</u>	No. <u>Injured</u>	No. <u>Homeless</u>	Est. Dollar <u>Damage</u>
	38	100	5,000	Not available

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

A destructive earthquake rolled through a large area of west Iran at 11:30 p.m. on April 29, having been preceded by a slight tremor which occurred at 8 p.m. ESSA reported a magnitude of 5.3 on the Richter scale and placed the epicenter at 39 North, 45 East, near the Turkey-Iran border, in the vicinity of the town of Maku.



The Maku region is within the Hindukush-Alps seismic belt and within the Alborz Zagros seismic zone. Regions in this belt are subject to tremors at any time. There were 22 villages hit by the quake and an estimated 1,000 homes destroyed. The quake region extended from Maku to Siah-Cheshmeh to Bazargan.

The worst hit village was Gol with 18 dead. In some villages all walls crumbled. The mountainside overlooking Maku was said to have developed fissures.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN:

Rescue workers began immediately to search for the dead and injured. Three helicopters swept the area, helping remote villages and carrying the injured to Tabriz.

Red Lion and Sun Society units with the help of GOI Army units in Rezaiyeh and Maku rushed tents, blankets, food and supplies and medical aid to survivors by helicopter and truck. Chief of State Gendarmery Lt. Gen. Gholamali Ovaisi rushed to the quake area to supervise relief operations. West Azarbaijan's Governor General Dr. Kianpur also inspected the area by helicopter.

Following the earthquake Dr. Afshar, Dean of the Geophysics Institute of Tehran, urged quick implementation of the recommendations made by his institute for preventing extensive damage and death from earthquakes. He said the institute had defined seismic zones in the country where it had recommended that earthquake proof houses be built; had also indicated location of such houses, shape and building materials.

The U.S. Mission reported that the GOI had relief operations under control and that no request for USG assistance was expected.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

None requested.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

CARE

CARE representative in Iran cabled New York Headquarters for authorization to make local purchase of food for the disaster victims. The request was approved in the amount of \$6,000.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS:

Over 600 tents were forwarded to the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society by four sister societies to restock disaster supplies depleted by the Iranian Society's relief operation for the earthquake victims. No value was reported but AID/DRC estimated tents at about \$100 each for total of \$60,000.

IRAQ

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Floods

DATE-TIME: May, 1968

LOCATION: Euphrates River Basin

DISASTER VICTIMS: No. Homeless

150,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: No. Acres Crops Ruined Est. Dollar Damage

250,000

Not Reported

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

A League of Red Cross Societies delegate went to Iraq to determine the extent of damage and determine needs. He reported the situation was grave—that 50,000 acres had been inundated north of Baghdad, including



the towns of Roumadi and Hadissa, while 200,000 acres were flooded south of Baghdad, including the towns of Diwanya, Samawa and Nasira. An estimated 30,000 families were evacuated. Much of the acreage flooded was fertile, agricultural land and the loss of crops was expected to cause serious problems.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS:

The League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) reported that the Iraq Government and Army took necessary, immediate measures to limit the spread of the water by strengthening dikes; evacuated the threatened population; and gave urgent assistance to the victims.

The Iraq Red Crescent participated in the relief operation and from its own funds purchased 40 tons of sugar and 66 cases of tea, which it distributed in the two flooded regions. Its resources were soon exhausted, however, and it appealed to LICROSS for international assistance from other Red Cross Societies indicating the following priority of needs: cash donations for local purchase of supplies, food, blankets, clothing and tents.

The situation as far as threatened epidemics was soon brought under control, but a possible extension in endemic diseases such as malaria and bilharziosis was feared.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS:

LICROSS delegate, William Cassis, reported the situation in Iraq as grave and action was taken by the USG, based on his report as contained in LICROSS Circular 389, dated May 28, 1968.

In the absence of American diplomatic representation in Iraq and on the basis of available information, Mr. Lucius D. Battle, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs declared that it would be in the interest of the U.S. to provide disaster assistance. Based on the suggestion from AID/DRC that blankets would be the most suitable offering of U.S. aid and that they could be sent under the auspices of the American Red Cross to the League of Red Cross Societies, Mr. Battle recommended that AID arrange for purchase and airlift of 10,000 cotton blankets. ARC wired LICROSS offering the blankets to Iraq Red Crescent and the Iraq RC cabled its acceptance of the offer through LICROSS.

Because of the absence of diplomatic relations the problem of delivering these blankets via U.S. flag commercial aircraft had to be worked out. Permission to overfly Iraqi air space and land the plane at Baghdad was secured from the Government of Iraq by the American Red Cross, through LICROSS, and the Iraq Ambassador to Switzerland. There was unexpected delay in delivering the blankets to Baghdad because Seaboard World Airlines, which was originally chartered to make the airlift, was unable to meet its commitment as originally agreed upon and scheduled. Seaboard World Airlines relinquished its rights to lift the cargo but offered to assist any other carrier assigned to move it. Mr. D.S. Paulsen

of PROC/RTD contacted PanAm, which was the next lowest bidder, and PanAm agreed to make delivery. The cargo left New York on Saturday, June 15, on a PanAm U.S. flag aircraft, via Ankara, arriving in Baghdad Monday, June 17.

The American Red Cross, in addition to obtaining overflight and landing permission from the GOI through LICROSS, wished to make a tangible offering on its own and offered to pay for 1,000 of the U.S. blankets. The bales of blankets including both those donated by the USG and ARC were marked: "For the people of Iraq from the people of the United States of America, via the American Red Cross."

Following is a summary of costs to the AID contingency fund, worldwide disaster relief account, for this operation:

9,008 blankets (packaging made necessary the 8 extra) \$16,570
This cost includes baling and handling charges.

Air transport cost for all 10,008 blankets 23,290
\$39,860

The following letter, dated July 1, 1968, was received by the American Red Cross from the Iraq Red Crescent:

"We acknowledge the receipt of your generous donation of (10,000) blankets to the Euphrates River flood victims. May I take this opportunity on behalf of our Society to thank you for your kind help which was very beneficial."

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

American Red Cross

Cooperated with the USG in arranging for delivery of 10,008 blankets, as indicated above, and from its own resources paid for 1,000 of the blankets at an approximate cost of..... \$1,840

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS:

LICROSS sent a representative, Mr. William Cassis, to investigate and confirm the seriousness of the situation and to assist in determining relief needs.

The following National Red Cross Societies provided assistance:

Australia - cash donation	\$ 550
Canada (on behalf of government) - cash donation	6,940
Canada RC - cash and supplies	9,680
Ceylon - supplies	230

Germany (Dem. Rep.) on behalf of Evangelical Church - supplies	24,000
Great Britain - cash	1,190
India - supplies	560
Kuwait - supplies	4,760
Lebanon - cash	230
Rumania - supplies	5,600
Sweden - supplies	19,870
Switzerland - supplies	3,860
Turkey - supplies	<u>3,550</u>
	\$81,020

MIDDLE EAST (Also See 6th Report)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: New Disasters Affecting Already Displaced Persons (See Sixth Report), and Creating New Ones - Blizzard and Several Violations of the Arab-Israeli Cease Fire.

DATE-TIME: January 1968 - Blizzard
 February 1968 - Cease Fire Violations
 March 1968 - Cease Fire Violations

LOCATION: Jordan, Israel, Surrounding Arab Territory

DISASTER VICTIMS: (Civilians)	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Previously displaced Persons Affected</u>	<u>Old Refugees Affected</u>	<u>Newly Displaced</u>
Blizzard	13	5	Feb. outbreak 54,000	23,000	23,000
CF Violations	<u>80</u>	<u>140</u>			50,000
			Total Displaced - 150,000		73,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE - Not available

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTERS:

Blizzard

Beginning on January 14 and continuing throughout the following day, Jordan was hit by the heaviest snowstorm in 18 years, preceded and accompanied by high winds reaching 80 to 100 mph in gusts which tore down electricity wires, uprooted trees and caused building damage. Total snow accumulation was 1-1/2 feet with drifts as high as 4-1/2 feet. On January 17 it rained causing floods in downtown Amman and the evacuation of 1500 persons. Thirteen people died in the storm and five were injured. Some areas of Amman were completely cut off from other parts of the city. The airport was closed until January 18 and telephone communications to Damascus and Beirut were cut off. A report from a representative of the Mennonite Central Committee revealed that Jerusalem was snowbound with no equipment for handling snow. In Amman, thousands of displaced persons living in temporary shelters suffered severely. Tents and other temporary shelters gave way under the weight of accumulated snow. Likewise, tents

in the Jordan River Valley were no match for rain and wind. More than 350 of them either collapsed or were demolished. Schools were closed, and not reopened until January 20.

February 8 and 15 Cease Fire Violations

Outbreaks on these dates caused casualties and widespread alarm among the civilian population living on the east side of the Jordan Valley. The Jordanian authorities stated 46 civilians lost their lives and 55 were injured in the February 15 incident. The cumulative total of civilian casualties in the Jordan Valley resulting from military incidents from November 1967 through February 1968, according to Jordanian authorities, exceeded 80 deaths and 140 persons injured. Among those who lost their lives or suffered injuries were displaced persons from areas occupied by Israel in June 1967 and some of the refugee residents of UNRWA's long established Karemeah Camp. The UNRWA warehouse at Karemeah was destroyed and several of its schools, health and other facilities were damaged.

The incidents caused some 75,000 refugees and displaced persons plus many of the villagers in the Valley to abandon their homes and temporary shelters. They sought refuge on higher ground to the east, away from the scene of the firing. While the movement out of the valley had begun prior to February 15, it became a flood after the military action on that day. By March 1, there were less than 2,000 persons remaining in the seven tented camps run by UNRWA plus 500 in the old refugee camp of Karemeah. These 8 camps had previously sheltered 80,000 old Palestinian refugees and victims of the June 1967 hostilities. Other refugees not resident in UNRWA camps and as many as half of the inhabitants of the villages in the northern part of the Valley moved toward Amman.

UNRWA estimated that 90 percent of the population of the Jordan Valley, the majority of whom were already refugees or displaced persons, had fled to higher ground, as result of the February 15 outbreak. These developments confronted the Jordan Government and UNRWA with a new emergency of large proportions, considerably increasing the need for tents and for funds to establish health, sanitation, water distribution, food distribution, supplementary feeding, educational services and other facilities.

March 21 and 29 Cease Fire Violations

New fighting on these dates magnified the need for tents for villagers from the Northern Jordan Valley and adjacent areas seeking entry to camps. As a result of the March 21 incident, no more than 30 to 40 persons were seen in the once sizable town of North Shuneh in the Ghor area, the rest having fled. According to the Governor of Irbid, 25,000 persons were in Irbid City and 25,000 additional in surrounding villages who were indigenous to Jordan Valley and had fled their homes from the Ghor area and were in need of shelter. These Jordanian refugees were not UNRWA charges and indications were that the Government of Jordan would establish a new camp for them in the general vicinity of Irbid but would require outside assistance to provide tents.

On March 12 it was estimated that of an East Bank population of 1.6 million, an estimated 600,000 were refugees or displaced persons.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JORDAN AND UNRWA AND LOCAL GROUPS

Due to the close cooperation of UNRWA with the GOJ, aid being provided by them to displaced persons and refugees is being reported under the same heading.

As a result of the January blizzard, UNRWA evacuated approximately 1,000 persons living in tents in Amman area to schools and municipal buildings. UNRWA had to suspend ration distribution during the period of the storm but resumed on January 18. In the East Ghor area, a number of tents were blown down and UNRWA provided 500-600 replacements from UNRWA stocks previously provided by the GOJ. King Hussein supervised GOJ program of assistance to localities cut off from Amman by the storm.

Voluntary relief agencies in Amman cooperated with the Jordanian Department of Social Welfare in every way possible to meet essential needs during the emergency. During daylight hours, throughout the storm and immediately following, blankets, warm clothing, flour and bread were distributed. The Government of Jordan made a massive effort to round up the people who fled from the Jordan Valley following the February outbreaks in order to relocate them in new camps. At the request of the Jordanian Government, UNRWA continued its services for persons remaining in the valley and worked closely with the Government to provide emergency assistance to the persons newly displaced from the Jordan Valley in their new locations. Many of these from the old UNRWA camps took tents as well as blankets and other personal possessions with them, re-erecting their tents at the various new sites.

The Jordanian Government began establishing other camps immediately after the February 15 event and by April 10 there were six new camps in operation. UNRWA was requested by the GOJ to assume responsibility for running the camps. Arrangements were made with utmost speed to install water distribution systems, erect latrines and establish health services and facilities for distributing food rations and providing hot meals. Large tents, school desks, and supplies were brought in from the Jordan Valley so that classes could be resumed. All furniture of the UNRWA and non-government organization centers previously in the valley was rapidly transported by UNRWA to the new sites. By April 10 the population at the six camps was: Baqaa - 32,000; Souf - 7,200; Jerash - 9,000; Marka - 8,000; Irbid - 9,000; Sizia - 4,000; total 67,200. The League of Red Cross Societies reported another 150,000 to 200,000 people were living outside of camps in caves, tents or with relatives.

The Jordanian Red Crescent provided sorely needed relief to thousands of displaced persons outside the camps on the East Bank of the Jordan. The

Red Crescent also supplied milk to 20 government operated mother and health centers. Other relief distributions were planned outside the capital through local branches. Indications were that the GOJ planned to establish a self-help school construction program with the Government supplying some materials, the community standing one-third of the costs, and CARE supplying the cement and roofing.

On March 1, UNRWA reported a total reserve of tents of 4,900 including those on order and 650 coming from U. S. volags. This could not meet the newly created needs, nor replace worn out ones. UNRWA estimated total needs would run from 800 to 1,000 tents per month. The USG was asked to fill part of this need by immediately providing 2,000 more tents. (The USG had provided 10,000 tents after the June 1967 hostilities). Then following the March 21-29 outbreaks which created new urgent needs for tents, the USG was asked to donate an additional 1,000.

The following is an estimate of UNRWA annual expenditures. It is mainly for old Palestinian refugees, but includes anticipated assistance to some of the displaced persons following the June conflict: West Bank - \$7 million; Gaza - \$9 million; East Bank - \$12 million; Syria - \$6 million; Lebanon, under \$6 million; Headquarters - \$3.5 million for a total of \$43.5 million. The USG each year contributes roughly half of this amount. Food and relief accounts for about half of UNRWA'S total budget while education, health and administrative costs account for the other half. The \$43.5 million is not expected to cover UNRWA's total requirements for 1968, which is apt to be from \$3.5 to \$4 million over that. In addition, the increased responsibility given to UNRWA to set up and operate the new camps for the 100,000 persons under UNRWA responsibility who fled to new locations following the February and March outbreaks will add another \$1 million to this deficit.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

Recap of US Assistance in the Sixth Report plus revised

information given in Table II of the Seventh Report:

Cash contribution to UNRWA	\$2,000,000
Cash contribution to ICRC through ANRC	300,000
Cash contribution to UNHCR	125,000
P. L. 480 Food through UNRWA and diversion of Volag stocks	4,970,000
Estimated surface shipping costs P. L. 480 food from Voluntary Agencies Division ocean transport funds	193,000

Procurement of and charter airlift 10,000 tents, plus trucking charges. Also procurement and trucking of pegs for tents. Purchase and delivery of blankets, family cooking utensils, stoves, etc. 1,213,000

Total value previously reported USG aid.....\$8,801,000

New Contributions Since January 1968

On March 15, the U. S. Ambassador determined that a new disaster existed in Jordan and recommended USG assistance. In response to an appeal by UN Secretary General, the United States provided UNRWA with 2,000 tents to shelter about 10,000 displaced persons. The tents were manufactured in India and delivered during May and June. They were purchased with rupees generated under P. L. 480 from the sale of US agricultural commodities. The Government of India assisted to make this gift possible by cooperating on the use of US-owned rupees and authorizing local manufacture of the tents. Many of the tents were manufactured by workers at the Tibetan Nehru Memorial Foundation, an organization to assist Tibetan refugees now living in India. Cost of manufacture and shipment of these 2,000 tents was estimated at 2,000,000 rupees, equivalent of.....\$263,158

Under his disaster relief authority, the U. S. Ambassador authorized air shipment of three of the Indian tents to Jordan in order to determine suitability before making full purchase. Cost of these tents and airlift (est.).....\$ 1,000

Following the March outbreaks, the USG was asked to provide 1,000 more tents. Negotiations are presently underway to determine if similar arrangement can be made to obtain tents manufactured in Pakistan as was done in India.

USG P. L. 480 Commodities

World Food Program

WFP provided food to displaced persons in Jordan, Syria and the UAR following the June war without a request to the USG for additional emergency contributions. This WFP emergency feeding was initially limited to three months and subsequently extended three times for an additional 8 months. Early in 1968, the first of three requests for US contributions to the WFP emergency feeding program in Jordan was made and was followed by two others. AID approved the following commodities for distribution in Jordan:

7,973 metric tons of flour, vegetable oil and nonfat dry milk, export market value	\$ 736,000
Ocean Freight	<u>365,000</u>
	\$1,101,000

The World Food Program advised the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) early in the year that it was unable to continue the Mid-East refugee feeding due to limited WFP resources and the established WFP policy against involvement in protracted emergency projects. This policy is strongly supported by the USG. WFP suggested that in future direct donations for feeding of the new Mid-East displaced persons should be solicited from governments through a joint worldwide appeal by the Secretary General of the UN and the Director General of FAO. The donations so received should be utilized for the Mid-East emergency only, outside the usual channels of worldwide WFP assistance financed by government pledges.

The USG informed FAO/UN that it would respond to a joint appeal with a special Title II contribution charged neither as a donation to UNRWA nor as part of a pledge to WFP, but would prepare a Transfer Authorization for signature by WFP with the understanding that WFP, in turn, would consign to US commodities to the GOJ for distribution by UNRWA, similar to previous WFP emergency contributions of the same cause. The GOJ would assume the responsibility of reimbursing WFP and/or UNRWA for distribution costs other than ocean transportation of the donated commodities to the first port of discharge.

The UN/FAO appeal was issued on April 30, 1968, and was circulated to all members of the UN and Members and Associate Members of the FAO. The USG responded with a contribution of 14,160 metric tons of wheat flour and 525 MT of vegetable oil for distribution to 200,000 needy new refugees and displaced persons located in Jordan for a period of approximately seven months extending to the end of Calendar Year 1968. Stipulation was made that the USG considered it important for the GOJ to switch recipients from dole to food-for-work activities as soon as feasible, and that only qualified persons receive donated commodities. To stress the importance of these steps and to exercise control, the USG indicated it would make available initially only 3 months requirements amounting to about 43 percent of the total allocation. It was stated that contribution or remaining quantities would depend on the displaced persons situation at the end of that period and progress made by the GOJ towards improving the over-all approach to refugee feeding.

Market value of the total allocation of 14,160 MT of wheat flour and 527 MT vegetable oil.....	\$1,330,000
Ocean Freight.....	594,000
	<u>\$1,924,000</u>

Catholic Relief Services

CRS/Jordan released 163 MT of vegetable oil to UNRWA for Jordan on or about April 1, 1968, market value....	\$ 58,200
Total New USG Contributions Since January 1968.....	<u>3,347,358</u>
TOTAL USG CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE JUNE, 1967.....	<u>\$12,147,358</u>

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

See Sixth and Seventh Report. The following is a recap of contributions reported in those reports plus new information received on US voluntary contributions since their issuance.

General Information of US Voluntary Agencies in the Middle East

The following agencies have been providing emergency assistance in the Middle East since the June 1967 conflict, and the February and March 1968 outbreaks:

CARE
Catholic Relief Services
Lutheran World Relief
Church World Service
Mennonite Central Committee
American Friends Service Committee
Near East Foundation (Near East Christian Council)*
American National Red Cross
Hadassah
Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service

*Others of the above groups have been making some of their contributions through the NECC in a coordinated effort.

Another group called Near East Emergency Donations (NEED) was organized to raise money and channel it to programs of the Near East Refugees, particularly UNRWA.

Besides emergency aid, several of the above agencies have ongoing projects which were carried out before June 1967 and which now continue. While they are not considered emergency programs, their being in existence during these emergencies has served to fill many of the needs of the displaced people. U. S. Volags have also assisted the Government of Jordan and local projects. Such programs include: Health and child care clinics, educational and school construction programs; community development and self-help projects; small business and building loans; livestock improvement; tree planting and vocational training.

American National Red Cross

Value of cash, clothing and medical contributions previously recorded in the sixth report.....\$434,488

CARE

Allocation of funds for Middle East - previously reported in Sixth Report.....\$100,000

New Information

CARE is providing help for 39,000 needy families as well as 50,000 mothers and children on the West Bank. CARE is also assisting in Jordan with a self-help school construction project by supplying the cement.

Mennonite Central Committee

See Sixth Report for previous descriptive information.

New Information

MCC provided following supplies in 1968:

102 tons blankets, comforters, quilts, used clothing (est. \$1 lb.)	\$204,000
32,350 blankets	42,000
150 tents	15,000
2,000 lbs clothing from <u>Tolstoy Foundation</u> , thru MCC	2,000
	<u>\$263,000</u>

Lutheran World Relief

Clothing contributions reported in Sixth Report, valued at \$500,000

New Information

LWR has a vocational training center in full operation on the West Bank in Jordan.

American Friends Service Committee

See Sixth Report for list contributions valued at..... \$ 35,000

New Information

In 1968 participated with other U. S. volags in providing funds for purchase of tents.

Catholic Relief Services

See Sixth Report for contributions of medicine, clothing and cash of\$425,000

See Table II of Seventh Report for recording of value of additional contributions of 7,000 blankets and 1,000 cases of canned beef, valued at 50,000

Total Previously Reported CRS Assistance\$ 475,000

New Information

Provided 1,664 bales of clothing (estimated 100 lbs. per bale at \$1 per pound) 166,400

CRS distributed P.L. 480 commodities to more than 180,000 victims during June of 1967. From September 1 to December 31, three CRS teams covered the West Bank area each day distributing food to about 50,670 family individuals. Most of the P.L. 480 commodities used were reported in the Sixth Report. For the six months period beginning January 1968, it was reported that the CRS program would include aid to 100,000 refugees and evacuees.

Church World Service

See Sixth Report concerning intent by CWS to raise one-half of World Council of Churches goal for the Middle East of \$2 million 1,000,000

Specific contributions and pledges were reported in this Sixth Report as a part of this \$1 million.

New Information

Following the February outbreak, CWS contributed \$5,000 for tents; \$30,000 for 10,000 blankets; clothing valued at \$10,000 and 10,000 yards of denim valued at \$10,000. These are within the \$1 million goal and therefore will not be added to this total contribution for CWS.

United Jewish Appeal of Greater Washington

See Sixth Report on contributions totaling 3,000,000

Hadassah

See Sixth Report for description and information on medical relief activities of this organization.

NEED

Information on this organization was not available for the Sixth Report, so the following is all new data: On February 28, NEED presented a check for \$1 million to UNRWA, bringing total NEED aid to UNRWA to\$4,500,000

While the bulk of NEED contributions was placed into projects of lasting benefit in the fields of education and training and this latest contribution was marked for school construction, some of the other activities for which NEED money was used were: purchase of tents, winterization of tents, construction framework shelters; construction of roads and paths in tented camps, sanitation in tented camps, emergency health measures. NEED projects were established in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Gaza Strip.

ARAMCO (Arabian-American Oil)

New information - cash contribution	60,000
Total Voluntary Agencies Contributions since June 1967	<hr/> \$10,543,888

Of this \$10,543,888, \$5,660,000 was previously reported in the Sixth Report and revised in Table II of the Seventh Report, leaving a total of \$4,883,888 in new contributions for 1968.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS

Due to many additions and changes in contributions by other nations, Red Cross Societies, international organizations, a complete recap follows of all known aid provided to date, including that reported in the Sixth Report.

UNICEF - rations for Jordan, Syria, UAR, Gaza and West Bank\$ 320,000

World Council of Churches

Appeal for \$2 million, less the \$1 million credited under CWS 1,000,000

New information on WCC activities in Middle East: It was reported early in 1968 that the total contributions received by WCC in response to its appeal had already reached \$1.1 million. Donations came from churches and councils in 30 countries of Africa, Asia, North and South America, Australia, and Europe. Of this \$1 million has been spent as follows: \$416,469 to NECC Jerusalem for that area, for Gaza and the West Bank; \$237,000 to NECC East Jordan; \$131,000 to Syria; \$73,300 to Lebanon; \$117,300 to UAR (Egypt) and \$10,000 to Israel.

In Syria, the WCC made \$100,000 available for roofs, doors and windows for the Government of Syria housing project for evacuees consisting of 200 houses, 10 rooms each (one room per family). WCC also gave 3,000 Syrian pounds to purchase 200 stoves; donated 642 bales of blankets and 1,500 mattresses.

In Jordan, WCC gave funds to the NECC for 470 new family-size tents made in Lebanon and 500 made in Pakistan. Money for these tents came from Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, Mennonite Central Committee, American Friends Service Committee.

In East Jordan, the Near East Christian Council had relief centers in Amman, Zerka, Irbid and Es-Salt with 8,000 registered families or about 40,000 persons since the June war. While dependent in part on shipments of used clothing from abroad, emphasis has been placed in East Jordan on production of new clothing for newly displaced persons and refugees. Some 128 women were employed in producing garments. The NECC has medical clinics, sewing and home-making centers in Jordan.

In the United Arab Republic, the Under-Secretary for Social Affairs distributed \$128,000 in Egyptian pounds to homeless families in counterpart payment for medicines supplied from abroad by the World Council of Churches.

Lutheran World Federation

World appeal\$ 1,550,000

Pontifical Mission for Palestine, Caritas International, other World Catholic Groups

Appeal made for \$2,500,000, of which \$275,000 credited under U. S. Catholic Relief Services for balance of 2,225,000

Many contributions were received during the last half of 1967 and in the first six months of 1968, but they are within this \$2,225,000 appeal already credited.

World YMCA

Through volunteer services in relief program, distributed food and clothing, helped in first aid services and visited sick and needy among newly displaced persons. Also assisted in camps with schooling.

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

New information - Emergency food aid was given by FAO since last June to over 150,000 displaced persons in Jordan, 100,000 in Syria and 35,000 in UAR. This food was valued at 5,000,000

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions 1,500

Diakonisches Work (German Federal Republic Protestant Church Organization)

Has made previous contributions, some through the World Council of Churches, which included tents, prefabricated shelters, sheets, blankets and cooking utensils; wheat, sheep and chickens. Recent additional contributions were cash and supplies valued at\$ 500,000

UNRWA noted that these relief supplies were a further generous contribution from a voluntary organization which had become a major source of support for UNRWA during recent months.

Red Cross Societies but also Including Government Contributions

Austria - Clothing, blankets, bedding, blood plasma, medicaments, food, bandages, emergency kits, condensed milk, one diesel truck	\$ 40,000
Algeria - (promised) cash donation for Syria	4,000,000
(promised) cash donation for Jordan	4,000,000
Delegate - cash dontribution	460
Australia - cash grant	8,350
Bulgaria - medicaments, food, clothing	385,700
Belgium - blood plasma, antibiotics, condensed milk	11,980
also placed two transport aircraft & unspecified number of helicopters at disposal of UN, value not reported.	
Belgium Labor Union (ICFIU) for Jordan - cash	1,000
Canada - Government - cash, tents, blankets, serum albumin, clothing, tropical layettes, health kits, two delegates	74,000
Also balance of food donations provided on emergency basis through WFP and additional shipment wheat flour for UNRWA	2,500,000
Red Cross - cash donation	8,250
Chile - blankets, clothing, layettes, food	*
China - cash donation	56,000
Cyprus - cash donation	2,800
Czechoslovakia - blood plasma, medicaments, tents, blankets, bedding, powdered milk, surgical instruments	198,000
Denmark - Government and Red Cross - cash donations	57,950
Delegate - cash donation	2,890
Ethiopia - cash donation	2,790
Finland - blankets, medicaments, tents	13,540
Also blood albumin, no value reported.	
France - cash grant, tents, blankets, food	19,450
Germany (Democratic Republic) - medicaments, tents, blankets, clothing, cloth, soap	171,770

Germany (Federal Republic) - cash grants, blood plasma, medicaments, tents, blankets, bedding, babyfood, bandages, 3 clinomobiles, 1 field kitchen, powdered milk, other food, disinfectant, baking equipment, 2 X-ray appliances, medical equipment	\$ 1,282,600
Great Britain - Government - emergency grant to UNRWA over and above regular contribution	643,200
Special Organizations, Other - Special contributions for the emergency refugee situation as of first six months 1968 (mainly by OXFAM, War on Want and Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees) totaled.....	931,000
In regard to OXFAM, it made a special contribution to UNRWA to continue providing food supplements for all newly displaced refugees in the UNRWA emergency camps in Syria and East Jordan, and for certain categories of refugees in special need, especially children.	
Ireland - cash grant	15,720
Italy - cash, medicaments, dressings, blood plasma, blankets, food clothing (including cash to UNRWA)	498,000
Greece - 2 mobile hospitals, 6 doctors, 41 medical personnel, beds, bedding)	*
Guatemala - cash grant	3,260
Hungary - medicaments, tents, blankets, food, bandages	23,250
India - medicaments, blankets, clothing, cloth	5,090
Iran - Red Lion and Sun - 600 bottles plasma, 15 tons tents, blankets and food (for Arab victims)	*
Empress Farah, Princess Ashraf and Vice President of Imperial Social Services each contributed through the Iran Red Lion and Sun 20 million rials	534,000
Government - establishment of refugee camp and cash	528,600
Red Lion and Sun - hospital of 40 beds, medicaments, tents, blankets, beds, bedding, powdered milk, food, clothing, cooking utensils, blood plasma, but value reported only on a cash grant of	14,000
Iraq & Libya - Sheikh of Abu, Dhabi - cash	240,000
Japan - cash grants, medicaments, powdered milk, clothing, sewing machines	16,600
Korea - medicaments	2,320
Kuwait - medicaments, tents, blankets, food, clothing	*
Kenya - cash donation	70
Lebanon - cash grant	168,000
Libya - medicaments & cash (for Jordan)	500,000

Liechtenstein - cash donation	\$	5,020
Luxemburg - cash grants, clothing, blankets, footwear, tents, toilet articles		63,890
Malaysia - Red Cross - cash grant		10,000
Monaco - cash grant		1,000
Mongolia - relief supplies		18,970
Netherlands - cash, babyfood, tents, laundry equipment, medicaments, multivitamin tablets, blankets, food, medical equipment, soap, blood plasma..		224,900
New Zealand - cash (CORSO)		25,800
New Zealand Red Cross - cash		2,060
Norway - Government - cash		300,000
Red Cross - cash, TAB vaccine, blankets, powdered milk, milk supplement, babyfood, blood transfusion sets, 2 VW station wagons, clothing		43,160
Pakistan - medicaments, tents, bedding, clothing, food		96,900
Poland - food, medical items, clothing	1,700,000	
Portugal - cash grant		100,920
Rumania - medicaments, food		48,130
Saudi Arabia - Royal Family, 2,164,000 riyals, equivalent of		480,000
Merchants - 425,000 riyals plus 25 ambulances		95,000
Red Crescent - relief supplies, blood plasma, medicaments, tents, blankets, beds, clothing, carpets, stretchers		232,500
Government - cash grant	6,800,000	
Amirate Relief Campaign in Eastern Province for Jordan, raised RS 1,594,101, equivalent of		350,000
South Africa - cash grants, blood plasma		13,440
Spain - Government - 500 tons flour, 500 tons potatoes		172,500
Red Cross - blankets, tents, cash grant		2,870
Sudan - blood plasma, tents, clothing, food		*
Sweden - cash, blood plasma, tents, medicaments, blankets, bedding, vitamin tablets, powdered milk, stoves. Made pledge to UNRWA - total contribution		2,010,000
Switzerland - Government - 250,000 francs, equivalent of ..		57,950
Red Cross - cash, blankets, tents, blood plasma, clothing, food, soap, sent delegate		169,020
Tunisia - medicaments, tents, blankets, clothing, food		*
Turkey - tents, medicaments, blankets, clothing, food, dressings, cigarettes		*
United Arab Republic - cash to Jordan		360,000
USSR - Government - relief supplies including medicines ...	2,200,000	
Non-Government aid, relief supplies and cash		525,000
Yugoslavia - tents, blankets, clothing, food, cloth, ambulance, wireless and telephone equipment		36,840

Private donations	\$ 430
TOTAL REPORTED CONTRIBUTIONS OTHER NATIONS	\$43,703,440

Of this \$43,703,440, there was previously reported in the Sixth and Seventh Reports \$35,290,000, so the balance of \$8,413,000 is considered new contributions during late 1967 and in the first six months of 1968.

* Value not reported.

PAKISTAN

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Cholera Outbreak

DATE-TIME: April 1968

LOCATION: Multan District, West Pakistan

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>Number of Deaths</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
	37	1,075

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

In early April, local newspapers reported a serious outbreak of cholera centered in the Multan District. Subsequent editions reported thousands of cholera cases and hundreds of fatalities. However, there was no official Government of Pakistan announcement relating to the number of cases and deaths. The above figures were early, unofficial estimates. Health officials in Pakistan indicated only a few cases positively identified as cholera on the basis of finding cholera vibrio organisms, but there were a large number of cases hospitalized with gastroenteritis which may have been cholera.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

The Health Department opened special inoculation centers and issued hand-outs instructing the public in cholera prevention measures. On April 26, East and West Pakistan had 2.5 million doses of vaccine on hand, of which nearly 2 million was in West Pakistan. Commercial supplies were exhausted which is a normal situation during cholera scares. Pakistan has the



■ Area of cholera outbreak

capability of producing 300,000 doses daily of cholera vaccine in the National Health Laboratories in Islamabad and the Institute of Public Hygiene in Dacca, but it was estimated that an immediate need existed for 5 million more doses to keep the outbreak under control and the GOP asked that the USG supply this need.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

The NESAs region cholera stockpile was established in 1966 to meet epidemic threats of cholera in that region. USAID and AID/Washington concurred in granting the request of the GOP for 5 million doses of vaccine. Lederle Laboratories, which maintains stockpile of cholera vaccine for NESAs in the U. S., was contacted and arrangements were made to deliver the vaccine to Seaboard World Airlines in New York for airlift.

Original arrangements for delivery of the vaccine by Flying Tigers broke down on May 1. New arrangements were concluded with Seaboard World Airlines by PROC/RID and Lederle Laboratories arranged to truck the 695 pieces, weighing 43,068 pounds, to JFK International Airport for pickup by Seaboard. The vaccine arrived in Lahore on May 4 in good condition and was immediately transferred to the GOP. More than one-half of the five million doses were distributed to local health departments for immediate use and the balance was placed in storage.

In addition, five jet inoculation guns were loaned to the GOP from the cholera stockpile in Turkey. They were shipped on April 27 and arrived at Lahore on April 28. One USAID/Pakistan officer and two local employees assisted the Government of West Pakistan in using the jet inoculators.

Assistance was rendered by technical personnel of NIH stationed at the Pakistan SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca; from the National Communicable Disease Center Malaria Eradication Program in East Pakistan; and from the Center for Medical Research Training at the University of Maryland at Lahore.

AID/Washington furnished three prints of a cholera training film for use in training in the clinical handling of cholera patients. This film was procured through NCDC/Atlanta, Georgia, and was made by the NCDC at the Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca.

The U. S. Mission reported on June 14 that the outbreak was apparently under control and no additional U. S. assistance was needed. Breakdown of USG costs follows:

AID Contingency Fund - 1966 NESAs Cholera Stockpile. 5 million
doses cholera vaccine, estimated cost\$ 67,000

AID Contingency Fund, Worldwide Disaster Relief Account.

Airlift cost above vaccine	\$48,465	
Trucking charges to airport	718	49,183
		<u>\$116,183</u>

ASSISTANCE BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - None reported

ASSISTANCE BY OTHER NATIONS - None reported

PAKISTAN

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Tornado /Cyclone

DATE-TIME: April 11, 1968

LOCATION: Madaripur, District of Faridpur, East Pakistan

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Affected</u>
	118	1,045	15,093

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:	<u>Buildings Destroyed</u>	<u>Homes Damaged</u>
	4,615	1,435

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

A tornado occurred on April 11 in a locality 50 miles southwest of Dacca. It left a trail of devastation in 37 villages in the three thanas of Madaripur Sub-division, District of Faridpur, despite the fact that it only lasted from five to seven minutes. Although casualties were many and thousands of homes were demolished, damage to crops was reported to have been slight.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN & LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS:

A CARE representative who visited the disaster area reported that relief action by the GOEP and local voluntary agencies had been both prompt and adequate. A Medical Camp in Naria attended the injured and some were brought by launch to Dacca hospitals.

The GOEP had no definite plan for rehabilitation of the stricken area except for cash grants for house building--150 rupees per affected family (equivalent of \$30). It was reported that a total of 300,000 rupees (\$62,500) had been set aside for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

There was no request for U.S. assistance. If there was diversion of P.L. 480 food stocks by U.S. voluntary agencies, it was not reported.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

CARE

Purchased and distributed basic children and adult clothing amounting
to \$1,250

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS: None reported.

TURKEY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Polio Outbreak

DATE-TIME: Spring and Summer, 1968

LOCATION: Countrywide except Eastern Section

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>Number Deaths</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
	98	1975

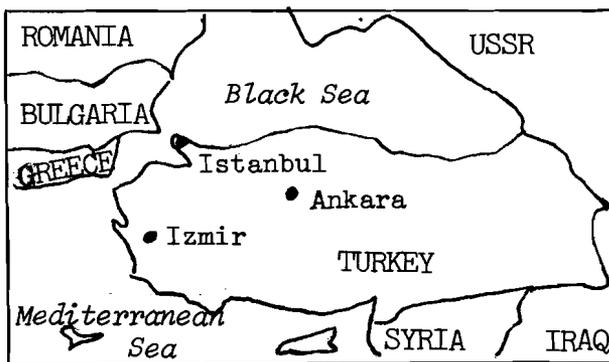
DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

Outbreaks of polio in Turkey usually occur in the fall, but during the spring and summer of this year polio rose to epidemic proportions. The type of polio was identified as paralytic, Type I. The outbreak centered in Istanbul but was also critical in Ankara and Izmir and appeared in other parts of the country except for the eastern portion. Infants were reported to be especially hard hit, and 90 percent of the cases were in the 0 to 5 age group.

Large quantities of vaccine were needed to mount an inoculation campaign throughout the country and to build up a stockpile for fall, depending on the course of the epidemic.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY

The Government of Turkey brought together 42 immunization teams to work in Istanbul and indicated a capability of mounting 30 more teams as soon as sufficient vaccine became available. The GOT supply of vaccine was nearly exhausted by June 26. UNICEF promised 150,000 doses by the second week in July and the GOT had ordered 10 million doses from Russia, which had not arrived by July 2. There was an immediate need for 300,000 doses and the GOT asked the U. S. Mission if the USG could provide this vaccine. For purpose of this report the 10 million doses ordered from Russia are considered a contribution by the GOT at about 4¢ per dose or \$400,000.



ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

The U. S. Ambassador determined that a disaster existed and asked AID/W approval for funding purchase and airlift of 300,000 doses of Sabin trivalent vaccine. AID/DRC expedited funding and clearances with State/AID. The Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense, agreed to release the vaccine for disaster relief purposes and made the necessary arrangements for airlift. The vaccine left Tracy, California, on June 30 and arrived in Ankara on July 2. On July 9, it was reported that the vaccine provided by the USG was being used in the critical areas of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, since it required proper refrigeration facilities not generally available in the rest of the country. It was noted that the rest of the country would soon be supplied with European and Russian vaccine imports which only require simple refrigeration. Summary of costs follows:

<u>AID Contingency Fund, Worldwide Disaster Relief Account</u>		
300,000 doses of trivalent polio vaccine	\$48,240	
Airlift, packing, loading and inland freight	<u>26,760</u>	
		\$75,000

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - None reported

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

150,000 doses of polio vaccine, value not reported, but estimated by DRC at about 4 cents per dose since it is known that polio vaccine can be obtained in other countries at far lower cost than in the United States 6,000

BURMA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Cyclone and Tidal Waves

DATE-TIME: May 10-11, 1968

LOCATION: Northern Arakan Coast

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>No. Affected</u>
	1,070	Not known	30,000	60,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:

<u>Houses Destroyed</u>	<u>Crop Losses</u>	<u>Livestock Losses</u>	<u>Est. Dollar Damage</u>
13,000	6,000 tons rice	6,000 head	Not known

In addition, hundreds of boats and sampans were sunk; 26 of 28 rice mills were put out of operation; there was severe damage to the port of Akyab; water tanks and cropland were contaminated by sea water.



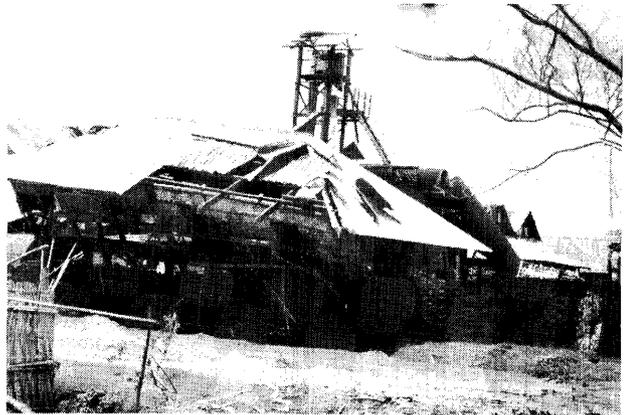
DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

A major cyclone, accompanied by tidal waves, swept up the Bay of Bengal, striking hard at the Northern Arakan Coast of Burma. Akyab, capital city of this province, was almost 90 percent destroyed. The Army Command Headquarters was totally demolished. Rice warehouses were destroyed and rice mills put out of operation. The port and dockyards suffered heavy damage. One Greek ship and several double-decker passenger ships sank in the harbor. Many private launches were also lost or washed inland. Local transport was temporarily paralyzed.

AKYAB



Ruins of TB Ward, Civil Hospital



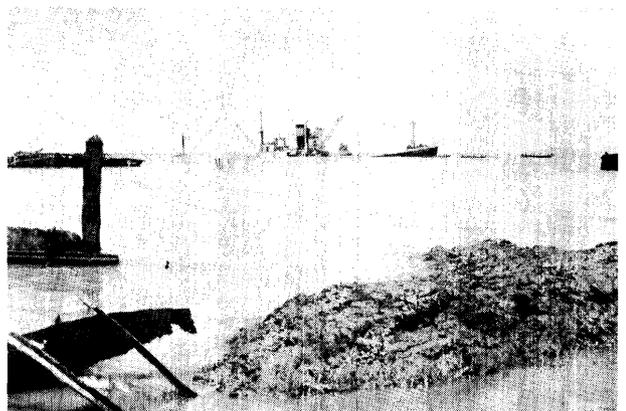
Destroyed rice mill



Port of Akyab



Dockyard



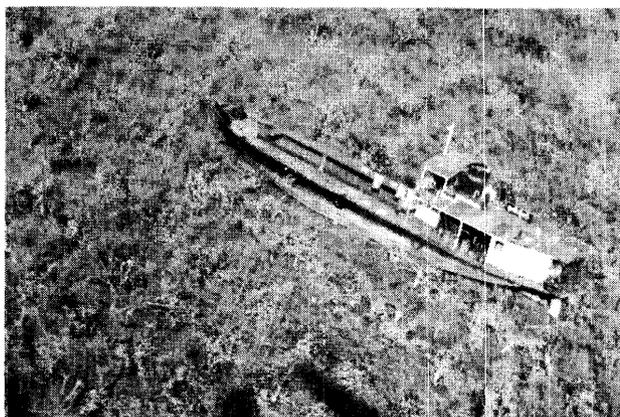
Greek ship "Gere Michalos" seen just before it totally sank

There were 42 surrounding villages inundated by water rising to over 10 feet. One of the hardest hit townships was Pauktaw. Here the death toll was 538 and other losses included 1,477 head of oxen, 2,593 head of buffalo, 612 boats and 176 sampans. There were also severe losses in the rice crop, and 94 drinking water tanks in the township were contaminated by sea water.

In Minbya Township there were 35 reported dead; in Myebon Township 489, and in Akyab Township 8, for a total of 1,070 lives lost.



Village in Pauktaw Township



Freighter "Nagabo" left high and dry near Pauktaw



A section of Myebon Township

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Government of Burma Disaster Team established headquarters at Akyab, undertook survey of the affected areas and began relief operations on May 14.

Shown here is Commander Shwe Zan Aung, Chairman of the District SAC, distributing relief stores at Akyab.



Several Rangoon/Akyab airlifts were made daily to transport supplies and personnel. Food and water helicopter drops were made to inundated areas.

Here a helicopter is delivering relief goods to a village in Myebon Township.

With the exception of the Union of Burma Airways, all other types of transportation came to a standstill. Navy gunboats were utilized and rehabilitation of transport services in Akyab including ferry services and launching of stranded vessels was started immediately.

The Ministry of Relief and Resettlement (GUB) was active

in relief operations as was the Burma Red Cross Society which donated 20,000 Kyats (approximately \$5,000) in addition to clothing, blankets, medical supplies, milk, baby food and chlorine. The Arakanese Association donated 9,000 Kyats (approximately \$1,900).

Burmese health teams carried out inoculation programs to prevent possible epidemics which sometimes follow in the wake of disasters. The picture below shows a health team, led by Kyaukpyu Civil Surgeon Dr. Dutta, inoculating villagers in the Kantha relief camp.



A total of 300,000 Burmese Kyats was set aside for relief and rehabilitation. Pauktaw received K 25,000; Minbya K 25,000; Ponnagyun K 20,000; Kyauktaw K 5,000; Myohaung K 50,000; and Rathedaung K 10,000. 300,000 Kyats is equivalent of \$63,800.

Workers of the Burma pharmaceutical industry and many of the factories worked overtime on Sunday to earn money for donation to the Arakan relief fund.

Among the items of greatest need were cotton blankets, tin food and cotton clothing material. The GUB Relief Ministry requested U. S. assistance from the American Embassy in providing blankets and cloth.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

The American Ambassador reported the cyclone was of sufficient magnitude to warrant U. S. assistance and recommended that 25,000 blankets be purchased in the United States and airlifted to Burma as soon as possible. AID/W approved this recommendation. Israel J. Bekman of AID/DRC office began at once to locate a source of supply. Four blanket companies were contacted but only Bates Fabrics, Inc., was able to provide the kind of blanket needed in the quantity requested and to make immediate delivery. The blankets

Mr. D. S. Paulsen of Resources Transportation Division arranged for charter airlift. Ten air cargo carriers were offered the cargo and asked to submit quotations. Four responsive offers were received. Flying Tigers was the low bidder at \$54,000 but their soonest delivery would have required in excess of two days. Trans World Airlines was the next lowest at \$55,396.65 and could make fast delivery. A TWA Boeing 707 CargoJet left Boston Saturday morning, May 18, carrying 50,000 pounds of cotton blankets. It made only brief refueling stops in Rome and Bombay and arrived in Rangoon on August 19--a little over 16 hours. On arrival at Rangoon, 20,220 blankets were loaded on UBA Friendship Fokker and the S. S. Pyidawmunt for air and sea shipment to Akyab.

There were 2,112 blankets which arrived unbaled and 2,688 which had to be repacked from damaged bales. The repacking was done by Ministry of Relief Staff workers for later shipment to Akyab. See picture below.





American Ambassador Henry A. Byroade hands over the blankets to Red Cross Honorary Secretary Lt. Col. Hla Moe. TWA Capt. Charles Hoesel stands behind Col. Hla Moe.

Mingaladon Airport, Rangoon.



Happy airport workers moving the bales of cotton blankets for immediate airlift by UBA Fokker Friendship bound for Akyab on the same day.

The American Ambassador also recommended the purchase of cloth in India. AID/W and USAID/India approved purchase of the cloth with US-owned Indian rupees. The Government of India gave the USG special permission to use its rupees for this purpose. There were 6,400 Longyis and 20,000 yards of cloth purchased and Pan American provided free air transport from Calcutta to Rangoon.

In addition, the USG agreed to pay air transport cost of medicines donated by U. S. pharmaceutical companies through the American Red Cross.

Cost to AID Contingency Fund, Worldwide Disaster Relief Account:

25,020 blankets	\$ 44,141.40	
Packing	455.00	
Trucking	887.41	
Charter airlift, 50,000 pounds	<u>55,395.65</u>	
	\$100,879.46	
Cloth from India	9,000.00	
Airlift charges Red Cross medicine	<u>5,000.00</u>	\$114,879

The following was excerpted from a memo received from F. William Small, AID Affairs Officer, Burma:

"We and the Burmese Relief Ministry were more experienced this year based on last year's relief operations which helped us all to make the most of it.... Our congratulations to you and your staff for a job extremely well done--the time factor of only six days from our first cable until the arrival of the plane was miraculous."

P.L. 480 Food from UNICEF

12,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk, estimated market value	<u>2,500</u>
Total USG Contribution.....	\$117,379

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

American Red Cross

In response to an urgent appeal by the Burmese Red Cross through the League of Red Cross Societies, the American Red Cross sought and obtained the following drug donations from Squibb, Wyeth, Lilly and Lederle:

1,078,800 trisulphate and 500,000 sulfa-guanadine, valued at..\$22,000

Also, ANRC made a cash donation from the children's fund to aid Burmese children affected by the disaster in the amount of

	<u>5,000</u>
	27,000

Pan American Airways

Total cost of airlifting these drugs was \$7,200. However, PanAm offered to absorb part of these costs and to only charge \$5,000. Therefore, value of donated portion was\$ 2,200

PanAm also donated airlift of cloth from India but value unknown.

Church World Service

Cash donation in response to WCC appeal 2,000

Total Volag, Other U. S. Contributions\$31,200

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS

World Council of Churches - Appeal for \$10,000 less above

 CWS contribution of \$2,000\$ 8,000

 United Nations Disaster Fund - cash grant 20,000

Other Governments and/or Red Cross Societies:

Australia - cash 1,100

Canada Red Cross - cash and supplies 8,560

Canada on behalf of government - cash 9,300

Ceylon - supplies 580

Denmark - cash and supplies 2,400

Finland - cash 1,160

Great Britain - cash 1,200

Great Britain on behalf of OXFAM - cash 14,400

India - supplies 620

Republic of Korea - cash 100

Netherlands - cash 2,320

New Zealand - cash 560

Philippines - cash 250

South Africa - cash 270

Sweden - cash and supplies 9,700

Switzerland - supplies 3,800

Thailand - supplies 290

USSR - supplies 33,300

UNESCO Staff Association - cash 460

Total reported assistance - Other Nations\$118,370

INDONESIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Bubonic Plague

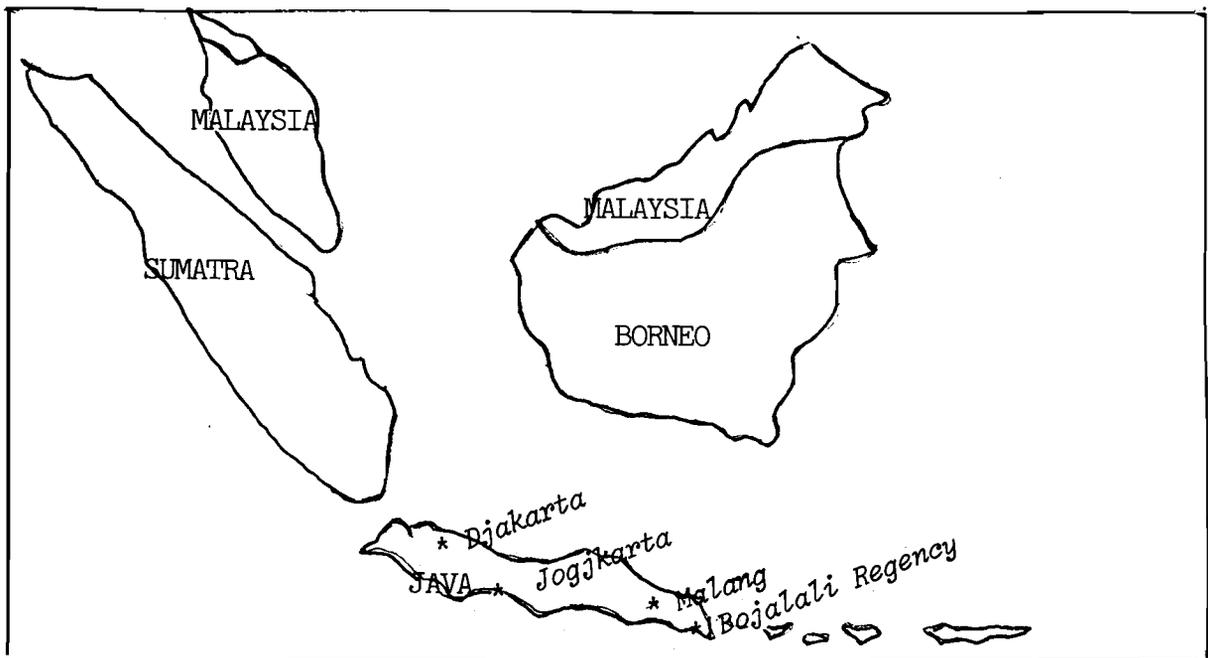
DATE-TIME: January-April, 1968

LOCATION: Bojalali Regency, Central Java

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Deaths</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>
	40	90

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

The first positive evidence of bubonic plague in Indonesia in the last ten years occurred late in July of 1967. Then early in January of 1968 it was reported that there was a marked increase in Plague cases. From January 12 to March 22, 94 cases of plague occurred in 10 villages of the subdistricts of Tjepogo and Selo, Bojalali Regency. Forty persons died. These ten villages were: Nglentjoh, Samiran, Selo,



Tarabatang, Senden, Suroteleng, Genting, Wonodojo, Sukabumi and Djelok. The plague is a fearful disease which can reach epidemic proportions quickly. In the 14th century, it killed 25 million people and was called the "Black Death". In recent history it has also been a killer. In the years 1894-1922 it spread over more of the world than at any other time in history. In India alone there were reported deaths of almost ten million during this 28-year period. Some cases also occurred in the United States in Hawaii, New Orleans, Texas, Florida and California. After the worldwide pestilence faded in the 1920's, it appeared in various locations throughout the world but not in these serious proportions. Whenever it does occur, the knowledge that it does spread quickly if unchecked and that it can become a threat to the rest of the world calls for extraordinary means and assistance from other nations to bring it under control.

In nearly all outbreaks of plague, the major source of contagion comes from the bite of infected fleas, usually carried by rats. Plague is basically a disease of rats—humans are incidental to the process. As the rat population begins to die of plague, the infected fleas transfer their appetites to nearby humans. Plague commonly takes three forms--bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic. The bubonic form manifests itself by "bubos", enlarged swellings in the lymph gland usually in the victim's groin or armpit. The other two forms of plague are caused by organisms identical to those found in bubonic forms, but which settle in the lungs (pneumonic) or the bloodstream (septicemic). The latter two are especially deadly. Victims rarely recover. Pneumonic plague is particularly contagious and can spread rapidly from man to man without involving fleas. In crowded areas, when pneumonic plague occurs, control is difficult. Deaths are often widespread before mass inoculations and isolation of victims are complete. In bubonic plague, if victims are treated promptly with antibiotics, 80 to 90 percent of them can be saved. Without treatment death could occur in about two weeks.

Most of the cases in this Indonesian outbreak were bubonic but twelve cases were identified as pneumonic. They occurred in the village of Suroteleng, where chance of rapid spread of the disease was lessened due to uncrowded conditions in rural areas.

Of paramount concern worldwide was the effort to locate the cause for the present outbreak in these ten villages. Particularly puzzling was the absence of a plague epidemic in Indonesian ports and urban areas, where rats and their deadly fleas usually arrive via ships from other parts of the world where there has been an outbreak of plague. However, there were no reported cases in Indonesian ports and the disease could not be traced to that source.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

After the Minister of Health, Professor G. A. Siwabessy, and his associate Dr. Julia Sulianti Saroso, Director General of Communicable Diseases, determined that bubonic plague existed in the Bojalali Regency of Central Java and was increasing, the Government of Indonesia requested assistance from the U. S. Government. The GOI asked for US health experts to assist in treatment and control of the disease as well as necessary equipment and supplies.

The following report of action taken is the combined effort of Indonesian health personnel and the 14-member team of US health and vector control specialists. The work was performed under the direction of Professor Siwabessy and Dr. Julia Sulianti Saroso of Indonesia, and Dr. Tom Chin and Dr. Herbert Schoof of the US Public Health Service, National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia. The picture below shows these four people as well as several other members of the Indonesian and US teams.



1. His Excellency, Prof. G. A. Siwabessy, GOI Minister of Health.
2. The Honorable Marshall Green, American Ambassador to Indonesia
3. Dr. Sulianti Saroso. 4. Dr. Tom D. Y. Chin * 5. Dr. Herbert Schoof *
6. Dr. Brotosent, Chief Central Java Health Service 7. Dr. Bruce Hudson *
8. Dr. Made Keraharta 9. Dr. Alan Barnes * 10. Dr. Clifton Gravelle *
11. Dr. Martin Goldenberg * 12. Mr. James Sellers * 13. Mr. Cord Roller **
14. Mr. Sitiono 15. Dr. Kwee Tjhing Jang 16. Lt. Col. Saebani, Head of Bojalali Regency 17. Dr. Dan Kundin, NAMRU 18 & 19 and four men in doorway - unknown. * US Health Team ** From USAID, Indonesia.

Indonesian and US specialists and technicians conducted epidemiologic studies to assess the extent of the outbreak and define methods of transmission; developed a plan for effective prevention and control; initiated a survey of rodents and their ectoparasites.

Victims - Bubonic plague patients were treated with streptomycin (2 gm daily) for ten days, and tetracycline (250 mg.) four times daily for ten days. Sulfanamide was permitted as a substitute for tetracycline, if necessary. Family contacts received tetracycline prophylaxis, 250 mg. twice daily for three days and the household was quarantined for one week. Pneumonic cases were given same treatment and immunization. Additionally, a house to house survey in the suspect areas was performed and in Suroteleng where cases were discovered an entire district of 134 people was quarantined and kept under close surveillance. Persons residing in this ward received antibiotics as a preventive measure.

Immunization - All persons living in villages where cases occurred plus some in bordering villages were immunized, resulting in the vaccination of 42,693 persons, 82% of the population in these areas. This was followed by immunization of 70 to 80,000 more persons in 23 villages comprising a buffer zone around the villages affected. Both killed and live avirulent plague vaccines were used in the immunization program. As much as possible of the inoculation was carried out with ped-o-jet guns with American physicians instructing Dr. Kwee and 5 other Indonesian physicians in their operation and maintenance. As a second choice to the ped-o-jets, disposable syringes and needles were provided for needle immunization.

Vector Control Operations

Rodent-flea surveys were initiated on February 28 and continued until US vector control specialists returned to the United States in April. Surveillance was to continue by Indonesian health officials with continued control measures to be taken as necessary. A total of 40 Indonesian men and 8 crew chiefs were recruited and trained for dusting teams. By April 6, 2,000 houses had been dusted with DDT with roughly 8,000 remaining to be treated. The US vector control team gave the following instructions in treating houses to control fleas and rodents.

1. Insecticide treatment of houses should be done with dust application rather than sprays, if possible. If dust is not available, then apply a wettable powder spray.
2. Treat heavily around the bottom of all walls up to 6 inches from the ground and 6 to 12 inches from the wall. Outer walls should be treated inside and outside.
3. Treat ground under all beds and other furniture that is directly against the wall. Remove bed mats, if necessary, to get the treatment to the ground.

4. Treat upper storage areas for grain, particularly corn. Any food that is eaten without removing the hull or skin should not be treated.
5. Treat beneath and behind any wood, lumber, and/or other material stored along the outside of the house.
6. Do not treat the walls above 6 inches or the ground except as specified under 2, 3, and 5 above.

The priority for dusting operations was first to treat houses of new plague cases and all houses within 200 meters, followed by treatment of barrier zones along roadways from Bojolali-Musek, Bojolali-Ampel, and Bojolali-Tjepogo. Indonesians were advised that to prevent the spread of bubonic plague, the house in which a case occurs must be dusted the same day as the case is reported, with the other houses within 200 meters being dusted within the next few days. A delay of one or two days in dusting could mean several more plague cases.



Dr. Herbert F. Schoof (right) demonstrates one of the insecticide dusters to the U. S. Ambassador (left). He is assisted by Dr. Sulianti Saroso. Mr. Cord Roller from the American Embassy, Djakarta is behind Dr. Schoof.

Fumigation of Ships

Arrangements were made for one or more members of the US health team to visit major ports to determine if fumigation was needed. These ports were: Tamdjung Priok (Seaport Djakarta), Semarang, Surabaya, Pekalongan, Tegal and Tjirebon, and the Kemajoran International Airport. At each seaport the records for the past two years on ship fumigation and on rodent flea surveys were examined. Rodent-flea surveys were conducted in three of the ports and no rat die-off was found. There was no evidence to indicate plague to be present in any of the ports visited.

Although most plague cases in this outbreak were confined to rural areas, a training program in fumigation of ships was set up at the request of the Ministry of Health, in the event the disease should spread into the urban port cities. Twenty-five Indonesians received this training. The U. S. personnel who performed this training cautioned that students who participated in the course should not be certified as fumigators on the basis of the course alone; the Ministry of Health should certify them after considerably more experience and possibly a written examination successfully completed.

Diagnostic Training - Indonesian laboratory workers were given training by US specialists on serological techniques for diagnosis of the plague. Fourteen Indonesians received this training.

Surveillance - This report covers mainly operations that were carried out while the US health team was assisting. They left during the month of April but the Government of Indonesia indicated it planned to continue surveillance to determine quickly any new cases and to complete the immunization and dusting programs. In case plague developed in a new village all houses in the affected village were to be dusted with DDT and all persons in the village immunized with plague vaccine.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

Supplies & Equipment from US sources in Thailand, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and Philippines:

10 DDT Dusters	\$ 153
Syringes, sticks, clotting tubes, glass rods and 100 rat traps	1,000
Nine dozen rat snap traps - cost only	17
125 dozen rat snap traps & 2 cases of plastic bags	700
10 drums 75% DWP DDT and 12 spray cans w/parts	700
120,000 disposable syringes and needles, and 68,000 doses plague vaccine	7,925

2,000gm Streptomycin - Injectable	1,300	
50 cases "C" rations	700	
200 boxes Oxytetracycline (Terramycin)	3,100	
10,000 face masks	1,008	
Dry Ice	50	
6 cases discoide cyanide and 10 cases "C" rations	<u>1,231</u>	\$17,884

Supplies & Equipment from the United States:

100 bleeding tubes for human blood	500	
Oxygen breathing apparatus, gas masks	6,000	
20 DDT Dusters	2,500	
Misc. medical supplies	700	
3,600 vials vaccine from US military	11,500	
Misc. medical supplies including flea test kit, vaccines, rubber duster	2,000	
Vaccine, bottle stoppers	650	
(Most of the above includes air transport charges)		
6 ped-o-jets	4,710	
Air Freight for 6 ped-o-jets	<u>100</u>	\$28,660

Travel and per diem, plus excess baggage containing urgent supplies and equipment, for 14-man USPHS Health Team		32,410
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE		<u>\$78,954</u>

AID established a funding level of \$100,000 from the contingency fund to purchase or reimburse US agencies for the above supplies. Some costs may be outstanding due to delays in reporting.

When rumors of Plague in Indonesia were first received in Djakarta and here in Washington in the Office of the AID Disaster Relief Coordinator, a "watch" was established at once and all incoming reports were studied. The American Ambassador in Indonesia immediately assigned all available staff members to check and report on plague incidents. When the U. S. Mission, the World Health Organization, and the Indonesian Government confirmed diagnosis of plague in central Java, the DRC office was ready to take immediate action. Round-the-clock exchanges of facts with the U. S. Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia, were established. On February 21, the Mission alerted State/AID that a formal request by the Indonesian Government for US plague specialists might be forthcoming and would require speedy response. On February 22 and 23, AID/DRC and USPHS/NCDC initiated the complex job of locating personnel and equipment so they were ready to depart when the formal request from the GOI was received on February 24. Seven of the ultimately 14-man team arrived in Djakarta February 28 and the next day they were in the stricken area. Other requests for supplemental personnel, supplies and equipment followed.



The Honorable Marshall Green, American Ambassador presenting supplies and equipment for control of Plague to His Excellency, Professor G. A. Siwabessy the Minister of Health, while Lt. Col. Saebani, the Head, Regency of Bojolali, looks on.

Ambassador Marshall Green and his staff sent in the finest interim reports on conditions, action taken, and needs that the DRC has received since establishment of this office in 1964. They were prompt and explicit and enabled DRC and USPHS/NCDC to obtain the personnel and supplies without delay.

Members of the NCDC team were: Dr. Tom Chin - Team Leader (Epidemiologist and Microbiologist); Dr. Herbert Schoof (Entomologist); Dr. Jack Poland, Dr. Burton Golub, Dr. Kenneth Quickel and Dr. Robert Thompson (Epidemiologists); Dr. Martin Goldenberg and Mr. Clifton Gravelle (Microbiologists); Dr. Alan Barnes and Dr. Bruce Hudson (Entomologists and Mammologists); Mr. James Sellers and Mr. Louis Ogden (Vector Control Specialists); Mr. Henry Kaplan and Mr. John Bardo (Quarantine Inspectors).

The US team with their Indonesian counterparts performed their work under primitive conditions.



This picture is indicative of land features in the infected area. The Indonesian women are on their way to market.

A cable received from Ambassador Green on March 28, 1968, indicates the extent of appreciation for the U. S. response to the plague emergency, and is quoted in full below:

"I wish to express deep appreciation for outstanding response of USPHS, AID and all other USG agencies (including representatives at addressee posts--Bangkok, Tokyo, Taipei, Manila, Hong Kong) which assisted in effectively checking bubonic plague outbreak in thickly populated Central Java. There could be no better way of demonstrating US concern for welfare of Indonesian people than to have done precisely what our CDC team (now supplemented by NAMRU 2 team from Taiwan) has done. All doctors concerned have worked closely with their Indonesian counterparts, sharing discomforts of living conditions in afflicted areas, doing painstaking and thoroughly professional job which reflects great credit on our medical profession and country.

"Their activities may not have made headline news here or abroad, but almost daily reports in Indonesian press and radio have focused wide attention on their good work, including outstanding cooperation with Indonesian medical counterparts. There is not I believe a high level Indonesian official who is not well aware and appreciative of our help in this emergency.

"Special commendation should be given to Washington for its quick response and subsequent excellent backstopping. On February 21 we alerted Washington to report plague outbreak in certain Central Java rural areas and that we expected to receive formal GOI request for USG assistance. Washington immediately offered a team of doctors and scientists from USPHS. On February 24 Minister of Health asked me for US assistance; on February 26, the USPHS team arrived in Djakarta, and following day was hard at work in the stricken areas Central Java. Within hours after arrival of team, urgently required medical supplies, vaccines and laboratory equipment began arriving from US and USG overseas facilities. These immediately delivered to local Indonesian health authorities to aid in prophylactic treatment under supervision of USPHS team.

"USPHS and other USG agencies concerned deserve high praise for their humanitarian work as well as for what they have contributed to US-Indonesian relations." /s/ Green

The extent of work by the US team while in Indonesia has been covered in the section under "Action by the Government of Indonesia". Following the departure of the U. S. Public Health Team, the U. S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2, located in Taipei, sent a team to work with Indonesian counterparts on ecological studies in the areas where the plague occurred. They arrived around May 1, 1968 for approximately three months of research.

ASSISTANCE BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - None

ASSISTANCE BY OTHER NATIONS - None reported.

INDONESIA

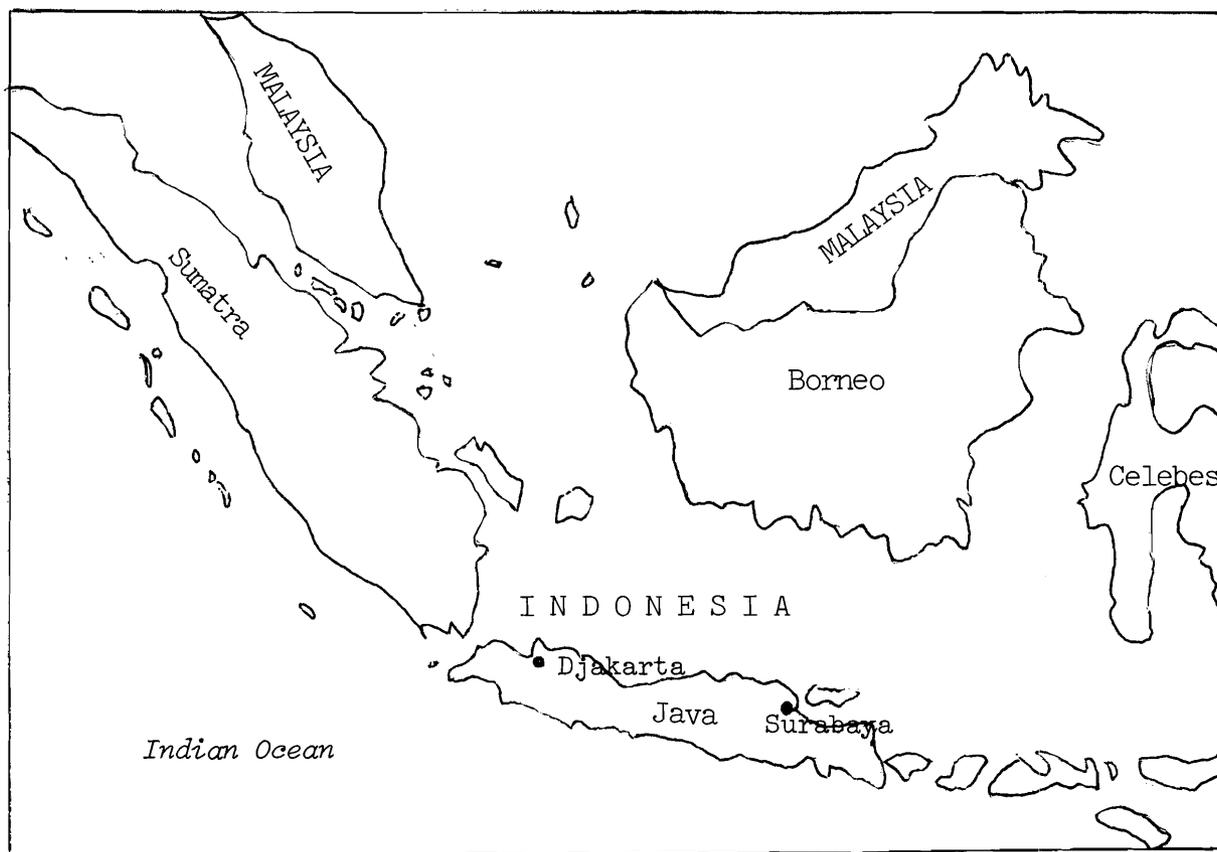
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Floods

DATE-TIME: April 1968

LOCATION: East Java - Bengawan Solo River between the towns of Lamongan and Bodjonegoro

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Evacuated</u>
	12	Unknown	150,000



ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:	No. Houses Destroyed or Damaged	No. Acres Crops Destroyed
	<u>90,000</u>	<u>123,000</u>
	Livestock Killed	Estimated Dollar Damage
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>\$7,831,000 *</u>

*This includes damage to crops, fisheries and livestock but not houses, roads, or utilities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

This flood was considered by Indonesians to be the worst disaster in East Java in recent years--greater even than the eruption of Mount Kelud in April 1965. The area of the flood damage lay along the course of the Bengawan Solo River between the towns of Bodjonegoro and Lamongan, due west of the East Java provincial capital of Surabaya, and northeast of the city of Solo. It was caused by heavier than usual rains which forced the Bengawan Solo River to overflow its banks at several points in its 93 mile course through the flood area. Irrigation dikes, which in many instances were located above the level of the rice fields, were washed out. The year's crop of 130,000 tons of wet rice was destroyed--more than 80 percent of the area's estimated harvest. Other crops were also destroyed; fish culture ponds were ruined and nearly 10,000 head of livestock perished. There were 90,000 homes damaged or destroyed.

Approximately 500,000 people, mostly farmers, live in the area and as a result of the flood, 150,000 of them were displaced. As of April 6, over 81,000 people by actual body count had been evacuated through 14 evacuation posts. Displaced persons gathered in Surabaya and surrounding villages, with an estimated 50,000 in Surabaya alone. Of 263 villages in 11 Ketjamatans (counties), 212 were under water more than five days.

That this was the largest scale disaster in several years was borne out by a helicopter tour of village after village showing them under water and thousands of homes abandoned. In Lamongan only 3,000 people remained out of a peak population of 12,000, and these stayed under very difficult conditions.

On April 17, it was reported that the flood waters were receding, but it would take two months before all of the inundated land would be dry again. Crops were under water too long for any salvage of the rice crop. A breakdown of the above estimated dollar damage was made as follows: damage to rice crops - \$6,870,000; livestock - \$264,000; other crops - \$347,000; fisheries - \$350,000. There was no estimate made on damage to homes, structures, roads and utilities, nor of the cost or length of time required to repair the dikes.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

East Java Acting Governor Mohammad Noor mobilized all the resources of the province from civil, military, business and private sources, as well as resources of the Central Government in Djakarta to assist the flood victims. Rescue work was coordinated by the Command for Natural Disasters, which reported directly to the Governor, who himself exercised active and detailed command of operations. Governor Noor assumed personal charge to see that the immediate needs of food, clothing and shelter were taken care of.

Governor Noor, other ranking civil officials and East Java Military Commander Major General Mohammad Jastin and several members of his staff personally inspected the damage at several places. The Ministries of Home Affairs, Social Welfare, Agriculture and Public Health and Public Works in Djakarta organized special support efforts. Stocks of rice from emergency reserves in Djakarta and East Java were distributed to the victims with the assistance of the Indonesian Red Cross. Rescue operations in the initial stages consisted primarily of movement of refugees from flooded areas into non-affected areas, the majority into the city of Surabaya. Military and civilian units worked together to move a minimum of 150,000 persons, and the Indonesian Marines were especially effective with their amphibious vehicles. At the beginning, these people were fed almost entirely by neighborhood associations. In the next stage, the provincial government assumed responsibility for feeding, collecting and transporting food from whatever sources could be tapped. A gratifying number of villages, companies, schools and other groups donated food and clothing and often transported it. As time went on, the government was able to raise rations from 100 grams per day to 200 grams.

However, the needs of the victims could not be met without outside assistance and the Governor made a request for help from the U. S. through the American Consulate in Surabaya. He indicated priority of needs to be: medicines, vaccines, antibiotics, food, clothes or material to make clothes, small motor boats, kerosene and tents, and cash for local purchase.

After the immediate relief work was organized, the Governor mobilized the resources needed to assist the people in returning to their homes. His first priority was to protect them from diseases which commonly occur following floods. Then his plans called for assisting the people in rebuilding their homes; providing seed, farm tools, and animals to returning farmers; repairing of dikes and construction of two large and four small flood control dams. A longer range development program was also worked out to improve basic conditions in the area--including reforestation and dredging of Bengawan Solo River.

As of June 18, all people who intended to return home had done so but an unknown number (perhaps 10,000), melted away into the slums of Surabaya.

Only existing organizations were used in disaster relief but there was increased vitality of some of the relief groups occasioned by Acting Governor Noor's personal and detailed attention. The U. S. Mission stated

that local disaster relief operations were surprisingly effective because they were held together by the efforts of one man, the Governor.

Following is a list of some of the contributions and estimated values:

Social Rehabilitation Foundation, 600,000 rupiahs	\$ 2,060
Minister of Social Affairs - 4,700,000 rupiahs & 200 tons rice	43,150
Dept. of Interior, 3,000,000 rupiahs & 10 tons used clothing	32,300
Cash donation by wife of the President and wives of the ministers of General Suharto's Cabinet, 100,000 rupiahs	340
Cash donation by branches of the Indonesia Red Cross throughout East Java, 150,000 rupiahs	510
Governor of Lampung Province in South Sumatra - 250 tons corn	17,300
Employees of the Civil Government and Private Enterprises in East Java pledged to contribute one percent of their salaries for the months of May, June and July.	
Every member of the East Java legislature pledged a private contribution.	
Governor of Djakarta pledged clothing and medicine	
Newspapers started relief funds and contributed money to the Disaster Command	
	<u>\$95,660</u>

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

On April 10, 1968, the Governor of East Java, Mohammad Noor, requested U. S. assistance in bringing necessary aid to the flood victims. The request was made to O. Amman Bartley, Principal Officer of the American Consulate in Surabaya, who forwarded it to the Ambassador in Djakarta with a recommendation for positive response. On April 12, American Ambassador Marshall Green declared the disaster to be of sufficient magnitude to warrant U. S. assistance and authorized use of AID contingency funds under his disaster relief authority. Since Governor Noor had indicated cash donations for local purchases of supplies and medicines were among the high priority items needed, the USG made a cash donation of 1 million rupiahs (US \$3,236) and obtained the following drugs from a U. S. military base in Japan: diphenoxylate hydrochloride and atropine sulfate tablets; aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine tablets; terracycline hydrochloride tablets; potassium phenoxmethyl penicillin tablets; vitamin tablets; cholera vaccine, typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine. Personnel of both USADCJ and 504th Med. Depot worked around the clock, including Easter Sunday, to locate and deliver these drugs. Cost of these drugs were estimated at \$18,000 and the U. S. military will be reimbursed by AID for this amount plus airlift.

Total cost to AID contingency fund estimated at\$ 25,000

P.L. 480 food - World Food Program

The USG was asked to contribute 2,412 metric tons of wheat flour for a flood emergency project. AID/W approved this grant. Estimated

market value of the flour was \$198,000 plus estimated ocean freight charges of \$100,000, for a total contribution of\$298,000

P.L. 480 food - CRS

CRS released following commodities from its stocks:

9,400 bags of bulgur, est. market value	\$17,860	
4,512 bags of CSM, estimated market value	21,180	
650 bags of NFD milk, est. market value	6,990	
20,500 bags rolled wheat flour, est. mkt.val.	<u>40,080</u>	<u>86,110</u>

Total USG contribution\$409,110

Also USAID loaned some jet inoculation guns for the immunization program. These proved to be very effective. Local doctors were able to speed up immunizations and they reported it was easier to get villagers to be inoculated because it didn't hurt.

The U. S. Mission commented that our aid was of an appropriate size. It was large enough to be of real help; yet not so large as to take the play away from the Indonesians who have the primary responsibility.

Newspapers in Indonesia quoted the Governor of East Java as expressing deep gratitude on behalf of the Indonesian Government and people for the American gifts.

In a report from the U. S. Mission, the opinion was expressed that while the Governor's attitude had previously been friendly to the U. S., he now had a real sense of gratitude toward this country in general and toward the Ambassador and American Consul personally; that he was also deeply impressed by U. S. efficiency in getting our aid to Indonesia so quickly.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Catholic Relief Services

Distribution of above P.L. 480 food.

Cash donation	\$ 6,000	
Unspecified amount of water purification tablets, antibiotics and other medicines, valued at	6,000	
347 bales of clothing (est. 100 lbs. per bale at \$1 per pound)	<u>34,700</u>	\$ 46,700

American Red Cross - cash donation 10,000

\$ 56,700

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS

West Germany, cash donation of 30,000 DM, equivalent of	\$ 7,500
Australia - medical supplies valued at	3,000
Great Britain - 10 tons rice, 8 tons flour, 48 cartons of powdered milk, medical supplies, and cloth valued at	7,000
Japan - cash donation	3,000
Cambodia - cash donation of 100,000 riels, equivalent of	2,850
Canada - cash donation	1,860
World Food Program - 520 tons cooking oil; 833 tons salted fish; 4,680 tons wheat flour; 502 tons powdered milk; valued at \$1 million. Since the USG provided 2,412 MT of wheat flour, accounted for above under USG section, value of this(\$198,000) is subtracted for a total con- tribution by other nations through WFP of	802,000
Moslem Organization of Asia and Africa - 25 boxes of medical supplies, value not reported	*
Netherlands Red Cross - 2,475 cases of baby food and 16,735 Dutch Guilders. Guilders were equivalent of	4,600
	<u>\$831,810</u>

The assistance by Great Britain was reported to have had a special impact because it arrived so soon after the emergency. The British had a warship already scheduled for arrival in Surabaya and it was quickly arranged for the ship to bring in immediately several tons of food from Singapore. The food was loaded on trucks from the ship and taken directly to the town of Lamongan.

JAPAN

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Earthquakes

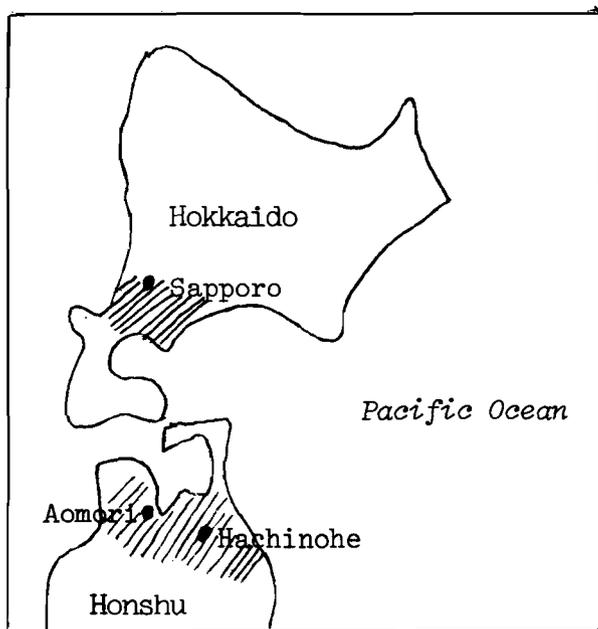
DATE-TIME: May 16, 1968, at 0949 and 1939 hours

LOCATION: Northern Japan, especially Aomori Prefecture

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	47	281	About 2500

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:	<u>No. Houses Destroyed/Damaged</u>	<u>Est. \$ Damage</u>
	498 18,000	\$131 million

The National Railroad suffered severe damage to pier facilities Aomori and Hakodate and to new roadbeds on Tohoku Main Line (principal north-south artery). Estimated dollar damage to railroads alone \$26 million. Damage to fishing operations and port facilities was also substantial.



DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

The earthquake which struck northern Japan on May 16 was the most powerful one in four years. Various scientific stations recorded it in the neighborhood of 8 on the Richter scale. ESSA, Coast and Geodetic Survey has it officially recorded at 7.9. A Japanese geologist located the epicenter at 40.7N and 143.6E, about 110 kilometers due east of Hachinohe, the city which sustained the most damage. Following this quake, which occurred during the morning rush hour, there was another major shock later the same day.

The first quake touched off some fires and tidal waves. The tidal waves caused widespread but minor damage. Considering the size of the earthquake, there was a low casualty rate. Japanese police attributed this to the fact that the tremor hit in the daytime. Also, it was possible to put out fires resulting from the quake at an early stage. The tidal waves would have been more destructive had they not occurred during low tide. Communications between Tokyo and the north were temporarily cut. There were numerous landslides which took 17 lives.

The U. S. Air Base at Misawa, near Aomori City, was lightly damaged and eight Americans slightly injured.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

Government authorities established a disaster relief team to aid victimized areas. Repairs to services and rehabilitation of victims was started at once. Japan has experienced many serious disasters and has long had an effective disaster relief organization. For this reason it rarely seeks outside assistance, except for occasional aid from U. S. military bases in the country.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

There was no request for outside assistance. The U. S. airbase at Misawa, near Aomori City, sent its firefighting equipment into the city to reinforce the Japanese fire brigades. Cost of this operation was not available. There was no request for AID reimbursement and such costs were expected to be absorbed by the USAF.

The American Consul at Sapporo sent letters of condolence to mayors of towns hardest hit and the U. S. Consulate staff sent a small relief contribution to Aomori.

ASSISTANCE BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Church World Service

In response to request from their representative in Hokkaido, CWS made a cash donation for relief supplies in the amount of \$2,000.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS - None reported.

MALAYSIA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Cholera Outbreak

DATE-TIME: May-June 1968

LOCATION: West Malaysia

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Deaths</u>	<u>No. Cases</u>	<u>No. Confirmed Cases</u>
	2	Unknown	5

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

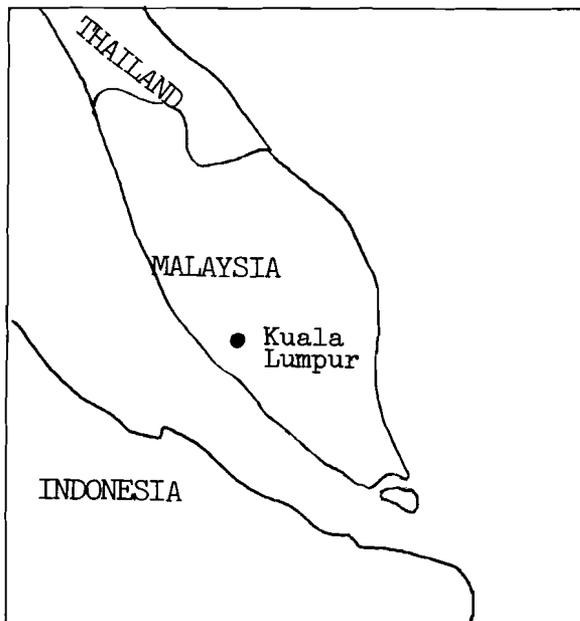
An undisclosed total number of cholera cases were reported in Malaysia with five of them confirmed and 2 deaths. Although the outbreak was not of major proportions it caused concern. A World Health Organization representative in Malaysia stated that the coming months of June and July would be critical during which time the outbreak could become serious. For this reason a preventive inoculation program was undertaken.

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA AND WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Malaysia health authorities and WHO agreed on the need for a vaccination program to reduce the threat of the spread of this highly contagious disease. They determined that outside assistance would be needed to obtain 400,000 units of cholera vaccine.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT

In view of the potentially dangerous situation, the U. S. Ambassador authorized use of AID contingency funds to meet emergency airlift of vaccine from the United States. NESIA region in Washington had approved



release of 400,000 units of vaccine from its cholera vaccine stockpile to meet the emergency request. Sixty-six cartons of vaccine, weighing 3,190 pounds, left from San Francisco via Pan American Airways on June 6, arriving in Kuala Lumpur at 2100 hours, local time, same date.

Breakdown of USG costs:

AID Contingency Fund - 1966 NESA Stockpile - 400,000 units of cholera vaccine, estimated cost	\$5,400
AID Contingency Fund - Worldwide Disaster Relief Account - Airlift cost 3,190 pounds of vaccine at \$1.19 per lb.	<u>3,796</u>
	\$9,196

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - None reported.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Health Organization worked with the Government of Malaysia to control the outbreak.

PHILIPPINES

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Volcano Eruption - Mount Mayon

DATE-TIME: April 20, 1968

LOCATION: Albay Province - Luzon

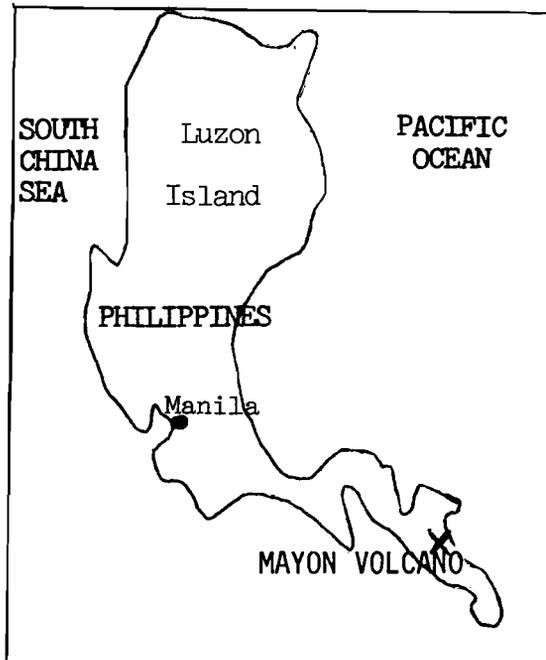
DISASTER VICTIMS:	Number <u>Killed</u>	Number <u>Injured</u>	Number <u>Homeless</u>	Number <u>Mass Feeding</u>	Number <u>Evacuated</u>
	3	Unknown	6,000	21,622	45,000

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: Specific damage to houses, buildings, crops, etc., not known but estimated dollar damage was placed at \$5 million.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

Mount Mayon, famous as the volcano with the most perfect cone, stands on the east coast of Albay Province on the island of Luzon. On April 20, during the night, it erupted with unexpected suddenness after 21 years of inactivity. The last previous eruption was in 1947. Other earlier

eruptions occurred in 1900, 1902, 1928, 1938, and 1941. The first recorded eruption took place in 1814 when some 1200 people were killed.



The volcano built up in strength and fury from the initial flareup on April 20. Its biggest blasts were emitted during the period of April 24 to 26. It continued to display furious activity through April and on toward the end of the first week of May. Then the eruptions started to subside. A week later the Commission on Volcanology (COMVOL) reported indications that the volcano's activity was returning to normal.

The areas affected by the eruptions included the towns of Camalig, Guinobatan, Ligao, Tabaco, Malilipot,

Bacacay, Sto. Domingo, Daraga, and also Legaspi City--all in the vicinity of the volcano's base. Of these only Malilipot, Sto. Domingo and Camalig, and 36 barrios of these and other named towns, including a number of such barrios under the jurisdiction of Legaspi City, came within the 8-kilometer radius from the crater, which the COMVOL established as the danger zone.

The three known casualties came as a consequence of ash fallout suffocation. An estimated 45,000 individuals were displaced. Houses were buried, railroad tracks twisted, and roads were rendered impassable by lava and mud flows and ash fallouts. Numerous farms in the devastated southwestern slopes were made barren and unproductive.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Soon after the eruption of Mt. Mayon, the COMVOL Chief met with Albay officials and mapped out safety measures, including the designation of a circular area of 8-kilometer radius, from the crater, as the danger zone. At the same time, in Legaspi City and nearby towns, schoolhouses and other public buildings were converted into evacuation centers.

In the meantime, the Philippine President mobilized the Presidential Council on Relief and Rehabilitation and all the national government relief agencies, including the Armed Forces, to extend required relief and assistance. On the provincial level, the Albay Provincial Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, chaired by the Governor, launched "Operation Mayon," and worked out measures for evacuation. By mid-week, following the volcano eruption, evacuation was in full swing. Many of the displaced people were taken in or found accommodations with relatives in the places of evacuation; others were housed and fed in the 33 evacuation centers.

President Marcos flew to Legaspi City on the fourth day of the eruption to assess the situation but his plane was prevented from landing by heavy rain and poor visibility. The First Lady went the next day and, moved by the plight of the evacuees, initiated a fund raising drive with a significant cash donation.

Subsequently the President was able to visit the disaster area. On the occasion of his visit, he ordered immediate consideration of plans to resettle 6,000 homeless evacuees in three proposed sites totaling approximately 22,000 acres of land.

The Philippine National Red Cross and the Social Welfare Administration was charged with the feeding and care of the victims. Cooking demonstrations were given in the various evacuation centers by a number of Social Welfare technicians assisted by social workers, home demonstrators, public school teachers, and Agricultural Productivity Commission extension workers. These demonstrations were centered on methods of preparing bulgur, wheat, rolled oats and other commodities donated under the U. S. Food for Freedom program.

Shipment of food and relief goods from Manila was handled by the Philippine Navy. Lions International and its member clubs actively raised funds and coordinated with the relief agencies in soliciting contributions in cash and kind such as food, medicines and clothing for the disaster victims. So did the Knights of Columbus and other organizations. Many civilian volunteers gave assistance to the relief workers.

The local disaster relief operations were relatively well coordinated and effectively carried out. Lack of food, clothing and medicine threatened relief work during the second week of the eruption. Cases of malnutrition, mostly among children arose--necessitating urgent appeals by local officials to the national government and civic organizations to rush the shipment and distribution of food and other relief goods. There were also cases of intestinal diseases, diarrhea, chicken pox and influenza but these were contained by the health and relief workers and did not reach grave proportions.

Total Philippine contribution to the Mayon volcano disaster victims including both private and government sources, amounted to \$65,510. This consisted mainly of cash from the Social Welfare Administration (now the Department of Social Welfare), funds raised by the First Lady, and privately donated amounts. Private citizens in the locality of the disaster and in Manila also contributed second hand clothes, medicine and canned or packaged food.

In addition there was submitted to the Philippine Congress a calamity measure for expenditure of \$1.28 million for relief and rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

Up to several days after the Mayon volcano eruption, there was no request for United States assistance.

The U. S. Geological Survey offered to support the COMVOL in their surveillance of the Mayon eruption and the offer was accepted. Mr. James G. Moore, well known volcanologist, and Dr. William G. Melson, Smithsonian Institution Research Petrologist, arrived to render their services. The USIS and the 13th Air Force in Clark Air Base provided camera and aerial cinematographic coverage.

USAID organized a Task Force to assist, if necessary. Close coordination was maintained with the American Embassy.

Money out of the FAA contingency fund was not requested for use in this disaster. USAID received an appeal for food assistance from the Philippine Government in a letter from the Social Welfare Administration dated April 26. In response to the appeal, the following P.L. 480, Title II, food commodities were contributed through the U. S. voluntary agencies:

165,160 pounds bulgur wheat, estimated market value	\$ 9,265
40,000 pounds rolled wheat, estimated market value	2,492
2,000 pounds beans, estimated market value	90
16,000 pounds cornmeal, estimated market value	646
107,740 pounds flour, estimated market value	6,098
85,940 pounds rolled oats, estimated market value	6,385
85,346 pounds CSM, estimated market value	7,852
79,920 pounds milk, estimated market value	17,111
5,390 pounds salad oil, estimated market value	966
<u>587,496</u>	<u>\$50,905</u>

As mentioned under Action by the GOP, cooking demonstrations were given by Social Welfare Administration technicians in the various evacuation centers to educate the victims in the preparation of the donated food items. A number of delicious and nutritious recipes with such names as Bulgur Balls, Mayon Doughnut, Bulgur Lumpia, Ashes of Mayon, Dreamy Cream Pearl Soup, Maja de Abrigo (named after one SWA demonstrator), Letty's Delight, Coco-Candy came to light.

Expressions of appreciation were received from COMVOL, the Social Welfare Administration and other agencies involved in relief operations for the assistance by USGS and Smithsonian scientists and immediacy of response by USAID to the Philippines appeal for food.



Transporting U.S. P.L. 480 food to vicinity of Mayon volcano. The blast of smoke and lava from the volcano is partially obscured by clouds in the background.



Mrs. Jose Esteves, wife of the Provincial Governor, assisting in the distribution of U.S. P.L. 480 food to victims of the eruption.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE

The U. S. P.L. 480 food commodities contributed to the Mayon victims were provided from the stocks of Catholic Relief Services, Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service and Church World Service.

CARE

Cash donation for purchase of miscellaneous equipment to assist the evacuees.\$5,000

Church World Service

- 20 bags split beans from CROP
- 1,000 cases of Tomato Puree from CROP
- 3 bales Children's clothing
- 6 cartons of soap
- 1 carton recreational supplies
- 3 cartons school supplies
- 5 bales women's and men's clothing
- 4 bundles of general tools
- 4 cartons of water purification tablets

No value was reported on CWS contribution but AID/DRC estimates it at about 1,000
\$6,000

Catholic Relief Services

CRS reported that Catholic and Protestant groups set up an ecumenical relief and service committee to coordinate efforts with the government and other welfare agencies. In a report of the tragedy, the CRS program director for the Philippines foresaw a major problem of rehabilitation and jobs for over 40,000 evacuees. CRS indicated it would begin to lay the foundation for a voluntary work program to assist with the rehabilitation process.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pope Paul VI - cash donation\$5,000

WESTERN SAMOA

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Hurricane

DATE-TIME: February 10, 1968

LOCATION: Throughout Islands

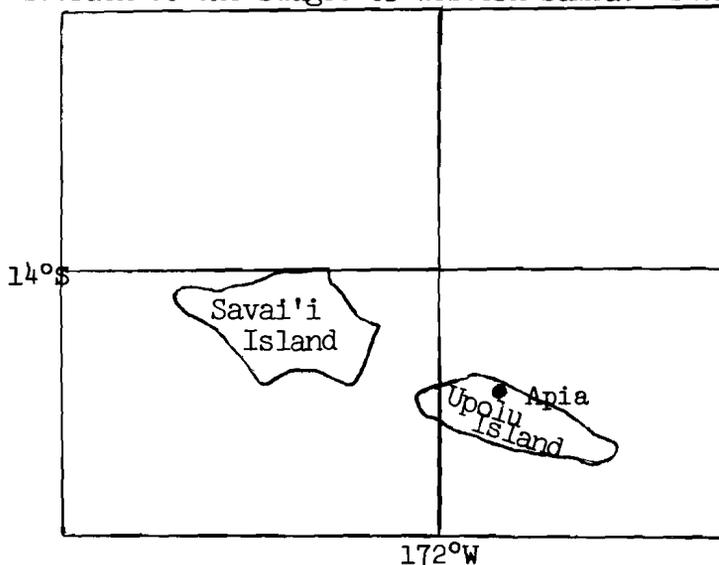
DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	0	4--Seriously	Unknown

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: There was extensive damage to homes, government buildings, schools, hospitals and crops. Estimated dollar damage to government buildings and facilities alone was placed at \$238,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

There was very little descriptive information available on this hurricane. It occurred on February 10 and it was reported that it appeared to reach greatest velocity between Faleolo and Luatuanu'u. Almost all bananas in exposed areas within this limit suffered loss of near 100% of mature and producing stems.

The severe damages to government buildings, facilities and schools was a setback to the budget of Western Samoa. There was fear that the effects of this hurricane coupled with the losses inflicted during the 1966 hurricane would slow the economic growth of the islands for a long time.



Banana Crop - The greatest damage occurred to the banana plantations. The other two main crops, copra and cocoa also suffered losses, but they were less severe and early recovery was expected. The loss for the banana crop, however, was estimated at 70 percent.

On June 6, it was reported that Western Samoa was exporting only about 500 cases of bananas per shipment as compared with 6,000 to 7,000 cases prior to the hurricane. It was predicted that it would take about six months for the banana crop and exports to recover to pre-hurricane level.

Many banana planters suffered a severe financial setback since many had been assisted with plantation restoration loans following the 1966 hurricane. They were about to attain a sound financial position again with good prospects of repayment of their loans over the next two to three years. The 1968 hurricane put them in a very poor position to service these loans.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN SAMOA AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Government had to consider a cessation of its estimated direct revenues to be derived from the banana trade and a corresponding drop in overseas earnings due to almost complete cessation of banana exports for many months.

Following the February hurricane, the Western Samoa Government decided to accept a long-standing World Food Program project for plantation rehabilitation, proposed following the 1966 hurricane, under which planters will receive some \$81,000 worth of foodstuffs in lieu of wages. An aid agreement between the GWS and WFP covering this project was signed in Apia on April 9.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

A formal request for emergency assistance was sent to the U. S. Ambassador in Wellington, New Zealand, from Prime Minister Mata'afa. The Ambassador determined that the disaster warranted U. S. assistance and under his disaster relief authority made a cash donation for the specific use of helping to finance the cost of materials, supplies and equipment required for rehabilitation of damaged schools. The cash donation was made from the AID Contingency Fund, Worldwide Disaster Relief Account, in the amount of \$20,000.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - None reported.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Food Program

Signed an agreement with the GWS to start a food-for-work project for plantation rehabilitation. Value of the food estimated at ...\$81,000

Australia - cash donation	22,400
Republic of China - cash donation.....	2,000
New Zealand - agreed to postponement of W. Samoa's repayments of principal & interest on Plantation Restoration Fund provided by New Zealand following the January 1966 Hurricane.	<u>105,400</u>

THAILAND

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Fire

DATE-TIME: March 16, 1968

LOCATION: Chiang Khan, Chiang-Rai Province

DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Deaths</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	None	None	500

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:	<u>No. Buildings Destroyed</u>	<u>Est. Dollar Damage</u>
	70-80 houses & stores	\$500,000 to \$700,000

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER

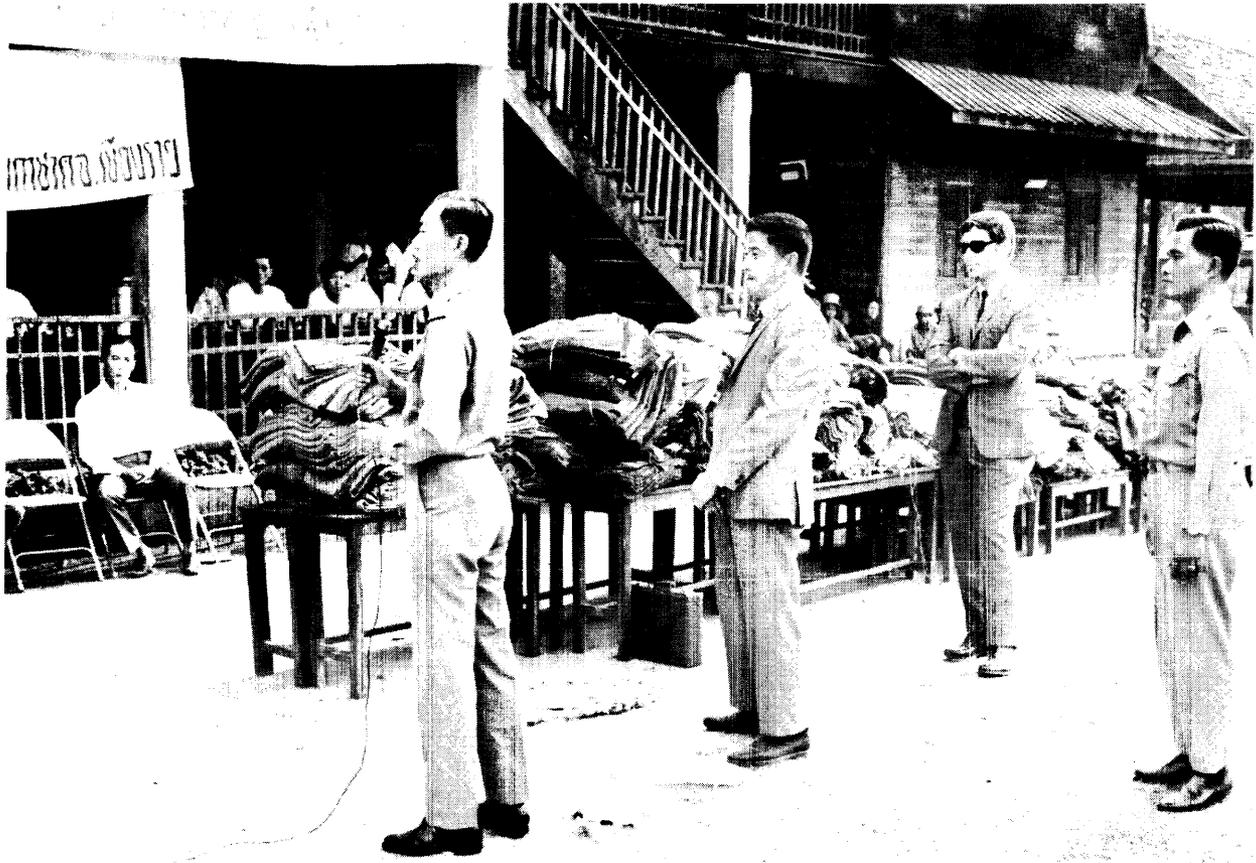
A large section of the business area of Chiang Khan was totally destroyed by the March 16 fire. Local public services were extensively damaged and other damages were as reported above.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Their Majesties were aware and concerned over the problems of the disaster victims and sent relief goods. Red Cross supplies were also provided. The U. S. Mission reported that the Thais handled this disaster well, as they have other disasters.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

The American Consul recommended to the U. S. Ambassador in Bangkok that the USG provide assistance to the fire victims. The Ambassador exercised his disaster relief authority and the U. S. Mission purchased 500 blankets on the local market, at a cost of 9,710 Baht. This cost was charged to the AID contingency fund, worldwide disaster relief account, and was equivalent of\$480



U. S. donated blankets ready for distribution

Seabees and USIS

During the fire and subsequent rescue/rehabilitation operations, a Seabee Team headquartered in Chiang Khan and a USIS Mobile Information Team played a helpful role in making announcements over loudspeakers, fighting the fire, etc. They both received high praise from local officials.

The U. S. assistance was commented on favorably by the provincial governor, who said the U. S. Government was a friend of the Thai people, and was helping Thailand in many ways, and as an expression of its concern over fire victims was providing blankets.

The U. S. Mission reports that compared to some "disasters" around the world, this was a small one, yet the U. S. contribution was timely and significant.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - None reported.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS - None reported.

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Tet (Lunar New Year) Offensive

DATE-TIME: Last of January and February 1968

LOCATION: Widespread but especially Saigon, Hue, Da Nang

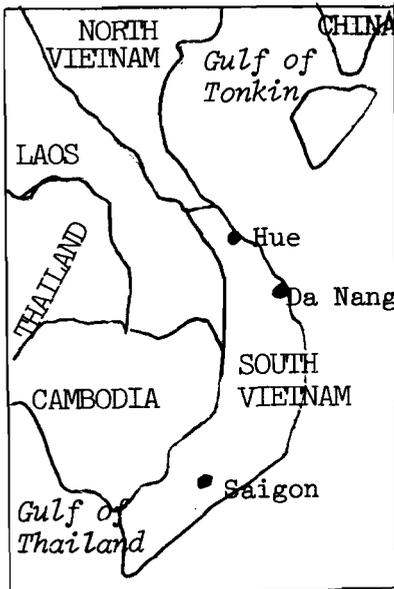
CIVILIAN DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Displaced</u>
	235*	3,544*	500,000

* Represents only casualties in Saigon; others not available. The 500,000 homeless, however, is the countrywide total over and above the previous long-term refugee figures.

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE:	<u>No. Houses Destroyed</u>	<u>Dollar Damage</u>
	85,000	Not available

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER:

Before proceeding with a description of this disaster, it is necessary to explain that while some of the contributions included in this report may have been used for victims of the May offensive (see separate case study included in this report), an attempt was made to keep the events and statistics contained herein separate and distinct from the over-all refugee program, which is a continuing operation. The Tet and May offensives which caused so much suffering to so many civilians were both considered special emergencies by the Government of South Vietnam and the U. S. Ambassador.



Hundreds of thousands of persons were displaced as a result of the extensive Viet Cong and North Vietnamese military operations during the Lunar New Year. Hardest hit during the Tet offensive was the Saigon-Cholon capital district and its suburb of Gia-Dinh with more than 100,000 displaced persons. A voluntary agency report stated that 25,000 homes were destroyed in the capital, while 60,000 were destroyed elsewhere in the country. In the northern area of Da Nang, there

were 98,000 new refugees, of which 80,000 were in the nearly totally destroyed city of Hue. On February 29, the International Committee of the Red Cross medical delegate accompanied the GVN Minister of Health and Vietnamese Red Cross official on a visit to the civilian hospital at Hue. This hospital, with a capacity of 1,100 beds, was about 30 percent destroyed. The plight of the injured during the Tet offense was dramatic-- abandoned to their fate for three weeks, many died of tetanus and gas gangrene. During the visit, 300 patients were in the hospital, while the severely injured had been evacuated to Da Nang.

Catholic Relief Services reported that the seven days of warfare in the middle of February set back a decade of work to provide education and medical care for the poor by the St. Vincent de Paul Sisters of Vietnam in the poverty-stricken village of Gia Dinh, outside Saigon. On February 18, about 3,000 Viet Cong troops overran this village and set up headquarters at the Sisters' Binh Loi Institute--a dispensary, school and farm complex centrally located in the village. One week later, the Viet Cong were routed from the premises and the village secured by allied forces, but the village was in shambles--the dispensary and school buildings only half standing, farm land completely destroyed and all the livestock killed.

On May 6, the League of Red Cross Societies indicated the emergency period of the Tet offensive was over and concentration would once again be given to the regular relief program. However, the Tet emergency was followed by the new May aggression and another emergency program was necessary.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Government of South Vietnam established an around-the-clock coordination center at Independence Palace under the direction of General Thang as Chief Coordinator, with American Ambassador Bunker's Deputy, M. G. Forsythe, as full-time counterpart. The Coordination Center set up priority for restoration of normal functions for the Saigon area as follows: military clearing of the VC from Saigon area; emergency refugee effort under Dr. Que; and a major program to assure adequate food supplies, utilizing the Vietnam Air Force Transport and that of the U. S., if needed. Orders were sent out to set up similar coordinating bodies at Corps and Province levels.

Key employees in some of the more vital GVN Ministries remained in their offices 24 hours a day. Clerical employees were pressed into service doing manual labor at the Refugee Ministry and the Ministry of Education released school teachers to work at the key ministries. Curfew hours were established in some of the districts in Saigon.

The Republic of Vietnam Red Cross teams transported the injured and evacuated refugees from the combat zones. Thousands of people, mainly from the Cholon quarter of Saigon, took refuge in the enclosure where the National Society and LICROSS delegation have their headquarters. They were given two meals daily and progressively transferred to Government Social Welfare Ministry centers where the VN Red Cross continued to help distribute thousands of

hot meals daily. It also ran a mobile clinic working daily at various centers, operated milk distributions in outlying districts of the capital. In the provinces, the situation was particularly alarming, especially in Cantho, Da Nang and Vinhlong. Vietnamese Red Cross relief work continued despite great difficulties.

The League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) delegate in South Vietnam paid tribute to the courageous efforts of the Vietnamese Red Cross and its local committees during and after the Tet offensive. Despite limited means, all launched local relief actions for the civilian population. The Da Nang Red Cross spread its aid over three provinces and in a lightning fund appeal collected 225,000 piastres, approximately \$2,000.

Following the Tet offensive, a City of Saigon temporary housing site for the evacuees was established at Lam Son Stadium. On May 20, it was reported that all of the 396 units initially planned for the project would be completed that week. A change was made in the original construction plans which permitted 150 additional dwelling units bringing the total to 546 to house approximately 3,700.

Another housing site was established in a vacant tract of land called Petrus Ky Triangle, near central Saigon, and it became one of the largest displaced persons camp in Vietnam. The Petrus Ky project was only for victims of the Tet attack who had lived in the area where the housing was to be built. Some 200 tents, large enough to house 20 persons, were erected for temporary shelter by the 33rd Vietnamese Air Force Wing. A thousand Vietnamese volunteers joined in an effort to complete temporary housing in the triangle before the monsoon rains in June. Government agencies, the Vietnam Christian Service and Vietnam voluntary groups took responsibility for building a total of 1,200 housing units. The Protestant churches of Saigon and Cholon took over the work on 88 two-family cubicles. The Mennonite Central Committee reported that each day more than one hundred volunteers from eight churches joined the crew of professional builders, hired by the MCC contractor, who had donated his services to the project. At a central location in the Petrus Ky area, a crew sawed the timbers and made the frame section. Then 25 or 30 teenagers swarmed to it, ran it like a battering ram to where another house was rising. As they heaved it into place, other young men nailed crossbraces, while ladders were pushed up for those who worked on the roof. MCC reported that the Petrus Ky semi-permanent refugee camp was the first of its kind in the Saigon area, and it marked the first time the Vietnam Christian Service had become heavily involved with refugees in the South Vietnam capital. There was a delay reported by the U. S. Mission in this housing project caused by problems with sanitation, but a total of 1,050 housing units were expected to be ready for June 1 occupancy.

In addition the GVN Director General of Housing and Urban Reconstruction moved quickly to draw up plans for a massive program of reconstruction of housing in the devastated areas of Saigon. The plans called for modest yet permanent structures. Occupants would participate in construction. The Directorate would design the plot and the houses, provide basic materials

and supervise construction of the basic shell, which would then be completed by the prospective owner-occupant. USAID technicians were assigned to help the Directorate in development of these plans.

The Government of Vietnam made an urgent appeal for outside assistance which struck a responsive chord virtually worldwide. Supplies most needed were roofing, cement, plywood, nails, canned meat and fish, milk and blankets, but special emphasis was given to the importance of cash donations so that local purchase of necessary supplies could be made.

As of April 30, the GVN had raised in a special fund a total of \$3,051,000. It is assumed that money for this fund came from the worldwide appeal as well as contributions within the country. President Thieu directed that the fund be utilized only for benefit of victims of the Tet attacks and established special procedure for development by local officials and volunteer relief committees of program recommendations under the following criteria with final approval of activities to be supported being made by the office of the President: (1) direct assistance for individuals injured or who died during Tet attacks; (2) essential public utility programs with priority to reconstruction of damaged hospitals and schools.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

The American Ambassador exercised his disaster relief authority and authorized a cash contribution from the AID contingency fund for worldwide disaster relief to the GVN special relief fund of\$ 25,000

Efforts of USAID Disaster Relief Office were combined with the GVN in a housing project and AID funds were authorized under Support Assistance in the amount of 4,000,000

Catholic Relief Services reported that 2,042 tons of supplies were drawn from the USAID warehouses which went directly to the relief centers, hospitals, schools and institutions and were distributed in all four corps areas under the supervision of CRS personnel in the field. These supplies were valued at 1,094,813

There was a total of 76,000 tons of commodities including P.L. 480 foodstuffs and construction materials released from Saigon warehouses and distributed but the Mission did not report on total value. 32,000 families received cement, roofing and 10,000 piaster grant for rebuilding homes. Much of the cement and roofing was donated by U. S. but some was third country, including Thailand and Australian contributions.

P.L. 480 Food

Catholic Relief Services reported dispatching to Hue over one and a half million pounds of USG-donated food to feed over 80,000 needy persons during April. Commodities were: bulgur, rolled oats, corned meal, oil, powdered milk and CSM, estimated market value 300,000

Following is a summary of P.L. 480 commodities provided under Title II for the overall program in Vietnam. There was no breakdown on how much of FY'68 was used for Tet offensive victims. The information given here is to note food was available and the values are not credited under total contributions for the Tet victims:

FY 1967 - food commodities valued at \$ 23.5 million
FY 1968 - food commodities valued at \$116.4 million
FY 1969 - food commodities valued at \$ 27.2 million

U. S. AID health personnel and those of U. S. voluntary agencies supplemented the work of the GVN health teams.

USAID obtained from the U. S. Department of Defense the following items for displaced persons:

656 tents and transport\$ 426,400
The tents were general purpose, medium size, 32 x 16 with
5 1/2 foot sidewall, and with pins and poles, for a unit
cost of \$518.28.
Also 1,900 tarpaulins and transport 108,000

Total reported USG contributions\$5,954,213

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS

Church World Service/Mennonite Central Committee/Lutheran World Relief

The Vietnam Christian Service is a joint program sponsored by CWS, LWR, and the MCC to serve refugees and others in emergency situations in Vietnam. The program is being administered by the Mennonite Central Committee. For a report on some of its actions in relation to temporary housing following the Tet offensive, see the section in this case study under Action Taken by the Government of Vietnam and Local Organizations.

Church World Service launched an appeal to raise funds from U. S. Protestant Churches for use by the Vietnam Christian Service in helping victims of the February attacks. Goal was\$50,000

In one of its newsletters, the Mennonite Central Committee stated:

"In some ways the result of the Tet offensive is that the Vietnam Christian Church Service has been forced to look ahead to a more Vietnamese-oriented program. In the countryside and in the cities, VNCS is becoming more and more dependent upon Vietnamese participation and leadership. And this is what VNCS set out to do in the first place--help the Vietnamese do the job themselves."

Catholic Relief Services

During this 2-month period, CRS helped 487,630 people made homeless by the Tet offensive. This is in addition to its regular program in Vietnam which

reaches over 1 million impoverished Vietnamese. During this period CRS distributed \$1,623,474 worth of relief commodities, of which \$1,094,813 was the value of food and supplies obtained from USAID/Saigon warehouses and the balance was value of food, clothing, blankets, soap, sleeping mats and other supplies withdrawn from CRS/Saigon supplies or purchased on the local market, amounting to\$528,661

CRS also provided antibiotics and other medicines for the Tet victims valued at 12,000

American Red Cross

Due to its already deep involvement in providing aid to about 56,000 refugees, the ARC did not take any action on the emergency appeal following the Tet and May offensives. During the period of Dec. 1966 to March 1, 1968 donations of supplies valued at \$779,000 were made by ARC for this regular ongoing program and an additional \$188,000 in contributions was reported in June. Since this assistance was not specifically earmarked for victims of the February and May emergencies, it is not credited here as part of the Tet response.

World Airways

Cash contribution to GVN for relief purposes 20,000
\$610,661

American Community in Saigon

A campaign was launched throughout the American Community for contributions to victims of the Tet offensive. In addition, a parallel campaign was conducted among American employees of the U. S. Mission for relief of those of its local employees who suffered significant losses. At least seven Mission local employees were killed and a significant number of family members of other employees also lost their lives. There were many injured among the local employees and more than a hundred suffered heavy property losses, such as destruction of homes.

Other Voluntary Agencies

There are many U. S. voluntary agencies providing assistance to the ongoing refugee program. Some of these no doubt gave increased aid as a result of the February and May attacks, but specifics are not available to record here. Following is a list of most of the agencies working in Vietnam not already mentioned above:

American Friends Service Committee	Christian Children's Fund
AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam	Community Development Foundation
Asia Foundation	Foster Parents Plan
CARE	International Rescue Committee
Christian and Missionary Alliance	International Voluntary Services

Medical Mission Sisters	Save the Children Federation
National Association of Evangelicals-	Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service
World Relief Commission	Summer Institute of Linguistics
People-to-People Health Foundation	World Rehabilitation Fund
Project Concern	World Vision Relief Organization, Inc.
Salvation Army	Worldwide Evangelization Crusade

Among agencies providing supplies, equipment, financial support and services but which do not maintain any U. S. personnel in Vietnam are:

Boy Scouts of America	Medical Assistance Programs, Inc.
Direct Relief Foundation	Medicines for Missions
Thomas A. Dooley Foundation, Inc.	Salesians of St. John Bosco
International Catholic Auxiliaries	Volunteers for International Technical Assistance
Interchurch Medical Assistance	World Medical Relief
International Social Service-American Branch	World University Service

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Offices of International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) met to discuss voluntary agency roles in the Tet emergency. There was no information available on specific actions taken as result of that meeting.

Donations by OXFAM (Great Britain), Help-the-Aged of London, CORSO of New Zealand, Australian Catholic Relief, the Disaster Emergency Committee of Great Britain and community support from the British Embassy in Saigon resulted in contributions to Catholic Relief Services to enable it to purchase needed supplies for Tet victims on the local market, in the amount of\$100,000

British Disasters Emergency Committee Appeal for Private Contributions for Vietnam, issued in February, brought an allocation of 260,000 pounds for South Vietnam victims 624,000

World Council of Churches

Launched an appeal for \$100,000 for use of the Vietnam Christian Service for the new emergency needs. Of this amount, it was planned that Church World Service in the U. S. would raise \$50,000 and therefore balance to be provided by churches of other nations to VNCS would be\$ 50,000

League of Red Cross Societies

174,000 Swiss francs, equivalent of 40,000

International Committee of the Red Cross

100,000 Swiss francs, equivalent of 23,250

UNICEF Emergency Program

Release of local stocks of milk, soap and other supplies.
Made local purchases of equipment for the child feeding program. Provided 20,000 blankets from Bangkok by air for Saigon; 20,000 blankets for Da Nang by sea; 3 tons of non-fat dry milk and 25 tons soap for Da Nang by sea; 10 first aid and 20 DDS kits by sea for Saigon; 90 first aid and 180 DDS kits by sea to Da Nang; 1,000 cases sweetened condensed milk, one-half each this quantity for Saigon and Da Nang. This assistance was valued at\$ 60,000

In response to the appeal by the Government of Vietnam and League of Red Cross Societies, the following assistance was provided by other governments and/or Red Cross Societies:

Argentina - medical supplies	\$	*
Australian Government - 540 tons corrugated iron		100,000
Australia Red Cross - cash and supplies		47,600
Austria Red Cross - cash		8,000
Austria Government - vaccines		*
Canada - food aid	\$100,000	
short term volunteer		
physicians program	50,000	
cash to Canada Red Cross	50,000	
set aside for housing plan	50,000	
		250,000
Denmark - cash and supplies		53,300
France Red Cross - cash		5,000
Great Britain Red Cross - cash and supplies		47,000
India - supplies		1,890
Ireland - cash		1,210
Italy Government - cash		24,000
Italy Red Cross - food, cotton cloth		*
Italy - Italian Manufacturers - antibiotics		*
Iran - medical supplies, antibiotics and vaccines		*
Japan - cash, medical and other supplies		56,000
Republic of Korea - 2 medical delegations, 34 persons each.		*
Lebanon - cash		20
Laos - two C-47 planeloads of supplies		*
Liechtenstein - cash		120
Luxembourg - cash		230
Malaysia Government - 62,000 pounds of canned milk, clothing and other supplies donated by Malaysia Gov't., charitable organizations and citizens. Airlifted by USAF C-130's from Kuala Lumpur to Saigon, valued at		60,000
Malaysia Red Cross - cash and supplies		10,000
Monaco - cash		200
Netherlands - cash, supplies and personnel		8,700
New Zealand - canned goods, milk, fish, corned beef and casserole steak, airlifted by two RNZAF C-130's		11,310

Norway - cash	\$ 15,000
Philippines - cash	500
7 tons relief supplies thru private donations	*
South Africa - cash	560
Spain - medical supplies	*
Sweden - cash, supplies and personnel	53,600
Switzerland - personnel	3,480
Thailand - 955 metric tons relief goods	<u>225,000</u>
 Total Known Contributions - Other Nations	 \$1,879,970
(Some of above may have been for ongoing program, but most was direct response to emergency appeal.)	

* Value not known.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISASTER

EVENT: Viet Cong May Offensive

DATE-TIME: May 1968

LOCATION: Various locations in South Vietnam but especially Saigon

CIVILIAN DISASTER VICTIMS:	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	92*	2,411*	Not reported

*Saigon only

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE: Not reported

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER: (See Tet Offensive Case Study For Map)

The May offensive of the Viet Cong was a heavy blow on the South Vietnamese population, causing thousands of poor people, mostly women and children to abandon their homes and flee for their lives. In the course of the combat, entire sections of towns were burnt and destroyed. Because of the chaotic circumstances, it was difficult to bring aid to the suffering victims.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Undoubtedly, some of the aid provided for Tet offensive victims was also made available to the new victims from this major attack but there is no way to break this out.

The Vietnamese Red Cross collected 25,000 cc of blood from 100 donors and distributed it to the Saigon Hospital, the Binh Dan Hospital and the National Blood Transmission Center. VNRC assisted the American Red Cross relief group in providing housing and food to 700 evacuees at the ARC-VNRC headquarters. First aid was provided to those injured and two trucks furnished to take them to various hospitals in Saigon. VNRC set up an emergency dispensary at Tan Quy Dong (Kom Chieu, District 4) and another at the Y bridge.

Following the May offensive, private relief agencies became active in Saigon-Cholon area. Catholic Relief Services distributed milk and other foods. World University Service began distribution of 100 cases of fish, 200 cases meat, 50 cases milk, plus nine bales of blankets, all received from West German relief agencies.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT:

The American Ambassador exercised his disaster relief authority and authorized a cash donation for the disaster victims from the AID contingency fund in the amount of \$25,000

Information on specific aid for the May victims by USAID was not available.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

Many of the U.S. voluntary agencies established programs to assist in meeting emergency relief requirements resulting from the May Tet attacks. CRS assigned personnel to work in ten of the temporary relief centers for newly displaced persons. Two teams of two registered nurses each were assigned to work with 4,000 evacuees at St. Francis Xavier (Dong Khanh Noc Loc intersection in Cholong, District 5), and two teams of two each were assigned to the Vietnamese Military Hospital (Nga Ham Phu Nhuan).

The Salvation Army had a team of one medical doctor and four registered nurses operating in two centers.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

See Tet Offensive Case Study - probable that aid given as described therein was also used for victims of May offensive.

WEST GERMAN RELIEF AGENCIES:

100 cases fish, 200 cases meat *
50 cases milk plus 9 bales blankets

* Value not reported

