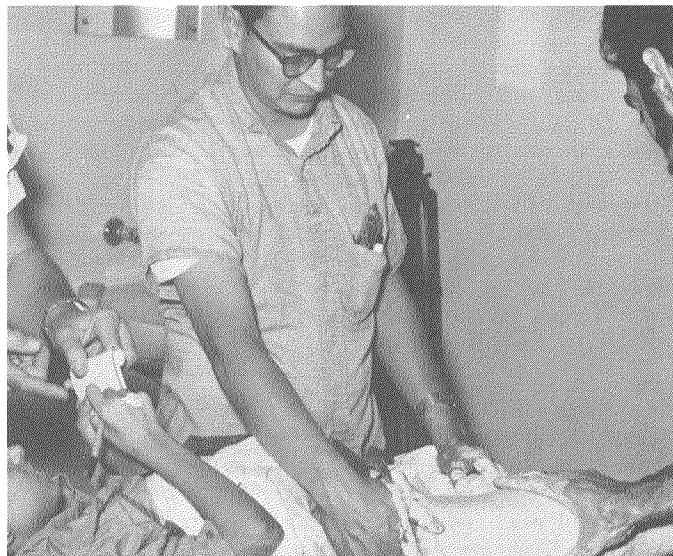


U.S. military teams served in Jordan for approximately one month, terminating their efforts on October 31, 1970. Cost of this operation, known as "Fig Hill", was \$1,568,205, exclusive of equipment valued at \$308,282 that was transferred to the Government of Jordan when the teams departed Jordan on October 30. Thus the total cost of Fig Hill was \$1,876,487—the largest single expenditure for emergency relief by the USG. This American hospital facility continued in use under ICRC auspices until ICRC terminated its program on December 10. Final disposition of the Fig Hill equipment was made as follows:

(1) all hospital equipment and supplies transferred to Jordanian hospitals under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health.

(2) all vehicles (some 17 trucks and 20 cargo trailers) transferred to the Ministry of Public Works.

USAF doctor completes tent-pole peg leg and cast on young civil strife victim.



(3) all tents transferred to the Jordanian High Ministerial Committee for Refugee Relief and to the Jordanian Youth and Sports Organization. Upon departure of the US military team, patients at the American hospital were transferred to the care of an international staff of the remaining foreign medical teams directed by the ICRC. Virtually all ongoing specialized care was consolidated at this once American facility, which then became the central medical relief facility.

The following is quoted from a US Mission report: "The Fig Hill array of medical specialists and sophisticated equipment enabled it to treat the most complicated orthopedic and paraplegic hospital cases from the disaster, and it was a great success both in terms of medicine and human relations."

On November 26, 1970, the USG and the Government of Jordan entered into a Joint Rehabilitation Fund Project Agreement to assist the GOJ to rehabilitate and repair essential public services and to restore public confidence. This project consisted of four short-term sub-projects. (1) repair and equipment for public schools; (2) repair and equipment for other public buildings; (3) replacement of vehicles and specialized equipment for public services; and (4) repair and equipment for Ministry of Health hospitals and buildings.

The Project Agreement and its amendments required that monies contributed to the Joint Fund by the USG be matched by the Government of Jordan in an equivalent amount of Jordanian dinars. The USG contributed \$1,820,000 to the Fund, which was matched by the GOJ. As of April 15, 1971, the release record of the Joint Fund showed that \$3,127,236 had been made available to the various GOJ Operating Agencies, and a USAID audit found that all funds had either been expended or obligated within the activity targets prescribed in the agreement.

The need to conserve scarce AID contingency funds led to a USG proposal that, with GOJ concurrence, PL 480 Title II Food for Peace commodities valued at approximately \$750,000 be provided by the USG to Jordan to be sold at the then current Jordan market prices. Proceeds from such sales would be added to the Joint Rehabilitation Fund. This proposed use of Title II

food sales generation was viewed to be a one-time deviation from standard USG policy. The program determination was signed June 17, 1971 for 11,300 metric tons of wheat or 6,700 metric tons of wheat flour. The export market value was about \$735,000, and in addition, the USG agreed to pay ocean freight charges on shipment of 50% of the food, not to exceed \$280,000, for a total \$1,015,000.

Following is a breakdown of costs of USG assistance described above:

AID/W Incurred

Fig Hill	\$1,568,205	
Incirlik Airlift	122,000	
Cash donation to ICRC	100,000	
CRS Air Charter	30,335	
Air Charter for CARE cheese	13,220	
LWR/CARE air charter for blankets	27,641	
Surface freight cost for CARE space-stick food	7,920	
Reimbursement to CARE for Medical Team	13,015	
Reimbursement to CRS for travel/per diem of one nurse	1,369	
Kodak x-ray films and chemicals ..	3,354	
Equipment for Muashir Hospital ..	19,723	
MAC costs of airlifting some Fig Hill equipment	4,905	
ICRC commodities lifted by Fig Hill aircraft	2,112	
LWR reimbursement for inland freight for donated blankets	2,058	
Transportation of West Bank volag food	5,000	
TDY personnel:		
5 medical volunteers	8,000	
Ankara Controller	260	
Dr. Price HEW/USPHS	1,003	
DPSC/DSA—medical supplies and equipment plus air costs \$132	3,936	
Misc. costs	294	\$1,934,350

Field Incurred

Fig Hill Equipment	\$ 308,282
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Ambassador's Authority

CRS chartered flights Beirut-Amman	4,600
Beirut Purchases:	
Foodstuffs	23,245
Charter to Amman	9,200
Amman Purchases:	
Food for the North	25,014
UNRWA sugar	11,301
Transportation of flour Beirut-Amman	1,693
Transportation of Food to North	1,092
Repair church roof	2,871
Beirut blankets	145
Trade schools equipment and tools	11,841
Pump for hospital	300
Transportation—Beirut Airport ..	101

Grants.

Sport and Youth Organ	5,000	
Ministry of Health	48,000	
Dept. of Culture and Arts	5,000	\$ 149,403

AID contingency fund contributions to Joint Rehabilitation Fund	1,820,000
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Total from Contingency Fund	4,212,035
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P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace

11,300 metric tons wheat grant to GOJ for sale with proceeds to go to above Joint Rehabilitation Fund. CCC cost of this food plus one-half cost ocean freight	\$1,015,000
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Flour, vegetable oil, bulgur, and milk from CRS warehouse transferred to UNRWA and 60 tons cornmeal, value	72,442
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53.8 tons vegetable oil and 5.7 tons rolled oats sent by CRS from West Bank, value 15,710

284 tons of vegetable oil, non-fat dry milk, flour, and bulgur seized by the Fedayeen from CARE warehouses, plus 144 tons of flour sent by CARE—Israel to East Jordan from the West Bank of Jordan in UNRWA, value .. 103,290

P.L. 480 Food Sub-Total 1,206,442

Additional USG help was approved by AID through supporting assistance funds. A Program Assistance Grant Agreement was signed with the Government of Jordan to rehabilitate municipal and other public services and to reimburse the GOJ for reparation damages sustained by private citizens. Total amount of this grant was \$ 5,000,000

TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE .. \$10,418,477

"The United States has a long and well established reputation as a major supporter of Jordan's economic development and welfare. Our timely contributions to its recovery from the severe September 1970 civil strife were recognized by the GOJ and by private Jordanians alike as fresh and significant evidence of American concern to alleviate suffering and to help disaster victims get back on their feet."

From U.S. Mission Report

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

American National Red Cross

ANRC contributed personnel experienced in emergency relief—some dealing directly with relief problems in Amman and others working out of Geneva with ICRC.

ANRC also made a cash donation to ICRC in the amount of \$ 50,000

American Near East Refugee Aid

8 Arab-American doctors

Catholic Relief Services

CRS deployed P.L. 480 Food for Peace commodities as reported under USG section above from its warehouses in Amman and from the West Bank to UNRWA. In addition, from its own resources CRS donated:

From stocks on hand in Jordan

Medicines	146,268
Baby clothing	1,704
1,242 bales clothing .. .	224,000
10,000 blankets	13,000
Milk for babies purchased in Amman ..	500

Cost of repairing damaged units in Zarka Camp for 50 families	6,664
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From CRS stocks in West Bank 20 tons used clothing, bedding, blankets, 5.5 tons soap, 840 tons cleaning supplies, baby clothing and vitamins, value about	67,500
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From United States

6,000 blankets	30,000
15 tents	1,050
4,904 lbs tinned meat	1,979
44,625 lbs medicines, drugs, medical supplies, 10 mobile x-ray units	176,178 \$668,843

In addition to the above, CRS sent a nurse to Jordan to work in the hospitals for approximately three months, and a representative from Rome to assist in CRS emergency operations for a period of approximately 3½ weeks.

Church World Service

Contribution through MCC	\$ 5,000
Cash through WCC	5,000
10,000 blankets sent directly to Amman ..	30,000
10,000 yds. cloth and 46,000 pounds	

used clothing, est. value	48,000	
Cash for social case work grants thru WCC	4,500	92,500

Lutheran World Relief

10,000 blankets	\$ 30,000	
(LWR donated blankets through Lutheran World Federation)		
Cash grant ..	50,000	
65 tons clothing, est.	148,000	\$228,000

Mennonite Central Committee

Airlifted 11 tons of food purchased in Beirut to Amman. The food was distributed in the Irbid region. Total cost was \$5,429 but half was contributed by the Southern Baptist Mission

	\$ 2,715	
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14,130 blankets, 20 tons of clothing, est. value ..

	72,390	
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Emergency family service ..

	900	
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Cash to UNRWA for purchase of 800 kitchen utensil sets

	4,000	
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Medical supplies for the Palestine hospital

	1,000	
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Allocation to rehabilitate small business enterprises and institutions totaling \$10,000 of which half paid by Church World Service

	5,000	\$ 86,005
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Southern Baptist Mission

Contribution through MCC	2,714
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CARE

Several hundred tons of USG P.L. 480 food commodities located in CARE warehouses were appropriated by the Fed-ayeen commandos, as were three CARE vehicles, some office machines and 608 cartons of tea. Value of the tea and vehicles was estimated at

	\$ 14,350
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On October 1, the CARE Director purchased 15 tons of meat, cheese and fruit juice in Beirut which were airlifted to Amman by Red Cross planes. Value of this food was

	8,568
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CARE also purchased 6 tents ..

	1,250
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On November 1, CARE brought to Jordan a special medical team consisting of an Orthopedic Surgeon, a Plastic Surgeon, an X-ray technician, two operating nurses and three physiotherapists. Most of the team stayed until early January 1971. AID reimbursed CARE for the Team's expenses.

In addition, CARE sent one of its field representatives from Turkey to Amman to assist in emergency reconstruction. Cost to CARE for travel and related expenses was about ..

	\$ 500
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From the United States CARE airlifted and sent by ocean freight three separate shipments of space sticks (high protein and vitamin supplemented food). AID paid transportation on one of the ocean shipments. Value of these shipments was.

63,000 pounds ..	\$ 96,400	
54,000 pounds ..	82,600	
43,000 pounds ..	65,800	\$269,468

TOTAL ASSISTANCE US VOLAGS ..	\$1,397,530
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ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Committee of the Red Cross

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) became the coordinator of all relief activities in Jordan. Most of the aid

provided by governments, Red Cross societies, church and international organizations was channeled through ICRC.

On September 19, a nine-member ICRC medical team left Switzerland for Amman to work at the Mu'sher Hospital. Because military operations in Amman gave rise to great confusion, the ICRC delegates were unable to move about in fighting areas.

In Geneva, ICRC set up, within the Operations Division directed by Mr. R. Courvoisier, a relief coordinating group led by Mr. Kai Warras, Secretary-General of the Finnish Red Cross Society and Vice-Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies. The group's first emergency measure was the immediate dispatch on September 23 to Amman of a four-member relief coordinating mission.

The objective of the team was to determine from each party to the conflict the scope for ICRC action and to step up the relief work already started. Its preliminary findings and esti-

Red Cross relief convoy.



mates on relief needs for the injured and for the civilian victims of the conflict were made known to National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, and in liaison with the League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS), ICRC launched an appeal for help to these societies on behalf of the victims of the conflict.

ICRC administered the Jordan relief operation utilizing the combined resources furnished by the National Societies, LICROSS, voluntary agencies and the national medical teams of 19 nations. These medical teams treated more than 2500 in-patients and more than 7,850 out-patients. Some 1800 tons of relief supplies were distributed under ICRC auspices. For a time ICRC was sponsoring four round trip flights daily from Beirut to Amman. Expenses of the ICRC relief operation in Jordan from about mid-September to the end of October came to \$530,000. Several governments helped pay the costs, with the US contribution to ICRC amounting to \$100,000.

Almost all medical teams provided by foreign governments departed Jordan during the latter part of October and in November. Wounded civilians who required further medical care were concentrated in the ICRC hospital, normally known as the King Hussein Hospital. The facility was operated by the Jordanian health authorities, augmented by 21 ICRC surgical, medical and nursing personnel.

Mr. Robert Pierpont, an American Red Cross representative assigned to ICRC who was Deputy Chief of the Jordan Relief Operation, visited Amman November 26 to 28 to confer with team members and local health authorities regarding current and immediate future medical and relief needs. A survey indicated that Jordanian medical authorities would be able to provide for continuing care of approximately 50 remaining hospitalized patients. The ICRC medical contingency was released on December 10.

A final convoy of relief supplies under ICRC auspices arrived in Amman from Beirut on December 6. The items included food, clothing, medical supplies and 280 tents. The Jordanian and Palestinian Red Crescent Societies took responsibility for

the distribution. Value of assistance provided through ICRC is credited under contributing countries.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)

Like all other civilian functions in Amman, and in most other populated areas of the country, UNRWA's activities were brought to a virtual standstill by the fighting which erupted on September 17. Officials and staff in Jordan were unable to communicate with each other or with anyone else for 10 days. On September 27 the Commissioner-General, the Director of UNRWA Health Services, the Acting Director of UNRWA Affairs in Jordan and the UNRWA Chief of Supply and Transport for Jordan were able to meet with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Health to arrange for reactivation of UNRWA's services. Two large UNRWA camps in Amman where some 70,000 refugees lived suffered heavily

UNRWA's mandate extended only to registered refugees. The Agency brought in water tankers, resumed health and sanitation services that had been suspended, and distributed food rations

UNRWA also cooperated with the ICRC and others in bringing emergency assistance from sources outside of Jordan and to help these groups coordinate their activities with each other. Meetings in Beirut of representatives of interested relief agencies were called by UNRWA on September 25 and 28.

UNRWA had most of the food and medical supplies immediately required for the registered refugees but indicated this food would have to be replaced to carry on its regular refugee program. UNRWA estimated cost of purchasing tents and replacement of shelter in the camps in Amman, not including other camps or housing needs, would be about \$2 million. The Commissioner-General urgently appealed to governments, organizations and individuals for funds to enable it to restore its services and to meet the emergency needs of the Palestine refugees east of the Jordan River. UNRWA's facilities suffered over a half million dollars damage during the civil strife.

Cash contributions were made to UNRWA to meet additional expenses of the emergency and to rebuild by Denmark, United Kingdom, OXFAM and other relief organizations. Credit for these contributions has been given under name of donor governments and agencies below. The U.S. Government's annual allotment to UNRWA for its refugee program is \$24 million. No additional USG funds were made available to UNRWA as a result of the Jordan civil strife

World Council of Churches

Cash and material aid were provided by member churches in Europe and USA valued at over \$600,000. Aid provided by Church World Service through WCC totaled \$62,500. This has been subtracted from the \$600,000 leaving a balance of

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

Immediately after the ceasefire, LWF provided a mobile clinic, and purchased and airlifted \$10,000 worth of bread and canned meat from Lebanon. These supplies were channeled to the needy through ICRC. Two days later large quantities of food and supplies were flown in from LWF donor groups in Scandinavia. Blankets were airlifted from Germany and the US, and 1,000 family cooking kits, tents and medical supplies were also donated through LWF. Value of these commodities was approximately \$250,000 but credit for the blankets from US has been given above to Lutheran World Relief for \$30,000, reducing this amount to

LWF also helped to reestablish villages in the East Jordan Valley and Kraimeh and contributed 13 manually operated cement block-making machines for the refugee self-help home construction project. Value of this and other LWF assistance not reported above follows:

Rebuilding or repair of refugee shelters	\$100,000
Village development	15,000
Medical Services	10,000
Material Aid	10,000

University Scholarships	10,000
Other emergency aid	10,000
Total value LWF assistance	\$375,000

Near East Council of Churches Committee for Refugee Work

NECC Centers in Amman, Zarka and Irbid took an active part in meeting some of the urgent needs of people who called at the centers. NECC made a quick survey in some of the Amman quarters for the purpose of issuing relief supplies received by the Arab Relief Committee from various sources. It investigated over 500 cases and helped with cash grants and material supplies such as food, clothing and blankets. Cost to NECC for this emergency aid was \$53,838.

In addition, it expended in Jordanian dinars an equivalent of \$20,720 and allocated another \$34,000 for other families and projects.

Total value NECC aid \$108,558

UNICEF

Contributed 14 tons of food through ICRC valued at . \$10,000

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The following listing of contributions by other nations and Red Cross Societies is believed to be incomplete. It reflects only such information available to AID/DRC at the time of this report. The data were obtained from a variety of sources, mainly from cables from the US Mission in Jordan. It will be noted that many contributions do not have dollar values reported, except where information was sufficient for DRC to give an estimate.

Belgium Red Cross—cash	\$ 540
Belgium Govt. 50 tons canned meat, medicines, including 10,000 bottles blood plasma and other supplies, valued at	100,000

Canadian Red Cross—cash	25,000
Canada Gov't—cash to UNRWA	150,000
Denmark, Gov't—Mobile hospital and medical team	300,000
Cash to UNRWA	13,348
European Common Market 15,000 MT flour and 250 MT nonfat dry milk. No value given. Estimated by DRC at \$88/ton for flour and \$550/ton for milk. Total	1,457,000
France—Set up hospital. Not enough details to establish a very good estimate of value but assume it would cost more than mobile hospital mentioned above for Denmark for which a value was reported. DRC estimates it would be at least	400,000
Germany—10 tons canned meat	5,500
50 bed hospital with 12 medical personnel. No value. DRC estimates at least	400,000
Indonesia—Gov't through RC	5,000
Israel—20 trucks of food	*
Italian Government—food, clothing, medical supplies and 280 tents. Est. value tents	28,000
20 tons canned meat, est.	11,000
Set up hospital. No details, value est. by DRC at least	400,000
Japan Red Cross—cash to ICRC	2,000
Kuwait—150 tons of food trucked to Jordan	*
Malaysia—cash donation	10,000
Netherlands Government—cash (28,-570), cheese, other dairy products, medical personnel. Total value 700,000 guilders, equivalent	200,000

Norway — Norwegian Council of Churches through ICRC \$8,000 Blankets and 200 tents. Value estimated by DRC	44,000
New Zealand Red Cross— cash	4,000
Sweden—Save the Children Federation—cash to UNRWA for reconstruction	20,000
Turkey—50-bed Turkish Army medical unit. Est. DRC	300,000
United Kingdom—Field Hospital and Field Ambulance Team consisting of 66 personnel plus a field surgeon team of 9. No value reported. DRC estimates on basis of personnel and equipment required at least	\$ 500,000
500 tons canned corned beef, value est about 25¢ lb.	275,000
80,000 lbs sterling to UNRWA	192,000
Cash to UNRWA by OXFAM	24,000
500,000 lbs for reconstruction	1,200,000
	<u>2,191,000</u>
Switzerland Gov't sent milk, other supplies for which details on which to estimate value is lacking. Also gave cash to ICRC to be used in part to pay for airlifts of supplies by ICRC from Beirut to Amman, in the amount of . .	255,000
Saudi Arabia—four C-130's with medical and other relief supplies, doctors and male nurses	*
Spain—airlift relief supplies	*
USSR—sent relief planes with food, clothing, medical supplies and medical staff. No details available on which to estimate value	

Total value contributions through ICRC \$6,321,388

Other countries providing medical teams not mentioned above were: Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Sudan, Sweden, UAR, Kuwait. AID/DRC did not have names of all countries providing medical assistance.

Total value reported assistance by Other Nations and International Organizations \$7,352,446

* Value not reported or incomplete.