

trusted to the supervision of the Philippine National Red Cross which performed commendably.

Pressures for help within the disaster area were tremendous with each barrio and town demanding priority. General Tobias insisted that first priority for supplies and helicopter lifts should go to areas which were inaccessible from the ground

USAF C-130 airdrops 35,000 nutribuns on the island of Polillo



or sea. Within 72 hours of these deliveries, food and other relief supplies were delivered to other areas accessible by road. No needy part of the country was overlooked.

Typhoon **Kate** followed on the heels of Joan but struck in an area not usually affected by typhoons. Its damages were more widespread and generally higher than those caused by Typhoon Joan and more susceptible to local solution. The Na-

tional Disaster Control Center nevertheless immediately diverted some of its attention to disaster relief for Kate's victims. Surveys of disaster needs were made with the help of U.S. aircraft, and relief supply lifts by sea and air were made to the region sufficient to tide the people over and encourage self-rehabilitation.

Again President Marcos declared a state of national calamity following Typhoon **Patsy**. The Government of the Philippines came into the emergency with the National Disaster Relief Center already in operation supported by the experience of the four previous typhoons and floods. The Philippine Under Secretary of Defense was in charge.

Emergency disaster relief first focused on rescue operations, medical assistance, development of emergency power, the provision of foodstuffs, and the clearing of roads. All available local stand-by generators were marshalled and reassigned to hospitals in Manila and vital water pumps on the city water system. Several bakeries with their own emergency power were organized for continuous nutribun production since there was not adequate water for the people to use even for cooking. In cooperation with the U.S. AID Mission, mobile transceivers were put into operation so that all key Filipino, USAID and voluntary agency personnel could be in constant radio contact.

The Government of the Philippines requested and received USG air support, and many airlifts and airdrops of medical supplies, nutribuns and clothing were made to the seriously affected islands. Longer range surface aid shipments were also scheduled.

President Marcos and cabinet officers made flying surveys of the countryside. Price controls were ordered for galvanized roof sheeting, rice, milk, medicines and cement. Schools in Manila remained closed through November 27 and most government offices were put on short hours. The Health Secretary reported no serious health problems or outbreaks of disease resulting from Typhoon Patsy.

The Philippines National Disaster Control Center includes in its membership responsible officials from all the technical departments of the Government. When major disasters strike, each of these officials undertakes disaster relief and rehabilitation efforts for his technical area. Thus, Public Works, Agriculture, Health, Education, Finance and others planned disaster assistance programs and made immediate and long term inputs to these five typhoon disasters as required.

Value of the GOP and local emergency relief operations was not available. Some other costs related to typhoon reconstruction and recovery were as follows:

President Marcos increased tariffs on oil, hops and malt imports to bring in 44 million pesos, equivalent about	\$ 7,000,000
GOP appropriated 15,287,000 pesos for school reconstruction	2,400,000
Other funding and commodity inputs for agricultural recovery were made by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Rice and Corn Administration, Bureau of Animal Industry, Philippine National Bank, the Greater Manila Terminal Food Market for purchase of rice, to finance faster turnover of needed food products, purchase of rice from Australia, and a contribution of 2,400 tons of corn for animal feed	1,650,000
	\$11,050,000

In addition agricultural production loan funds amounted to 31,800,000 pesos (about \$5 million).

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

With the advent of Fran's floods, USAID/Philippines put into effect its disaster plan and commenced immediately coordination with the Government of the Philippines and its National Disaster Control Center. The Mission's Disaster Relief Officer

traversed the Manila flood areas in a six-by-six truck on September 1 to reach the Insular Bakery which bakes nutribuns for the Tondo School Program. The bakery, then without power, was authorized to continue baking nutribuns for flood victims on an around-the-clock basis. Work started immediately with a skeleton labor force, mixing the dough by hand for the oil-fired oven. These handy "complete meals" were distributed to typhoon victims wherever needed. Trucks and "ducks" were used to bring them to thousands stranded in their homes without food. Food for Peace commodities were moved from warehouses to utilization sites. These nutribuns were a valuable contribution by USAID, U.S. voluntary agencies and the Government of the Philippines to the disaster assistance program for all five typhoons. Hundreds of thousands of them were distributed from September 1 through most of November 1970.

Other Embassy and USAID personnel worked in relief operations and made personal donations. U.S. military units were called upon to provide medical supplies, air and surface transportation, engineering support (bridging), generators, water tanks and food. American Ambassador Byroade declared three separate disaster situations (for floods following Typhoons Fran and Georgia; for Typhoons Joan and Kate, and for Typhoon Patsy). He authorized from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for each under his disaster relief authority and asked AID/W approval for additional funding to cover expenses of baking nutribuns, to reimburse the U.S. military for supplies and expenses related to air support, for disaster related U.S. Mission costs, and for a cash contribution to Philippines Secretary of Social Welfare.

U.S. Navy and Air Force helicopters and C-130's and a U.S. Coast Guard amphibious plane were used to rescue victims, survey damages, deliver and air drop food and other supplies to isolated areas. At the time of Typhoon Joan, Joint US/Philippines military maneuvers had been planned and a U.S. Navy landing task force was in the Manila area. President Marcos, after overflying the disaster region with USAID Director Niblock, requested Ambassador Byroade to ask for the diversion of the task force with its aircraft carrier and helicopters to Bicol for relief operations. Despite continuing heavy winds and seas, the task force steamed immediately to Lagonoy Gulf off



US aircraft carrier 'Okinawa' was diverted from Subic Bay to provide helicopter assistance for the hard-hit Bicol area

Eastern Bicol. At the same time, the Philippine Navy ships were loaded with relief supplies, mostly USAID/voluntary agency Food for Peace commodities in Manila, and dispatched to Bicol to provide food for the U.S. Navy helicopter airlifts. At first U.S. Navy shore operations were centered at Pili where the athletic field was transformed into a helicopter loading base and later they were at Tabac, Albay. More than 100 missions of food and medical supplies were flown from dawn to dusk to inaccessible barrios. Seriously injured typhoon victims were evacuated with return flights.

USAID telecommunications personnel established a radio net to link up the USAID Disaster Center with the Philippines National Disaster Control Center and Catholic Relief Services headquarters.

USAID worked with the Catholic bishops and school superintendents in the Bicol area in the development of a food-for-work school salvage project, whereby PTA's mobilized local labor to clean up debris from damaged and destroyed school

houses. Salvaged material was used to repair schools and build temporary structures.

Both U.S. Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Navy Base responded to the call for generators, water tank trucks and trailers, and personnel to man them, to meet the critical power and water shortage that occurred in Manila following Typhoon Patsy. USAID's own power specialists, most of them regularly assigned to the Rural Electrification Project, worked around the clock for weeks coordinating and supporting this unique effort. The benefits of this operation cannot be overstated. For days much of Manila depended on water thus produced.

The White House desires to be kept informed of events and USG relief actions on all major disasters. Situation reports by the State Department and Disaster Memos by AID/Disaster Relief Coordinator were sent to the White House on these typhoon disasters in the Philippines.

On January 19, 1971, the U.S. Mission was advised that AID/W had approved a \$1.5 million project from AID contingency funds to build 1,500 new typhoon resistant classrooms to replace some of those that had been totally destroyed.

President Marcos expressed his appreciation for U.S. assistance by presenting awards and citations as follows: Presidential Awards to Ambassador Byroade on behalf of the U.S. Disaster Task Force/Manila; to the U.S. AID Mission; to Admiral Muse on behalf of the U.S. Navy; to General Tanberg on behalf of the U.S. Air Force Task Force. Personal awards of the Legion of Honor went to the USAID Director, Thomas C. Niblock; to Colonel Alfred K. Patterson; and to Admiral Muse on behalf of John LaCava, U.S. Navy Commander of Amphibious Ready Group Alpha of the Seventh Fleet.

In making these presentations, President Marcos said: "Mr. Ambassador, it is my hope that you will convey to the American people that these awards are simple expressions of thanks. They cannot convey and they cannot express and articulate the depth and the intensity of gratitude to you and to the American Government and to the American people. Let it be said

that we as a people are grateful; we as a people know that you are our friends. We will, in every manner, seek to help ourselves, but we know, too, our limitations "

The American Ambassador expressed his personal appreciation to U.S. civilian and military agencies and units in the Philippines, and to State/AID offices in Washington for their excellent support

Breakdown of USC Assistance

	AID Contingency Fund	Department of PL 480 Food Defense
Typhoons Fran and Georgia		
Check to Secretary of Social Welfare to finance construction of houses for resettlement of typhoon victims . . .	\$ 10,000	
CRS, CWS, CARE and SAWS diverted 701,166 lbs of USG PL 480 Food for Peace flour, bulgur, nonfat dry milk, vegetable oil, cornmeal, rolled wheat, CSM and WSB, value	\$ 62,940	
USAID provided 1,353,146 lbs PL 480 FFP commodities damaged by the flood for use as animal feed, value		117,940
Typhoons Georgia, Joan, Kate		
USG PL 480 Title II grant of 5,400 metric tons bulgur and 5,000 metric tons of rolled oats to the World Food Program for emergency typhoon relief, valued at \$1,334,000 plus ocean freight \$850,000, total		2,184,000

Typhoons Joan and Kate

Baking costs for 337,825 nutribuns	2,356	
Procurement local food supplies	4,496	
U.S. military air support costs \$	21,827	
Local procurement of seeds/fertilizer	11,566	
Expenses of diverting the aircraft carrier "Okinawa" from Subic Bay to Bicol area and return (estimated time 57 hours) considered training expense for the Navy since the ship was in the Subic Bay area for maneuvers. Therefore, this non-reimbursable cost to AID is considered a contribution to the relief operations, valued at		\$100,000
CRS, CWS, CARE and SAWS diverted 2,109,052 lbs wheat flour, bulgur, nonfat dry milk, veg oil, CSM, cornmeal, valued at	\$ 155,254	

Typhoon Patsy

Baking costs for 405,331 nutribuns	\$ 3,032
Costs of accommodations for US military personnel involved in disaster operations .	3,595
Diesel fuel	876
US Navy relief operations costs	2,372
Air travel costs	1,245
Labor and vehicle operations	1,606
TDY and Maintenance	7,170

US military generator costs	3,078	
Shipping and handling costs for Civil Defense biscuits sent from US to replace food items used for typhoon disasters. Biscuits themselves were donated by Civil Defense ...	15,793	200,000
CRS released 1,746,644 lbs USG PL 480 FFP wheat flour, nonfat dry milk and veg. oil, and CWS 7,500 lbs CSM, with total value of		\$ 161,045

Typhoon Disasters School Rehabilitation Program

USAID project to build 1,500 new classrooms	1,500,000	
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE . .	\$1,589,012	\$2,681,179 \$300,000 (\$4,570,191)

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Church World Service, and Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service released above PL 480 food commodities from their ongoing program. They joined with Philippine officials and USAID in coordinated relief effort. CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and USAID worked with the Bureau of Public Schools to implement the nutribun program. The Salvation Army was also very active in relief activities following Typhoons Joan and Kate and was most useful in giving direct aid to the Philippine Red Cross and the Philippines National Disaster Coordination Center. The following supplies were provided by U.S. voluntary agencies from their own resources:

Typhoons Fran and Georgia (Floods)

Clothing, medicines and seed by:
 Catholic Relief Services (CRS) \$ 85,470

Church World Service (CWS)	1,612	
Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service (SAWS)	16,940	
American National Red Cross—cash	15,000	\$ 119,022

Typhoons Joan and Kate

CRS—clothing (\$9,392) and medicines (\$5,692)—total	\$ 15,084
CWS—clothing (\$57,236), seeds (\$5,201) and food (\$7,551)	69,988
American National Red Cross—friendship boxes	29,952
	\$115,024

Typhoon Patsy

CRS—clothing (\$152,175) and medicines (\$6,561), total	\$158,736
CWS—clothing (\$4,537) and food (\$845), total	5,382
American National Red Cross—friendship boxes	23,068
	187,186
Total assistance U.S. voluntary agencies	\$421,232

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Food Program

The World Food Program established an emergency feeding program to feed from 400,000 to 600,000 typhoon victims for six months as they rehabilitated their farms and businesses. Food for this program was provided by the U.S. Government and value of this 10,400 metric tons of bulgur and rolled oats is shown under USG assistance above.

SEATO Council made a cash donation of \$ 3,000

World Council of Churches—cash \$10,000

Australian Council of Churches—cash 2,220

Brot Fur Die Welt thru WCC	5,500	
Christian Aid—United Kingdom	2,400	
Diakonisches Werk (Germany)	5,500	25,620
Australian Catholic Relief	1,650	
Secours Catholique (France)	2,000	
Caritas Internationalis	5,000	

The following Red Cross Societies or Governments made contributions in response to an appeal by the League of Red Cross Societies:

Australia—cash	\$ 2,240	
Belgium—cash	470	
Burma—supplies	840	
Cambodia—cash and supplies	7,020	
Canada Red Cross—cash and supplies	\$13,630	
Canada Government—cash	53,900	67,530
Ceylon Government—supplies	420	
People's Republic of China—supplies	83,000	
Federal Republic of Germany—cash	13,790	
Ireland—supplies	2,390	
Japan Red Cross—supplies	\$13,900	
Japan Government—cash	13,000	26,900
Republic of Korea—cash	250	
Malaysia—supplies	1,630	
Monaco—cash	360	
Netherlands—cash	2,320	
New Zealand—cash	3,330	
Norway—cash	1,160	
Singapore—supplies	650	
Sweden—cash	29,400	
Switzerland—cash and supplies	20,600	
Thailand—cash	240	
Turkey—cash	2,000	
United Kingdom—cash	2,230	
USSR—supplies	16,800	
UNESCO—Staff Association—cash	470	
Total Assistance Other Nations	\$323,310	