

Another group was composed of voluntary religious organizations established after the disaster. One of the first to be operative was the Christian Organization for Relief and Reconstruction (CORR) directly supervised by East Pakistan's bishops. Another effective organization was the East Pakistan Christian

*U.S. Army helicopter hovers like a giant metallic insect over the glistening expanse of the Delta.*



Council (EPCC) formed by Protestant groups. Some of the proposed projects were to be carried out through a joint Christian Relief Organization (CRO). The program planned by CORR had as its objective the complete rehabilitation of over 4,000 families representing approximately 25,000 people. Rehabilitation included construction of shelters in selected thanas that would minimize loss of life and property in future disasters. A comprehensive plan was proposed by CORR for Noakhali which could easily be adapted to Patuakhali and Khulna—two other priority areas. Major elements of the Plan, which would cost about \$500,000 were

- (1) Housing—cement pillared, partly dismantable, semi-permanent, low cost dwellings.
- (2) Community cyclone shelters
- (3) Purchase and distribution of power tillers, bullocks, plows, seed, fertilizers and sprayers.
- (4) Cleaning of polluted tanks and ponds, providing surface pumps, small tube wells and deep tube wells for irrigation and an irrigation canal system
- (5) Secondary and connecting roads.
- (6) Supervisory and field survey teams—personnel and camp expenses.
- (7) Transportation—jeeps and trucks.

The present status of these projects is not known. Some work got underway but was suspended for a while after March 25. Later resumed with difficulty, it was again curtailed when on December 3 conflict with India occurred. It might be presumed the work will continue as circumstances permit.

Another organization deeply involved in the relief and reconstruction efforts was the Pakistan Red Cross (PRC). Immediately following the storm, PRC worked with the Pakistan Army

setting up three operational centers—one at Bhola, one at Noakhali, and one at Hatia. As of November 30, the PRC had over 400 volunteers primarily working at Bhola. Between November 14-24, PRC delivered 70 tons of milk powder; 63,000 saris; 38,800 lungis, 32,800 blankets; 43,000 pieces of adult and 4,000 pieces of children's clothing, 3.5 million water purification tablets, and 5.9 million multivitamins. PRC also worked with the League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) distributing 500,000 blankets. A long term rehabilitation program was formulated jointly by the PRC and LICROSS. Description of this plan can be found in the "Assistance Provided by Other Nations and International Organizations" section of this report, under "League of Red Cross Societies."

#### ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

American Ambassador Joseph S. Farland quickly recognized the enormity of the disaster. He took personal command of the overall U.S. relief effort and established a special inter-agency Islamabad Task Force at the capital, chaired by Counselor for Political Affairs Stephen E. Palmer, Jr. It was the mission of the Task Force to maintain close liaison with the Government of Pakistan, coordinate with other foreign missions, and keep Washington constantly informed.

In Dacca, nearest the scene of the disaster, Consul General Archer K. Blood and AID Provincial Director Eric Griffel promptly combined forces to extend all possible assistance. Stocks of available Food for Peace commodities and other AID supplies were released for emergency relief through voluntary agencies. Systematic reporting of the situation and relief needs were cabled to AID/DRC. Among the most urgent early requirements were helicopters, blankets, tents and boats.

Ambassador Farland donated \$52,000 worth of US-owned Pakistan rupees to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the disaster victims. He made three visits to Dacca and the cyclone areas in November and December to observe relief operations and participated personally in initial U.S. Army helicopter supply flights.

In Washington, State and AID officials went into action as soon as the magnitude of the disaster became known. On Saturday, November 14, AID's Disaster Relief Coordinator, supported by officers of AID and State Department's Near East/South Asia Bureau, quickly informed American voluntary agencies and took steps to provide official U.S. assistance. A message of sympathy and offer of help was sent by President Nixon to President Yahya Khan on November 15.

The White House announced on November 17 the establishment of a special Inter-Departmental Working Group on East Pakistan Relief, chaired by AID Deputy Administrator Maurice J. Williams and including representatives of the White House, State, AID, USIA, Defense, Agriculture, and the Peace Corps. Its first task was to effect the President's directive to provide an initial \$10 million of emergency relief and reconstruction assistance. Mr. Williams visited the stricken province November 30 to December 5 to review emergency operations and discuss plans for longer range rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.

A U.S. military doctor and one from the U.S. Public Health Service, assigned to SEATO Cholera Laboratory in Dacca, assisted the Government of Pakistan in a medical survey of the affected areas. They reported no need existed to supplement Pakistan medical resources.

Among the most important contributions by the USG was the provision of 10 helicopters—eight from the U.S. Army and two from USAID/Nepal. Eighty-one U.S. military personnel engaged in East Pakistan helicopter and emergency communications operations. By mid-December, the time the emergency phase was considered over, the U.S. Government had funded about \$2 million for tents, boats, blankets, helicopters and other relief, not including value of P. L. 480 food. U.S. helicopters flew over 1250 sorties and delivered more than 1.1 million pounds of supplies to survivors. There were a total of 23 AID-financed U.S. military and commercial charter flights from the United States from November 14 to December 13. On November 30, the American Ambassador reported that 46 percent of foreign relief landed at the Dacca airport was American aid. The U.S.

Ambassador commented that after talking to a number of people who had been in the disaster area, few, if any, deaths resulted from delays in moving emergency supplies.

The USG approved grants of 175,000 metric tons of wheat and 50,000 of rice under Title I and Title II of the PL 480 Food for Peace program, but could complete delivery on only 94,226 tons due to subsequent civil strife. In addition, AID/Disaster Relief Coordinator arranged to obtain one million pounds of ready-to-eat biscuits from Civil Defense. The biscuits were well accepted by the people since no preparation or cooking was required.

#### Planned Rehabilitation Projects

In June 1971, the U.S. Government and the Government of Pakistan entered into a cooperative agreement for repair and construction of additional coastal embankments, cyclone shelters, housing and other rehabilitation projects. The agreement provided that the USG was prepared to contribute \$4.7 million to help finance the program. Plans had been developed for these projects and some were about to get underway when on December 3 conflict developed between India and Pakistan. Further work had to be suspended.

Following are two chronological action and cost summaries of USG assistance.

<b>Date</b>	<b>U.S. Chronological Action Summary</b>
<b>1970</b>	
11/14	US Mission/Pakistan authorized US Voluntary Agencies in the country to utilize Food for Peace commodities and USAID resources.
11/15	Message of sympathy and offer of help from President Nixon to President Yahya Khan.
11/17	Ambassador Farland donated 250,000 US-owned Pakistan rupees (\$52,000).
11/17	1st commercial planeload of USG-donated blankets and

tents dispatched from the U.S.

11/17	Grant of 50,000 metric tons of USG PL 480 Title II wheat authorized.
11/18	First four large U.S. Army UH-1H helicopters dispatched from the U.S. via USAF C-141's
11/20	Two small Bell 47G reconnaissance helicopters arrived from Nepal USAID Mission. The four UH-1H helicopters became operational in East Pakistan on this date.
11/21	Four more U.S. Army UH-1H helicopters sent from the U.S. via USAF C-141's
11/20 to 11/24	Nine commercial flights chartered by the USG and carrying USG and voluntary agencies priority disaster supplies left the U.S. for East Pakistan during this period of time
11/30	Boeing Company demonstration flight of a 747 jet carried free of charge 25 tons of priority items including Civil Defense biscuits. The jet made stops enroute and arrived in East Pakistan 12/4/70.
12/13 to 12/18	Six U.S. military C-141's left for East Pakistan on 12/13 to pick up and return the eight helicopters to the U.S. They brought with them thousands of pounds of Civil Defense biscuits, seeds and other supplies. During the period 12/15 to 12/18 the helicopters were withdrawn.

#### 1971

1/ 1 to 11/30	During this period an additional 175,000 metric tons of Food for Peace commodities were authorized and ocean freight shipments were scheduled. (Only a portion of this food could be delivered due to port congestion and disruption of inland transport resulting from civil strife.)
6/16	AID agreement with the Government of Pakistan to pay \$1 million for chartering coastal vessels to deliver food and other supplies in the cyclone area
6/29	AID agreement with the Government of Pakistan to pay \$4.7 million to assist with cyclone reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. (Civil Strife and Pakistan/India war prevented implementation of these projects.)

U.S. Cost/Value Summary			
Costs	Contingency Funds	Value of US-Owned Rupees	Value of Food
8 helicopters, their delivery to EP, operation cost, per diem/ expenses of crews. There were 12 C-141 flights involved in airlifting these helicopters to and from East Pakistan . . .	\$ 772,000		
2 helicopters from USAID/Nepal . . .	57,388		
Cost of 10 chartered commercial airlifts .	570,696		
10,080 blankets and 1,000 tents . . . .	111,023		
60,000 plastic quart bottles; 30,000 can openers . . . . .	12,978		
50 boats and 50 motors and parts . .	62,700		
Materials for construction of 8 fiberglass fishing boats . . . .	2,200		
2 25 million water purification tablets	5,000		
2 emergency chlorinator kits . . . . .	2,334		
23,000 pounds assorted vegetable seeds	34,848		
Inland U.S. freight charges . . . . .	7,627		

Costs (Cont'd)	Contingency Funds	Value of US-Owned Rupees	Value of Food
Air and ocean freight charges for voluntary agencies' supplies . .	16,000		
US Mission dollar costs for relief . . .	3,746		
Value of US Civil Defense donation of one million pounds of biscuits . . . . .			400,000
<b>P. L. 480 Title II Food Grants</b>			
50,000 metric tons of wheat under bilateral agreement with the Government of Pakistan, plus ocean freight. . . . .			6,369,100
25,000 tons of wheat and oil through the World Food Program, plus ocean freight.			5,030,000
<b>P. L. 480 Title I Emergency Relief</b>			
Original commitment was for 100,000 metric tons of wheat and 50,000 of rice, which including ocean freight was valued at \$18.7 million. However conditions in			

Costs (Cont'd)	Contingency Funds	Value of US-Owned Rupees	Value of Food
East Pakistan following civil strife prevented delivery of most of this grain, making necessary diversion of it to West Pakistan. An estimated 19,226 metric tons of wheat arrived in East Pakistan, valued at . . . . .			1,348,000
US-Owned Rupees Used for Relief Operations:			
Donation of 250,000 to Government of Pakistan . . . . . \$		\$ 52,000	\$
Released to CARE—481,500 . . . . .		100,000	
Released to UNICEF 1,203,750 . . . . .		250,000	
For USAID expenses, medical assistance, travel costs and to assist HELP program—444,135		94,500	
Cost of chartering coastal vessels . . . . .	1,000,000		
Although the USG obligated \$4.7 million for reconstruction and rehabilita-			

Costs (Cont'd)	Contingency Funds	Value of US-Owned Rupees	Value of Food
tion projects, it is not completed assistance summarized here since circumstances prevented implementation			
TOTALS . . . . .	\$2,658,540	\$ 496,500	\$13,147,100
		(\$16,302,140)	

#### ASSISTANCE OFFERED AND PROVIDED BY U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR

##### General

Offers to help poured in from private citizens appalled by the magnitude of the disaster. Again, as was the case following the Peru earthquake, the majority wanted to collect supplies and sought USG help in arranging and paying for airlifts. The temptation for individual citizens and groups to collect unsolicited items such as food, clothing and medicines is understandable. It is difficult, however, for private relief agencies and the government to handle such donations of goods. They tend to clog transportation and distribution pipelines at a time when all available resources are needed for efficient, fast deliveries of high priority items in direct response to a country's specified requirements.

Mr. Tabarok Hussain, Deputy Commissioner of Relief and Rehabilitation for East Pakistan (at that time) was in the U.S. for disaster relief training. He pointed out that the cultural patterns of the people in the cyclone area made it very difficult for people from the U.S. to meet their clothing and food needs. Along with AID/Disaster Relief Coordinator, he stressed

that cash donations would be far more effective. AID/DRC advised those making inquiries to send their cash contributions for the cyclone victims to CARE, American National Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, or the newly created Pakistan Cyclone Relief Fund. The experience gained during the Peru earthquake relief program made it easier to discourage the private collection of supplies and to provide early advice to people wishing to help. Unlike the Peru situation, no large pile-up of supplies occurred at U.S. airports.

### Formation of a Citizens' Relief Committee and Fund

Mr. Robert D. Murphy, Chairman of the Board of Corning Glass International, agreed to serve as Chairman of the Committee, with Mrs. Richard Nixon serving as Honorary Chairman. The Committee consisted of some 25 distinguished citizens, many of whom were already involved in the cyclone relief work. To assist the Committee and U.S. voluntary organizations seeking to provide emergency help, the U.S. Office of Voluntary Action established a Pakistan Relief Center manned by volunteers in the Washington area. At the same time a Pakistan Cyclone Relief Fund, co-chaired by Mr. Joseph Barr, President of American Security and Trust, and Mr. Walter Surry, a Washington attorney, was established to accept tax deductible donations from the public. It was planned to channel all money donated to the relief fund to U.S. voluntary agencies.

As of December 15, 1971, \$442,214 had been collected, of which \$150,000 was distributed to U.S. voluntary agencies prior to December 3, 1971, and \$47,189 went to defray administrative and fund raising expenses. The balance is being held for apportionment to voluntary agencies pending their ability to resume their planned projects.

### Voluntary Agencies

**American National Red Cross**

## CARE

Care had an effective program in the disaster area prior to the November cyclone. The regular CARE staff, augmented by two additional personnel sent immediately by CARE/New York to Pakistan, worked closely with Bengali officials in the relief effort. Subsequently, CARE staff was increased to 15.

Several boats with CARE-provided food departed Dacca November 25 to the down river areas of vital need. From there supplies were loaded on smaller boats in order to reach remote areas where no road links remained. CARE brought in kerosene stoves and cooking pots for emergency kitchens and distributed rice and other food for 60,000 meals in the first week of the emergency.

CARE funds, and USG-owned Pakistan rupees donated through CARE, were used in promoting and implementing reconstruction/rehabilitation programs. CARE donated construction materials and/or rupees for temporary housing, reconstruction and agricultural recovery projects initiated by the Dacca Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and Mahila Relief Committee.

CARE also agreed to undertake a project in the Bhola area for construction of cinder block and metal roof houses, similar to those built under CARE guidance in the Chittagong area prior to the cyclone, which stood up so well under the onslaught of wind and water during the storm. The project was to be financed by the U.S. Government in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan. Work had barely begun after having been held up by the civil strife, when it was suspended again due to the outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan on December 3, 1971. As of March 4, 1971, CARE donations in cash and kind from its own resources amounted to \$600,000.

## Catholic Relief Services

Catholic Relief Services began its program in East Pakistan in November 1970 by donating money, water purification tablets, blankets, vitamin tablets, typhoid vaccine and antibiotics for cyclone relief. This included contributions made through CRS

by the *Catholic Medical Mission Board*. CRS also channeled funds and services for cyclone-proof housing, community shelters, irrigation, drainage, road construction and agricultural development projects in Noakhali, Patuakhali and Khulna districts through Caritas International and the Christian Organization for Relief and Reconstruction (CORR). This agency was set up by the four Catholic Bishops of East Pakistan after the cyclone. Work on the projects was done by able-bodied survivors, providing employment and a source of income while rebuilding their homes and villages. (See more detailed description under "Action Taken by Government of Pakistan and Local Organizations.") Total CRS cash and in kind donations related specifically to cyclone relief ... .. \$211,730

## Christian Children's Fund

Cash donations were made to the Home of Bethany in Kecargani and the Kellogg Mookerjee High School Project in Dacca July 1970 through November 1971, totaling ... .. \$36,247

## Church World Service

CWS began a program in East Pakistan in November 1970 by providing typhoid vaccine, medical supplies, water purification pills, blankets, and clothing for cyclone relief. It also donated money for rehabilitation projects. Total value of CWS aid ... .. \$220,000

Following the cyclone, CWS sent an engineer to East Pakistan to work on plans for a \$2 million rehabilitation project. However, the outbreak of civil strife in March resulted in the recall of the engineer and suspension of the project. Since March 25, 1971, CWS has been sending its cash donations, personnel and material aid through the World Council of Churches and the East and West Pakistan Christian Councils.

## Community Development Foundation/Save the Children Federation, Inc.

Following the cyclone and tidal wave, CDF initiated five self-help community reconstruction projects involving 2,200 work-

ers who were given cash awards in return for service. From January to April 1971, CDF trained Bengali officials in self-help techniques. As of March 4, 1971, CDF/SCF cash contributions amounted to . . . . . \$28,140

#### **Direct Relief Foundation**

As of March 4, 1971, DRF had donated medications and medical supplies with a wholesale value of . . . . . \$24,574

#### **International Christian Fellowship**

ICF provided blankets and food for the cyclone victims, and assisted in rebuilding homes and the digging of about 200 wells. Its staff in Dacca distributed cash in remote areas on the Ganges, north of Dacca, enabling villagers to purchase food. One of its nurses was assigned to the Association of Baptists for Worldwide Evangelism Hospital in Chittagong. Total cash donations . . . . . \$18,000

#### **Lutheran World Relief**

LWR airlifted medicines, including cholera and typhoid vaccines for 20,000 people and shipped 8,000 blankets from the U.S. Value of LWR emergency relief was . . . . . \$55,351

#### **Medical Assistance Programs, Inc.**

MAP made a cash donation of \$4,285 and shipped medicines to the Memorial Christian Hospital, Malmghat, Chittagong. Total value . . . . . \$90,285

#### **Mennonite Central Committee**

MCC sent 10,000 blankets, canned chicken, a motor boat and money. Total value of emergency relief and planned rehabilitation assistance is . . . . . \$70,000

MCC initiated its program in November 1970, suspended it following events of March 25, resumed in October 1971, and again temporarily suspended it in late November 1971

#### **Salvation Army**

The Salvation Army provided emergency rehabilitation assistance consisting of feeding and mobile clinic programs, but suspended operations following the civil strife. The SA needs reentry clearance for its personnel to resume its work. Total contributions by the Salvation Army as of March 1971 were valued at . . . . . \$40,000

#### **Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service**

SAWS provided cash, clothing and medicines immediately following the cyclone which as of March 1971 were valued at . . . . . \$86,750

#### **Southern Baptist Convention, Foreign Mission Board**

Cash contribution for cyclone relief, as of March 4, 1971 . . . . . \$12,000

#### **United Church Board for World Ministries**

Cash contribution . . . . . \$90,000

#### **VITA (Volunteers for International Technical Assistance, Inc.)**

Following the cyclone, VITA provided professional advice on the better utilization of bullocks and plows, and worked with CARE on improved roofing and foundation blocks for self-help program.

#### **World Relief Commission**

WRC works through mission agencies that have been engaged in relief work in East Bengal for many years. As of March 4, 1971, WRC had made cash grants to such agencies totaling . . . . . \$20,000

#### **World University Service**

Cash contribution . . . . . \$2,080



### **World Vision Relief Organization**

Made contributions related to cyclone relief valued at \$2,000

### **YMCA**

Cash donations for cyclone relief .....\$588

TOTAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR  
..... \$2,031,759

### **ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Seventy-five nations and nine international relief organizations donated cash, supplies and services valued at over \$30 million. Of this amount approximately \$10 million was reported through the League of Red Cross Societies; the balance by the American Embassy, the United Nations, and other international organizations.

### **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS**

#### **League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS)**

LICROSS issued appeals to all sister societies not only for emergency relief but for cash donations to finance cyclone shelter reconstruction, reactivation of warning systems and other rehabilitation projects. Of the \$10 million in aid pledged by Red Cross Societies, it was estimated that \$3 million was earmarked for these projects. Of special note, 517,000 critically needed blankets were among the contributions by the Red Cross Societies.

For reporting purposes the \$10 million has been attributed to the countries of origin rather than carried as a total under LICROSS. Private donations made directly to LICROSS for cyclone relief amounted to .....\$21,000

LICROSS cyclone recovery projects are discussed on page 53

of the Civil Strife report since they did not get underway before March 25.

### **Caritas, International**

Caritas, International planned with CORR a rehabilitation and reconstruction program for Noakhali, Patuakhali and Khulna. See description of this program on page 27. This long term project started after the cyclone and continued on a reduced scale through the civil strife period. \$1.5 million was raised from a number of Catholic voluntary agencies, including Catholic Relief Services of the U.S. and European Caritas groups for this purpose

Since \$254,000 of this was contributed by CRS, this amount is credited under U.S. voluntary agencies. Balance ....\$1,246,000

### **United Nations**

The UN participated in relief activities following the cyclone but did not coordinate the international humanitarian relief program as it did later for the civil strife disaster.

Secretary General's Disaster Fund .....	\$ 20,000
UN Development Program—grant for vegetable seed, poultry, livestock and animal vaccines ..	500,000
FAO-WFP—cereals, vegetable oil and dry fish, other than USG contributions .....	4,000,000
FAO Staff Association .....	24,100
UNESCO—for educational buildings .....	50,000
"Staff Association"—cash .....	700

UNICEF—contributed \$77,000 in cash for kitchen equipment, rice, blankets; \$200,000 for replenishment of medical supplies used during disaster, for rural water supply equipment; \$50,000 also set aside for other emergency relief (This does not include 1,203,750 Pakistan rupees (equivalent \$250,000) obtained by UNICEF from the USG for rehabilitation/recovery programs) .....	\$ 327,000
	\$4,921,800

## World Council of Churches

WCC made an immediate transfer of \$25,000 and provided material aid valued at \$129,000 to the East Pakistan Christian Council, total \$154,000. It also launched an emergency appeal to its membership for further contributions and support for a rehabilitation program.

## International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)

ICVA organized an ad hoc coordination meeting on December 7, 1970, to enable participating voluntary agencies and inter-governmental organizations to discuss common concerns in relation to planned relief/reconstruction measures.

**European Common Market**—200 tons baby food, 1,000 tons of enriched cereal . . . . . \$2,265,000

**Vatican**—\$100,000 to the Government of Pakistan for relief programs and \$100,000 to the Catholic Church in East Pakistan . . . . . 200,000

**Geneva Conference** — Seventh-Day Adventists, cash, clothing, medicine . . . . . 10,000

**Save the Children Federation**—cash . . . . . 96,690

**International Union of Child Welfare**—cash . . . . . 97,300

SUB-TOTAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS . . . . . \$ 9,011,790

## OTHER NATIONS

Abu Dhabi (a Sheikdom)—200,000 rupees, equivalent . . . . . \$ 41,840

Afghanistan—cash, cloth, tents, blankets, oil, milk, raisins and flood dari, total value . . . . . 122,000

Albania—clothing and footwear . . . . . 10,000

Algeria Red Cross—cash, blankets, canned food, condensed milk, clothing, sugar . . . . . \$ 12,520  
Algeria Government—500,000 dinars, equivalent . . . . . 100,000 112,520

Argentina—clothing, food, medicaments, value about . . . . . 2,200

Australia Red Cross—3 cash grants, medicaments . . . . . \$54,600  
Australia Government — 5,000 tons wheat plus freight . . . . . 594,000 648,600

Austria — blankets, clothing, TABC vaccine, and \$10,000 to UN . . . . . 39,860

Belgium Red Cross and Government —blankets, powdered milk, food, medicaments, clothing, services of Red Cross personnel . . . . . 155,430

Brazil—150 kilos vaccine, value not reported . . . . . \*

Bulgaria—blankets, clothing, food, utensils . . . . . 25,000

Burma Red Cross—  
vitamin tablets . . . . . \$ 1,260  
Burma Government—500 tons rice, valued by DRC about . . . . . 65,000 66,260

Cambodia—cash . . . . . 360

Canada Red Cross—8 cash grants, clothing . . . . . \$ 262,000  
Canadian Government—food, 5,000 cases milk, 160,000 sheets corrugated iron, 1,075 tents, 35,986 blankets, clothing, medicines, water purification tablets, tetracycline, 1,000 tons nonfat dry milk, and \$58,850 in cash grants, total value . . . . . 2,086,000 2,348,000

Ceylon—shirts, 825 kilos full cream milk, value not reported . . . . . \*

China (People's Republic of)—cash equivalent of \$400,000, plus food, medicaments, blankets, for total value of .....	1,250,000
Cyprus—cash . . . . .	1,320
Czechoslovakia Red Cross and Government—blankets, clothing, medicaments, tents, milk .....	61,860
Denmark Red Cross—	
3 cash grants .....	\$33,400
Denmark Government—cash grant .....	33,400
Ecuador—cash ....	1,000
Ethiopia—blankets . . . . .	10,000
Finland Government—cash, medicaments, blankets, clothing, rubber boots, vitamins and antibiotics .....	\$86,260
Church of Finland—medicaments .....	14,460
France — medicaments, antibiotics, disinfectants, TAB vaccine, multivitamins, clothing, blankets, condensed and dry milk, cholera vaccine, antityphoid vaccine, cloth and cash grants .....	220,000
Germany (Dem. Rep.)—medicaments, streptomycin sulphate, vitamin B tablets, tents, clothing, water purification tablets, blankets, cloth and other relief supplies . . . . .	68,840
Germany (Fed. Rep.)—clothing, 24,700 blankets, 10,597 tents, 12 plastic boats with motors and spare parts, 4 water purification units with 7 technicians, 31,500 water containers plus 4 large ones, 7,000 metal stoves with	

solid fuel, 42,000 cooking and eating utensils, medicaments, edible oil, rice, sugar, tea, cash donations of 500,000 in marks and 250,000 in rupees equivalent about \$197,400, plus airlift costs, total value ..... 1,563,120\*

Also use of 6 helicopters, 2 hospitals (field), Mercedes truck, V-W microbuses (7), and ordered 500 tons rice, 3 pumping plants, value not reported.

Great Britain Red Cross, Christian Aid, OXFAM, War on Want, Save the Children—cash grants, water purification tablets, TAB and cholera vaccine, 2 trucks, galvanized iron sheets, 120,000 undershirts, 25,000 cooking pots, 20 inflatable boats with 30 outboard motors and 4 lifeboat men, powdered milk, drugs, bleaching powder, tents, clothing, food, plastic water bottles, 24 water purification sets and generators, 26,700 blankets, 50,000 lungis, 46,240 saris, multivitamins and 10 tons more of blankets ..	\$ 558,500
Great Britain Government—\$1,272,000 in cash and supplies valued at \$1,200,000 for a total of	2,472,000
Great Britain—public donations reported of 1 million pounds but information not available on how this will be used .....	2,400,000
Greece Government and Red Cross—blankets .....	\$ 8,064
Church of Greece—medicaments and supplies .....	648,330
Hungary—supplies ....	8,830
Iceland Red Cross—powdered milk,	

blankets, cash .. .. .	\$10,950	
Iceland Government—powdered milk blankets, cash .. .. .	11,300	22,250
India Red Cross—dhoties, saris, TABC vaccine, blankets, cloth .. \$	2,350	
India Government—10 million rupees, equivalent about .. .. .	1,316,000	1,318,350
Indonesia Government—3 million in rupees and \$25,000, total .. .. .		128,000
Ireland—blankets, clothing, powdered milk, cash .. .. .		31,330
Iran—13,000 blankets, clothing, medicine, rice, baby food, sugar, tea, biscuits, valued by DRC at about .. .		150,000
Italy Red Cross and Government—rubber boots, shoes, new clothing for men, women and children, medications, powdered milk, food, blankets		300,650
Jamaica—cash .. .. .		240
Japan Red Cross—towels, baby and children's clothing, shirts, underwear, blankets, powdered milk, water bottles, men and women's clothing, cotton cloth, medicines, biscuits, candies, instant foods, crackers, sheets, soap, socks, 10 traneivers, 20 boats with outboard engines, 30,000 aluminum plates, cash, vegetable soup cooking oil, 228,060 instant meals, total value .. .. . \$	496,570	
Japan Government—medicines, multivitamins, powdered milk, clothing, 100,000 aluminum plates, 2,000 tents, 20 boats with motors, 93,000 blankets, 200,000 yds cotton shirting, 4,000 tins cooking oil, 400,000 yds cotton, 10 jeeps, 3,000 tons of rice, total value .. .. .	1,646,480	2,143,050

Jordan — 20,000 dinars, equivalent about .. .. .	55,200
Kenya—cash .. .. .	26,400
Korea (Rep.) Red Cross—cash \$	400
Korea (Rep.) Government—cash .. .. .	10,000
Korea (North) — 100,000 rupees, equivalent .. .. .	21,000
Kuwait Red Cross—cash .. \$	13,920
Kuwait Government—100,000 dinars (includes cost of airlift of 10 tons medicines and expenses of two doctors) .. .. .	285,700
Lebanon—cash .. .. .	150
Lesotho—cash .. .. .	60
Liechtenstein—cash .. .. .	1,160
Luxembourg Red Cross and Government—3 cash grants and supplies ..	57,160
Malaysia Red Cross—medicaments .. .. . \$	3,290
Malaysia Government — cash in pounds sterling of \$13,658, 150,000 doses of vaccine (est. about 3 cents per dose), total .. .. .	18,180
Malta—35 cases of medicines .. .. .	*
Monaco—4 cash grants .. .. .	6,990
Morocco—19 tons food, 11 tons medicaments and cholera vaccine ..	122,000
Nepal—blankets, vaccine .. .. .	9,000
Netherlands—1 million guilders from Red Cross and 2 million guilders from Netherlands Government as a drawing account to the Government of Pakistan. Equivalent in dollars .. .. .	833,300

The following supplies were sent

by the Netherlands RC and Government and it is assumed they were obtained from above funds: baby food, vitamin tablets, 116,400 blankets, 150 tons oil, 250 tons powdered milk, 151 tons condensed milk, candies.

New Zealand Red Cross—two cash grants, 26 disaster relief huts \$17,230  
New Zealand Government—\$10,000 cash and 100 tons rice .... 23,000

Niger—cash ..... 180

Norway Red Cross—cash, vitamin tablets, powdered milk, TAB vaccine, 29,150 blankets, antibiotics, services one delegate ..... \$197,660

Norway Government—cash 35,050 232,710

Peru—cash ..... 1,000

Philippines—cash grant, services one delegate ..... 800\*

Poland—blankets and medicaments . 41,550

Portugal—\$1,000 cash; medicaments, clothing, no value given . 1,000\*

Rhodesia—cash ..... 10,260

Romania—1,000 blankets, 500 kilos medicaments ..... 27,880

Saudi Arabia—200,000 pounds cash, equivalent ..... 480,000\*

Also sent 5 tons medicaments and vaccine, provided two helicopters and sent medical personnel, no value given.

Singapore—cash ..... 140

South Africa—three cash grants .... 96,580

Spain Red Cross and Government—3,000 blankets, tents ..... 23,430

Sweden Red Cross—services 2 delegates, cash grants, clothing, over 131,000 blankets, antibiotics, 3 water generators with technicians, TABC vaccine, syringes, needles, trousers ..... \$472,210

Sweden Government—cash 96,800 569,010

Switzerland Red Cross and Government — 65,000 blankets, clothing, medicaments and other relief supplies 302,320

Syria—cash ..... 5,240

Tanzania—40,000 rupees, equivalent 8,420

Thailand—cash ..... 380

Togo—cash ..... 360

Trinidad/Tobago—cash .. 3,720

Tunisia—2,000 blankets ... 3,810

Turkey—cash, 5,000 blankets, clothing, vitamins, powdered milk .... 53,000

Uganda—cash in shillings, equivalent 28,000

Upper Volta—cash ..... 360

USSR—900 tons sunflower oil, 33,000 yds cloth, medicines, vitamins, sent by ship. Supplies arrived Nov. 14 and were supposed to be for previous flood disaster but were used for the cyclone victims. Total value \$737,000  
Other relief supplies were reportedly sent later by the USSR value at ..... 111,400 848,400

Yugoslavia—blankets, cloth, medicaments ..... 23,860

SUBTOTAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENTS .. \$21,371,874

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER NATIONS & INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS .. \$30,383,664