



Many forms of shelter and variety of materials were used in the refugee shelters.

port a World Health Organization (WHO) immunization campaign, the Interagency Committee provided an emergency airlift to Calcutta of 1 million doses of USG-donated vaccine and 215,000 doses from American voluntary agencies, plus syringes, jet injectors and rehydration fluids. U.S. chartered aircraft flew additional vaccine and supplies procured by WHO in Europe and elsewhere. The epidemic killed more than 5,000 people and hospitalized 40,000 before it was stemmed by mass vaccination and other measures undertaken by Indian medical teams organized on a crash basis through the countryside.

Shelter Materials—With the monsoon rains threatening, shelter materials were vital. Purchases exhausted available canvas in India. The Interagency Committee, after examining the cost of air shipment of canvas, switched to less bulky heavy-duty polyethylene which the refugees hung over the bamboo frames to make watertight huts. It was also used on more substantial houses built by the Indian government. This was probably the first large-scale use of such material in an emergency housing program.

Airlift—Early in the situation, the Government of India asked for an airlift of refugees to ease overcrowding in remote Tripura, across Pakistan's eastern border. On June 8, Colonel Charles E. Turnipseed of the U.S. Air Force, flew the first of four C-130 cargo planes from Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina to Agartala Indian Air Force Base in Tripura. Until the monsoon closed the Indian base a month later, the planes shuttled 23,615 refugees from Tripura to camps in Assam and returned with 2,254 tons of food and supplies for use in Tripura—half of the food needed by the remaining refugees.

Operation Lifeline—This UNICEF/League of Red Cross Societies program, handled in the field by the Indian Red Cross and voluntary agencies, supplied high-protein food for children and nursing mothers to combat malnutrition. It also supplied medical centers in the refugee camps for the severely malnourished. The Agency for International Development, which committed 35,365 tons of food for this program, had developed special blends prepared in the U.S. and shipped dry bags to Calcutta. The blends consisted of a corn, soya meal and milk mix, sweetened and flavored with vanilla to make the unfamiliar food palatable to the refugees, and a wheat-soya mix similarly sweetened and flavored.

Blankets—With cold weather approaching, the UNHCR made a worldwide appeal for blankets for the refugees. The USG responded by providing 125 million blankets, which were shipped by rail to Charleston, S.C. A chartered ship, the S.S. Export Adventurer, made an express run to Calcutta with 657,000 of these blankets—packed in waterproofed wooden containers which could be converted, on arrival, into simple shelters for the refugees.

The remaining blankets were shipped from Charleston by chartered aircraft. Provision on short notice of such a large number of blankets was an unprecedented logistics operation reflecting credit on the Department of State Supply and Transportation Division. The Interagency Committee also arranged airlifts to Calcutta of blankets purchased by UNHCR from international contributions by a half-dozen Western European countries and Canada.

Funds provided by the U.S. Government were utilized as follows:

Description	Amount	Use
Grants to UNHCR	\$23,290,000	Procurement of medical supplies, shelter material, blankets, clothing, vehicles, other goods and services, and administrative expenses
Grants to UNICEF	600,000	Procurement of trucks and food for child feeding program.
Grants to voluntary agencies	4,565,000	Procurement of shelter materials, medicines and other supplies, shipping costs
USAF airlift	775,548	Reimbursement to USAF for expenses of airlifting refugees and food during June-July 1971
Charter cargo flight	609,225	Airlift of relief supplies from U.S. and Europe to Calcutta
Direct purchase and transportation	5,659,227	Medical and other supplies, including 1.2 million blankets shipped by sea and air
Administrative Expenses (ORM)	175,000	
Contingencies	75,000	
Total	\$35,750,000	

Sources of the above funds:

Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs \$ 500,000

Foreign Assistance Funds transferred to ORM by Presidential determination 15,000,000

AID funds of which \$5 million came from FY 1971 contingency funds and the balance from special appropriation by Congress for South Asia relief in FY 1972 \$20,250,000
\$35,750,000

P.L. 480 Food Commodities

USG food commitments consisted of 35,365 metric tons of high protein food, 96,700 metric tons of rice, 50,852 metric tons of vegetable oil and 5,000 metric tons of bulgur, for a total of 187,911 tons. Over 70 percent of these commodities had been delivered to India prior to date of this report and the balance was enroute at sea, enroute to ports or under procurement. This food had a market value of \$55,125,000. It was provided to the Government of India to replenish stocks it had used for the refugees, to U.S. voluntary agencies to replenish their stocks and to UNICEF for its child feeding program.

Shipment of food and delivery from Calcutta to refugee camps, during and after the India-Pakistan hostilities continued without significant interruption.

Total Value of USG Assistance \$90,875,000

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Americans for Children's Relief—Cash donation and baby foods, value \$ 12,000

American Friends Service Committee—cash and equipment of children's hospital and bamboo to construct platforms for refugee families and for school programs in camps 11,500

American National Red Cross—cash donations, infants clothing, needles and thread 181,955

Americans for Children's Relief, Inc. cash	1,500
Baptist World Alliance —cash	38,000
Baptist Foreign Missionary Board	25,000
CARE —Initial program concentrated on the purchase and distribution of tarpaulins for shelter in the refugee camps. Emphasis later shifted to local purchasing of soap, other sanitation commodities and blankets. CARE also distributed USG food commodities to refugee camps primarily for use in child feeding. Total contributions from CARE's own resources in cash and supplies were valued at	
	814,720
Christian Church —cash	18,250
Christian Children's Fund —cash	56,605
Community Development Foundation —cash	50,000
Catholic Relief Services —CRS provided blankets, clothing, shelter materials, soap, household utensils, insecticides and other necessities on a regular basis to over 1 million refugees in camps in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. CRS assisted in emergency feeding programs in refugee camps, providing daily food rations from USG FFP supplies and distributing 140,000 loaves of vitamin enriched bread daily. Also supplied cholera vaccines, inoculation jet guns and other medicines. Total value of cash and supplies from CRS	
	\$ 3,810,000
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee —cash and clothing valued at	107,000
Church World Service —Beginning in March 1971, CWS through its counterpart agency in India, Christian Agency for Social Action (CASA), became deeply involved in work with the East Bengali refugees in four camps. In these camps where CASA had staff, CWS employed 200 refugee teachers on an hourly basis to operate 'classroom' educational programs, providing paper, pencils,	

and other supplies. CWS distributed clothing, food, blankets, tar felt and plastic for roofing in in camps where CASA operated under general agreement of UNHCR. CWS also initiated a program in nutritional research and applied nutrition using 40 4th-year medical students. Total value of cash and supplies from CWS	646,900
Direct Relief Foundation —medical supplies	\$ 83,355
East Pakistan Emergency Refugee Fund —cash	225,000
Indians for Collective Actions —cash and blankets	15,500
International Christian Fellowship —cash	18,000
International Rescue Committee —Provided subsistence stipends to refugee doctors, teachers and professionals who, in turn, accepted work assignments in the refugee camps in the following programs:	
... Education (basic). As of November 1971, IRC had established 51 schools in refugee camps, employing 714 teachers and 10 administrators. The average school served approximately 500 children . . .	
... Folklore research project employing 30 people. . .	
... Study of camp life dynamics employing 25 persons. . .	
... Research Faculty in Exile program engaging 45 academicians and 4 secretarial/clerical assistants in a study of the overall refugee flow and resettlement problems. . .	
... Grants for purchase of paints and canvasses to refugee artists. . .	
In addition, IRC had, by mid-November, placed 305 medical personnel in 48 refugee camp medical facilities which treated an estimated 250,000 patients per month. The IRC programs were carried out in cooperation with the Refugee Teacher's Association, the Calcutta University Assistance Committee and the Government of India.	
Total value of cash and supplies provided by IRC	365,000
Lutheran World Relief —Provided infants' clothing,	

blankets, soap and cash. LWR worked in cooperation with the Cooch Behar Refugee Service supported by the Department of World Service of the Lutheran World Federation and with CASA. Total value of cash and supplies by LWR \$ 838,526

Medical Assistance Programs, Inc. Shipped antibiotics, soap, cleansing bandages, medical supplies and 21 million vitamin tablets to various organizations assisting refugees in the Calcutta area. Value of cash and supplies 1,216,225

Mennonite Central Committee—Distributed 5,146 tarpaulins and polyethylene sheeting to provide shelter to 75,000 refugees; 13,000 straw mats; clothing for 55,000 people; 500 cartons of soap and 55 tons of pounded rice and molasses. MCC also contributed vitamins, medical supplies and health kits, purchased and distributed 2,000 bottles of saline solution for cholera treatment and helped to equip the Salvation Army field hospital at Barasat. Total value of cash and supplies 840,000

Meals for Millions Foundation, Inc. Provided high protein food supplement valued at 9,680

Medical Mission Sisters—Medical supplies and cash donations totaling 108,310

OXFAM-American, Inc.—Collected \$155,000 in cash, provided medical supplies, clothing and food supplements and blankets. OXFAM-America contributed funds and provisions toward the international Oxfam effort which is carried out by approximately 300 Indian and refugee volunteers serving over 600,000 persons in 6 camp areas at New Barrackpore, Barasat, Bangaon, Balurghat, Galpaiguri and Agartala. The program provided sanitation services, medical care, health and nutrition education, family planning information, supplementary feeding, educational and recreational activities, shelter materials and handicraft training. Total value of cash and supplies by Oxfam-America . . . \$ 919,000

The Salvation Army—SA serviced refugee camp population of 75,000 and distributed baby food, bread, milk and clothing on a regular basis. Operated a field hospital at Barasat, dispensaries in 4 refugee camps within 6-mile radius of the field hospital. Provided six vehicles, 3 to be used as ambulances. Total value cash and supplies 86,400

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service 20,000

United Church Board of World Ministries 100,000

U.S. Committee for UNICEF—Cash to UNICEF for child centered needs including basic health, education and recreational services in camps 565,000

World Neighbors—cash to assist in training 2,000 students from 5 universities to work with refugees in State of Maharashtra \$ 15,000

World Relief Commission—Worked through the Evangelical Fellowship of India which assumed responsibility for several refugee camps in the Shillong area and near New Delhi. WRC contributed funds toward this work and also sent blankets through the Mennonite Central Committee. Total value 86,500

World Vision Relief Organization, Inc. Assisted in building a model school used for refugee children, provided saline solution, tarpaulins, medical supplies, and other material. Operated the Edith Mulvaney Home in Calcutta for 55 refugee children. Total value assistance 123,000

Young Men's Christian Association of the U.S.—Supported the refugee program of the World Alliance of YMCA's, Geneva, Switzerland—made cash contribution of 25,000

Young Women's Christian Assoc.—cash 2,075

Total value assistance by volags: 11,435,001

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER NATIONS AND
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Argentina	
4,000 tons of wheat valued at	\$ 240,000
Australia	
Government	6,160,000
Voluntary Agencies	2,240,000
Austria	99,800
Barbados	5,000
Belgium	
Government	2,400,000
Voluntary Agencies	18,000
Botswana	7,000
Canada and Provinces	22,705,000
Voluntary Agencies	2,390,000
Ceylon	
Clothing valued at	336,100
Chile	3,000
Cyprus	12,000
Dahomey	125
Denmark	
9,575,000 kr. cash to UNHCR and 5,075,000 kr. reserved for refugees in India or repatriation (½ calculated for each)	2,814,156
Voluntary Agencies	800,000
European Economic Community	"
43,000 tons of Italian rice	\$ 8,600,000
Fiji	5,000
Finland	
\$475,000 in cash and \$80,800 through the Finnish Red Cross and other channels	555,800
France	
Government, 10,000,000 fr.	2,898,550
Voluntary Agencies	600,000

Gambia	235
Germany, Democratic Republic	2,034,286
Germany, Federal Republic	
Government	21,344,000
Voluntary Agencies	9,216,000
Ghana	25,000
Greece	
Through Greek Red Cross, tents, canned meat, bandages	170,000
Guinea	
2 million doses of smallpox vaccine	40,000
Guyana	
Rice valued at	5,200
Iceland	2,850
Iran	
1 million units of cholera vaccine	60,000
Other	123,600
Ireland	
Government	215,983
Voluntary Agencies	1,200
Jamaica (through WHO)	12,700
Japan	
Government	6,390,000
Voluntary Agencies	10,000
Korea	
Medicines valued at	5,000
Liberia	20,000
Libya	200,000
Lichtenstein	4,900
Luxembourg	453
Malaysia	13,100
Mauritius	
500 tons sugar	50,000
Monaco	300

Nepal	2,500
The Netherlands	
Government	2,678,885
Voluntary Agencies	6,214,600
New Zealand	
Government	256,360
Voluntary Agencies	537,080
Norway	
Government	1,990,700
Voluntary Agencies	2,000,000
Philippines	
1,000 tons of sugar, plus \$493 in cash	100,493
San Marino	1,602
Senegal	7,200
Singapore	13,147
Spain	
Medicines	42,900
Swaziland	1,200
Sweden	
Government	6,000,000
Voluntary Agencies	374,000
Switzerland	
Government	2,730,400
Voluntary Agencies	1,000,000
Tanzania	8,400
Thailand	12,300
Tonga	250
Trinidad and Tobago	9,985
Uganda	14,000
USSR	
Portion of 100,000,000 doses smallpox vaccine	1,000,000
100,000 tons of rice	20,000,000

Other commodities	1,100,000
United Arab Republic	
1 million units of cholera vaccine	60,000
United Kingdom	
Government	37,050,000
Voluntary Agencies	3,400,000
Viet-Nam	
200,000 doses of cholera vaccine valued at ..	20,000
Yugoslavia	
Tents, etc.	20,000
Caritas Internationalis	35,000
LICROSS	5,727,165
Lutheran World Federation	
Member churches	718,000
UNHCR	500,000
UNICEF	
Drugs, food supplements, other supplies and domestic air freight plus 41 jeeps	600,000
World Council of Churches	775,200
World Food Program	
Existing stocks of oil and NEDM turned over to GOI	1,100,000
To UNHCR	2,000,000
Pope Paul VI	25,000
World Health Organization	155,000
Other donors	126,586
TOTALS:	
Contributions by Governments	\$150,679,460
Contributions of international organizations, voluntary agencies and others	40,562,831
TOTAL ASSISTANCE	\$191,242,291