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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

Disaster Information Memo

April 2, 1971

East Pakistan Civil Strife

On April 1, the State Department announced that a "thinning out" of United States citizens in East Pakistan would soon begin.

A series of U. S. military aircraft once-daily flights has been planned to start in a day or two as soon as arrangements are worked out. Military aircraft are being used because of technical problems at Dacca airport; these aircraft will carry their own start-up equipment, ladders, etc.

This action was decided upon since it is **not** possible for many Americans to carry on normal activities--schools have been closed for several weeks, and services such as mail and telephone have been disrupted. In addition to the inability to work, there is obvious psychological stress. The "thinning out" will include non-official Americans; dependents of U. S. Government officials and some U. S. employees. Private U. S. citizens may leave voluntarily on these flights.

It is expected that approximately 750 Americans will avail themselves of the arrangements being made; however, a substantial official staff will remain behind to man the Consulate General, USIS and AID offices.

Most American citizens resident in East Pakistan are now in Dacca and Chittagong. This "thinning out" is a gradual and temporary reduction of the number of Americans in East Pakistan.

Stephen R. Tripp

Stephen R. Tripp
Disaster Relief Coordinator

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

July 12, 1971

DISASTER MEMO NUMBER TWO

EAST PAKISTAN - Civil Strife and Cyclone Victims

This memorandum deals with the problem of disaster relief in East Pakistan, as distinct from the plight of over 6 million refugees from East Pakistan in India, about which you have been receiving the situation reports.

UNITED NATIONS ROLE IN EAST PAKISTAN

On May 22, 1971, the Government of Pakistan requested the United Nations to coordinate international relief in East Pakistan. The UN agreed to accept this responsibility and the UN Secretary General sent a special envoy, Ismat Kittani to Pakistan, to work out the framework for an international relief effort. On June 21, the Secretary General appointed Stephen R. Tripp, former A.I.D. Disaster Relief Coordinator, to work with Mr. Kittani in New York and Geneva; he is currently in Geneva and will be there until early August.

The United Nations also appointed a special representative to be in charge of the relief coordination in Dacca, Mr. Bahgat El-Tawil. To assist him, the services of Mr. Glen Haydon were obtained from the US. Mr. Haydon is a private citizen who has had considerable experience in this field having worked for US voluntary agencies and for the U. S. Government on relief activities in connection with the Nigeria civil strife and the Peru earthquake. Mr. Haydon arrived in Dacca on June 28 to help Mr. El-Tawil survey relief requirements. Mr. El-Tawil has requested a staff of 100 to coordinate an effective relief program and this request is under consideration by UN Headquarters.

The World Health Organization has a team of three doctors in Dacca for the purpose of surveying epidemiological and general health needs. While cholera is endemic, it has not been reported in epidemic proportions within East Pakistan.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has announced it has sent a four-man FAO/WFP team to Dacca to assist the UN Secretary General's representative there.

UNICEF officials in Islamabad and Dacca are working with Pakistan authorities, World Food Program (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO) personnel and other concerned organizations on a program of assistance for children and mothers in East Pakistan. Present plans call for feeding approximately one-half million children. UNICEF expects to have to increase its staff by 12 to 15 and to provide trucks for distribution.

As soon as requirements for food and other supplies are pulled together, countries who have offered or pledged assistance will be called on to make donations.

CURRENT SITUATION IN EAST PAKISTAN

The problems of helping the cyclone and civil strife victims in East Pakistan are different from those for the refugees who fled to India. In India, the sheer magnitude of obtaining food and shelter for over six million refugees plus the need to prevent further disaster from the spread of cholera and other diseases are the major problems--but supplies can move freely and quickly to the refugee camps as soon as they can be obtained.

Food supplies are estimated to be adequate in East Pakistan for the short term and continue to arrive at the ports but the problem of distribution is difficult. The scarcity of coastal vessels and small civilian boats and lack of administrative machinery have seriously curtailed delivery and distribution. For the islands so seriously affected by the November cyclone, boats are the only means to bring in large quantities of food. Destroyed bridges and disruption of rail and highway traffic have also affected distribution to the coastal and inland areas. Now the monsoon rains are further limiting road and rail traffic as well as small boat movement. As of June 3, the Government of Pakistan did not have a full plan of action for dealing with the special logistical problems in East Pakistan but it asked the UN to provide coastal vessels to help solve the problem. At that time only 5 coasters were available to the Government of Pakistan Food Department for moving grain from the ports.

In addition to the refugees who moved into India, there has been much movement of people from cities to rural villages and from one part of the province to another, as an aftermath of the hostilities. Conditions in East Pakistan show improvement but they have not returned to normal. Outbursts of violence are still being reported in some areas of East Pakistan. In Dacca, Government services and many businesses are gradually being revived but they are not in full operation.

The flow of refugees into India fluctuates--some days slowing to a trickle, other days showing an increase. The Government of East Pakistan has plans to establish 23 reception centers for returning refugees along the Indian border. There have been reports that several thousand of the refugees have returned to East Pakistan.

On June 9, information was received that special permission was no longer required for foreign officials and staffs and voluntary agency personnel to travel in the cyclone area, but it was still being stressed that without police or military protection this was dangerous. Information

received from those who have recently visited the area is that there does not now appear to be widespread famine but food stocks are very low. There are pockets of grave concern in portions of Patuakhali District and on Manpura Island, however, and it is imperative that food grain movements via coastal vessels begin at once throughout the cyclone affected areas. Food stocks available to East Pakistan on June 1 were estimated at 451,000 tons which would normally be enough for about three months. On June 21 the estimate for food grain deliveries to the cyclone-affected areas for the next three months was placed at 35,000 tons per month. It was recommended at that time also that top priority be given to transporting seeds, tractors and tractor parts to these areas.

On June 23 word was received that the Chief Secretary of the Government of East Pakistan had announced the establishment of a Relief Committee as a counterpart committee to the UN Inter-Agency Committee headed by Mr. El-Tawil. In some areas local government officials are reported to be doing a commendable relief job under difficult circumstances.

USG ACTIONS

The U. S. Government is giving its full cooperation to the UN coordination of relief operations in East Pakistan. A specialist from the US Department of Agriculture was sent to survey East Pakistan's two major ports and to make recommendations for relieving port congestion and expediting the forward movement of grain and other supplies needed in the province. The report has been completed and action is being taken on it.

Coastal Vessels

Two agreements for \$1 million each were signed with the Government of Pakistan for the purpose of chartering coastal and river vessels with foreign crews to help transport food and commodities. One agreement called for leasing of these vessels for use in the cyclone area only and this \$1 million came from the balance of the \$7.5 million grant appropriation for the cyclone victims. Prior to this agreement \$1.8 million of this \$7.5 million had been obligated for the emergency relief operations after the cyclone. The other \$1 million agreement called for leasing of these vessels for use throughout East Pakistan including the cyclone area, financed from regular AID contingency funds under the worldwide disaster relief account. As of July 6, six such vessels with capacities ranging from 600 to 1,000 tons had been leased and will soon be in operation.

Rehabilitation/Reconstruction

Another agreement with the Government of Pakistan was signed June 30 for \$4.7 million. This too was a part of the above mentioned \$7.5 million and is to be used for the relief and reconstruction projects tentatively planned after the cyclone disaster and delayed because of the civil strife.

Activities to be funded under this grant include coastal embankment repair, construction of houses and cyclone shelters and administrative services support. It appears that action can soon be started in connection with the

GOP/USAID coastal embankment program and the CARE housing project.

Food

Because of the congestion in the ports and the interruption of inland distribution, the USG was obliged in April to suspend shipments of PL-480 foodgrains to East Pakistan, but preparations are underway to resume shipments. 170,000 tons of wheat are available under the existing PL-480, Title I, agreement for general distribution; 21,000 tons from a Title II grant made last November for the cyclone disaster area; and 20,000 tons as the US contribution to the World Food Program's commitment to the cyclone area.

In addition to this, the USG has authorized a PL 480 grant agreement for 150,000 metric tons of food grains for the cyclone devastated area and will begin shipments as soon as port and distribution capability permits.

Port congestion has eased. While there is a substantial build-up of stock in Khulna and Chittagong, there is some storage capacity remaining available in the port areas. But if more than 100,000 tons of P. L. 480 food enters the pipeline too quickly, another serious congestion at East Pakistan ports may develop. Therefore, P. L. 480 shipments will be scheduled to avoid this.

The U. S. Government is prepared to sign further agreements for P. L. 480 commodities as future requirements become better defined.

U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

CARE

CARE has a competent staff in East Pakistan, is concentrating its efforts in the Bhola area and is discussing its food role in cooperation with UNICEF. CARE has expanded its staff to a total of six with the hope of starting a USG-financed housing project in the cyclone area, included in the agreement for the \$4.7 million grant for rehabilitation/reconstruction projects. If the subagreement of AID and CARE with the Government of East Pakistan can be signed by July 30, CARE could commence procurement immediately for initial deliveries of construction supplies by September. Construction could start by October of 1971 with a goal of 10,000 houses by the following October and 30,000 by October of 1974. Estimated cost of this project is \$2.75 million in foreign exchange and 33 million rupees in local currency.

Catholic Relief Services (in cooperation with CARITAS and CORR)

CRS has had permanent professional staff in East Pakistan which includes an experienced full-time program coordinator. Following the November cyclone, CRS planned reconstruction projects in cooperation with the Christian Organization for Relief and Rehabilitation (CORR), an agency set-up by the four Catholic bishops of East Pakistan after the cyclone to aid survivors of the disaster. CORR is supervising implementation of projects valued at

\$1.5 million which will eventually benefit more than 25,000 people in the cyclone area.

While work has been drastically curtailed on the projects, there is some work being done. Some of the ongoing projects include construction of cyclone-proof houses and community shelters, irrigation and drainage work, road construction and agricultural development in Char Jabbar, Noakhali District. Over 1,000 acres of land have been plowed and seeded in the area, 40 water tanks drained, 7-1/2 miles of road completed and materials for 100 homes had arrived in the district. Another area in which they are able to continue their project work is Char Chapli in Patuakhali district, where 50 tons of roofing materials were delivered several weeks ago for constructing housing and community shelters. A daily motor launch service has been set up in Patuakhali from Mohipur to provide medical and food services for people living on the island of Khepupara. Work on these projects is done by able-bodied survivors in order to provide them with employment and a source of income while rebuilding their homes and villages.

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service

SAWS reports that after 3-1/2 months of silence they have resumed contact with their representative in East Pakistan.

Church World Service/Lutheran World Relief

There have been no reports from CWS or LWR that they have resumed their relief/rehabilitation activities in the cyclone area.

American National Red Cross

The League of Red Cross Societies has sent two representatives to Pakistan to work out plans for rehabilitation in the cyclone area. The American National Red Cross will cooperate with and make its contributions to East Pakistan for this program through LICROSS.

ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

UN activities have been covered in the first section of this memo. Mr. P. C. Stanassis, Special Assistant to Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, visited East Pakistan recently to survey status of their supplies and equipment and organization on the ground of the cyclone early warning system. They hope to activate the early warning program.

Belgium - Contributed \$400,000 to help people affected by the civil strife in both East Pakistan and India (refugees); of this amount \$150,000 was provided to the UNHCR for refugee relief.

Denmark - Contributed \$1.01 million, of which \$667,000 was provided to the UNHCR in India. The remainder was reserved for use either for refugee relief in India or in connection with repatriation of refugees to East Pakistan.

France - According to West Pakistan press, \$2 million earmarked for aid to East Pakistan; no further details known.

Italy - According to West Pakistan press, offer made to provide relief; no further details known.

Netherlands - 550,000 guilders (approximately \$157,000) for Red Cross relief in East Pakistan.

Norway - \$1 million to the UNHCR, of which half is for refugees in India; half for repatriation purposes.

Turkey - Decision made to send some 24 relief items to Pakistan and India in precise same quantity to each plus cholera serum to India; value not specified.


R. S. McClure
Disaster Relief Coordinator



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

Disaster Memo Number Three

July 20, 1971

East Pakistan - Civil Strife and Cyclone Victims

UNITED NATIONS ACTIONS

The UN representative with responsibility for coordinating the UN relief effort in Dacca, Mr. Bahgat El Tawil, is gradually building up his regular staff. At present he is being assisted by Glen Haydon on a 30-day assignment and by four UN field personnel. Security for the expected UN staff is a matter of concern.

UNICEF - The UNICEF school feeding program is expected to be ready at about the time schools resume operation in October. UNICEF has a staff of five officers and eight local people in Dacca. Management and volunteers for the feeding program are expected to increase to 25.

World Health Organization (WHO) - The three WHO doctors who went to East Pakistan to make a health survey have completed the assignment. The team recommends strengthening rural health capability to control possible outbreaks of malaria, smallpox and cholera, but indicates the primary problem is expected to be malnutrition and related diseases. They have suggested that multivitamins be given to children up to age 10. Drug and medical supplies are reported to be very low. The team recommends a nine-man full-time WHO staff composed of a senior officer, malaria adviser, smallpox adviser, child nutrition expert, entomologist, epidemiologist, medical supplies officer, doctor to care for the UN staff, and a sanitary engineer to arrive in January for a long-term assignment.

Food and Agriculture Organization/World Food Program - FAO/WFP now have five officers in East Pakistan for short detail. This survey team is in the process of completing its recommendations for submission to Mr. El Tawil and to WFP headquarters.

SITUATION IN EAST PAKISTAN

General. Pakistan refugees are reported crossing the border into India at a rate of about 50,000 per day. Total in India as of July 14 is approximately 6.8 million. The return flow so far has been small--about 50,000.

In his speech of June 28, President Yahya Khan of Pakistan reviewed the steps the GOP has planned designed to end the refugee flow and to encourage Pakistanis now in India to return: grant of amnesty; establishment of reception centers; guarantees for restitution of property; assurances of protection for returning Hindus (the vast majority of the refugees); agreement to UN presence; forthcoming appointment of senior civilian officials for refugee and relief programs.

Northwestern East Pakistan. A survey team report on a recent visit to the northwestern part of East Pakistan disclosed much dislocation of people had occurred as a result of villages having been burned and towns damaged. Acute depopulation was in evidence in Pabna, Bogra, Dinajpur and Paksi. An exception, however, was Rangpur, which had remained stable and had suffered little damage. Lack of authority at the local level in some of these towns has allowed traditional conflicts among groups with opposing political and religious views still to erupt. Almost none of the refugees who left this region have returned to their former homes. Normal rail and road transport routes are still disrupted. The important aman rice crop to be harvested in October/November is not expected to approach former productivity. If a large number of the displaced people do return, the food problem could become even more serious. The question has been raised, according to reports, whether insurgent groups might resist efforts to bring in food and make agricultural inputs that would normalize the situation in northwestern East Pakistan.

Schools for the most part have not been operating in the area and attendance was estimated at 5 to 10 percent of normal. Few people were seen working in the fields. The restoration of rail and road routes are particularly important in northwestern East Pakistan where many places are not accessible by river.

With regard to agricultural production, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi, and Bogra are normally surplus areas. Pabna and Kushtia are normally deficit. Because the area normally surplus is now underpopulated, famine conditions are not expected to develop in this area, but the anticipated lower production will affect the total production levels in East Pakistan as a whole. Among the reasons for anticipated lower agricultural production are the inability to transport and distribute production inputs such as water, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, and disruption of labor and credit. Following is the outlook for fall harvest by crops:

- Aman - in Dinajpur may be as low as 10% of normal; in Rangpur it is expected to be about 80% of normal
- Jute - down 15%
- Boro (water-planted rice) - about normal
- Sugar - good but the ability of mills to process is in doubt due to labor shortages and destruction of one mill.

USG ACTIONS

Ten more coastal vessels with crews have been placed under charter to operate for 180 days each after arrival at East Pakistan, for a total of 16 coasters. The vessels are scheduled to arrive at different times, the earliest by the end of this month and the latest in late September. The Government of Pakistan is being pressed to prepare an over-all plan for making food deliveries to the cyclone affected areas and to the other areas of need in East Pakistan with these US-financed vessels.

U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Community Development Foundation (CDF) - expects to resume its rehabilitation program as funds become available.

Church World Service - CWS is waiting to receive a report from Kentaro Buma, Asian Secretary for World Council of Churches, who is now in East Pakistan to determine type of services WCC should provide.

Lutheran World Relief - the hospital in Chittagong which LWR supports is now operative.

Mennonite Central Committee - MCC is waiting to receive word from one of their representatives who was scheduled to arrive in Dacca from Calcutta on July 9.

Medical Mission Sisters - the Sisters have a hospital with training programs in Dacca.

World Relief Commission - WRC has sent a \$5,000 contribution to its counterpart in Dacca.

World Vision Relief Organization - WVRO has a representative in Dacca who is planning a program for the typhoon area.

OTHER NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

No new information has been received on contributions by other nations. Mr. P. C. Stanassis of the League of Red Cross Societies returned to Geneva from Dacca on July 11, and one LICROSS officer still remains in East Pakistan. It has been reported that the World Council of Churches has two officers in East Pakistan to determine what types of assistance can best be provided by the WCC.

R S McClure

Russell S. McClure
Disaster Relief Coordinator



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF
SITUATION REPORTS

June 3, 1971

Situation Report #1

East Pakistan Refugees in India

General

According to latest reports from the Government of India, there are some 4.1 million refugees from East Pakistan now in India. Approximately 2.3 million of these refugees are in camps; the remainder have apparently been temporarily absorbed in the countryside. The flow of refugees into India is continuing.

Faced with a massive refugee relief problem, of continuing and increasing proportions, India requested international assistance from the Secretary General, who has charged the UN High Commissioner for Refugees with the responsibility for relief coordination. On May 19 the Secretary General appealed for international help to meet the needs of the refugees "in the present tragic situation." This appeal was based on a report by a three-man UNHCR survey team headed by the Deputy UNHCR, Charles Mace, an American, which toured refugee camps in eastern India in early May.

U.S. Assistance

The United States Government has taken the lead in supporting this international relief effort and within two hours of the UN appeal made an immediate cash contribution of \$500,000 to the UNHCR for East Pakistan refugee relief. This was a part of an initial \$2.5 million authorization to provide relief assistance while the international relief effort is being mounted. Details of a second and larger authorization for refugee relief are being worked on now.

U.S. voluntary agencies operating in India--CARE, Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service/Lutheran World Relief--began a feeding program for refugees in mid-April. Most recently they have been feeding 300,000 refugees using food (milk, vegetable oil, and grain) provided under Public Law 480, Title II. This feeding program is now being expanded to feed 850,000 refugees. The food is being borrowed from existing stocks in India and will be replenished by the U.S. Government.

The Government of India has also asked the U.S., through the UNHCR, for special airlift assistance for a limited period of time to alleviate the refugee problem in the isolated Indian territory of Tripura. As soon as final arrangements are made an advance party of one C-130 aircraft will be dispatched to confirm the technical feasibility of the operation. Once the feasibility is established, three additional C-130's will join the airlift. This airlift, under international auspices, envisages moving as many as possible of the refugees to less crowded and less isolated areas and transporting food and other relief supplies to Tripura on the return flights. Airlifting is necessary because the only overland route into Tripura is a narrow road which frequently becomes impassible during the monsoon season. We understand that other countries have also been requested to supply aircraft and may take part in the airlift. The Government of Pakistan has been informed of U.S. participation in this international humanitarian relief effort.

The U.S. relief activities are being coordinated by an Interagency Committee on Pakistani Refugee Relief, chaired by Frank L. Kellogg, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Refugee and Migration Affairs.

Non-U.S. Assistance

The UNHCR reports that other countries and international agencies are beginning to provide relief in response to the UN Secretary General's appeal. A complete list of these contributions is attached.

Outlook

Supplies of food commodities immediately available for refugee relief are believed to be adequate; existing supplies are being used subject to replenishment under Public Law 480. The U.S. Agency for International Development Mission in New Delhi has started positioning commodities as a contingency against greater demands for refugee relief and steps are being taken to insure that commodities will be shipped to India at a rate sufficient to maintain stocks there. Representatives of U.S. voluntary agencies and the U.S. Consulate General in Calcutta have toured refugee camps in recent weeks and have generally found that while food supplies appear to be adequate, other facilities (sanitation drainage and shelter) are in need of improvement, particularly in view of the impending monsoon.

The UN Secretary General, the UNHCR, the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan have all stated that the only viable solution to a refugee problem of such magnitude would be for the refugees to voluntarily return to their former homes. In this regard Pakistani President Yahya in a statement May 21 assured bona fide Pakistan citizens who crossed the border that they are welcome to return to their homes in East Pakistan. In a press conference on May 24 he further stated he was prepared to grant amnesty to all returnees except rebels and those persons who had committed criminal acts. The Pakistan Government has announced it is moving to set up 20 reception camps for the returnees along the border of India.

To date, there have been no reports that any refugees have returned.



Chairman, Interagency Committee
on Pakistani Refugee Relief

Attachment:
Contributions of Other Countries
and International Agencies.

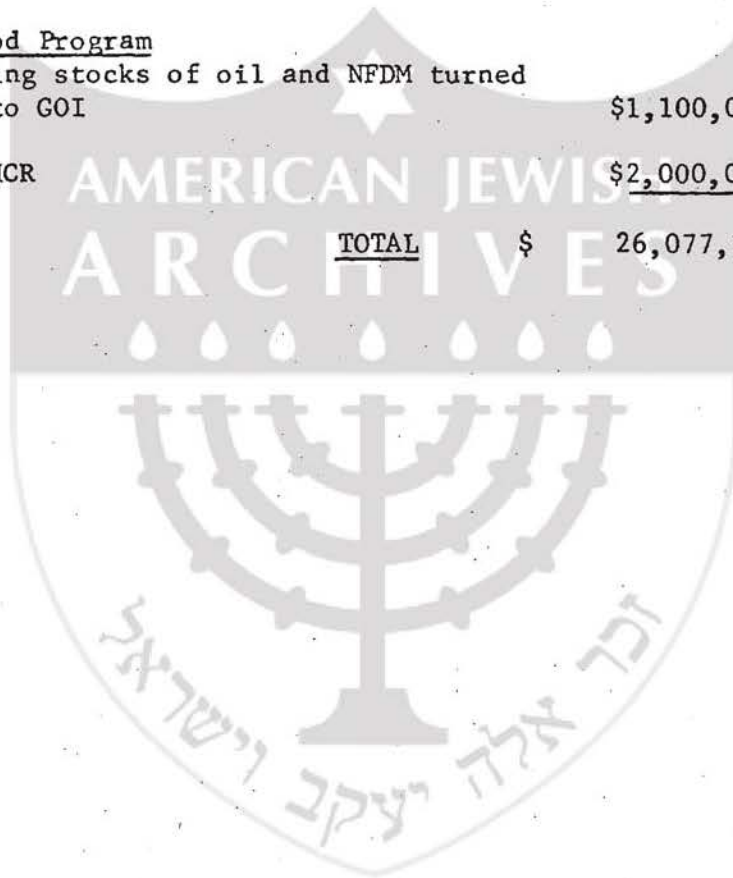


Contributions of Other Countries and International Agencies
to Relief for Pakistani Refugees in India

1.	<u>Australia</u> Australian Catholic Relief	\$5,000
2.	<u>Belgium</u> Govt.	\$11,333
3.	<u>Canada</u> Food, medicine, and cash to UNHCR	\$2,000,000
4.	<u>Germany</u> 1,000,000 DM to UNHCR	\$300,000
5.	<u>Ireland</u>	\$7,200
6.	<u>Japan</u> Milk powder(61 t.), vitamin tablets(10,000,000)	\$1,390,000
	Rice	\$3,000,000
7.	<u>Luxembourg</u>	\$453
8.	<u>New Zealand</u> CORSO	\$5,000
9.	<u>The Netherlands</u> 100,000 guilders to ICRC and UNHCR	\$28,000

10. Norway
Norwegian Red Cross- stockfish amt. unknown
Refugee Council \$60,000
11. Philippines \$493
12. Sweden
Swedish Red Cross- 6.5 tons of
medicines, 245 tents, 8,460 sweaters \$128,000(approx. value)
13. USSR
100,000,000 doses smallpox vaccine \$2,000,000
50,000 tons of rice \$10,000,000
14. United Kingdom
CAFOD \$10,000
Govt. £ 1,000,000 \$2,430,600(to the UNHCR)
15. Licross
Red Cross Societies of Japan, Sweden
Denmark, Canada, Switzerland, Australia,
Finland, USA, UK, Austria, Norway,
West Germany- cash and food, medical
supplies, clothing, tents \$480,000
16. Medico International
Food concentrates, tonics, antibiotics \$16,033
17. OXFAM
Cash \$48,000
OXFAM and War on Want: 35 tons,
mainly tents and medicines \$120,000

18.	<u>UNHCR</u>	\$500,000
19.	<u>UNICEF</u> Drugs, food supplements, other supplies and domestic air freight, + 41 jeeps	\$400,000 (value unknown)
20.	<u>World Council of Churches</u>	\$37,000
21.	<u>World Food Program</u> Existing stocks of oil and NFDM turned over to GOI	\$1,100,000
	To UNHCR	<u>\$2,000,000</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u>	\$ 26,077,112





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE
RELIEF SITUATION REPORTS

June 8, 1971

Situation Report #2

U.S. Allocates Additional \$15 Million For Pakistan
Refugee Relief

The Department of State announced today that the United States will allocate an additional \$15 million in foreign aid funds for relief assistance to East Pakistan refugees in India under the international program being coordinated by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. This would be in addition to an earlier \$2.5 million authorization made on April 30.

Relief assistance will include substantial quantities of food as well as such items as medical supplies, clothing, and shelter for refugees in the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura on the East Pakistan-Indian borders. It is being provided on the strong recommendation of U.S. Ambassador to India Kenneth B. Keating.

The major part of the grant, \$10 million, will be used to meet the food needs of approximately 1.25 million refugees over the next three months. Food, provided under Public Law 480, will be borrowed from existing stocks in India and replenished by the United States at a later date.

The remaining \$5 million will be, for the most part, allocated as direct grants to meet other specific needs of refugees as they are identified by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Francis Kellogg, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Refugee and Migration Affairs said that an advance U.S. Air Force C-130 transport left Saturday for India in order to determine the technical feasibility of airlifting refugees out of the overcrowded State of Tripura and of bringing refugee supplies into

that State by air. Kellogg, who is Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Pakistan Refugee Relief, said this airlift had been requested by the Government of India through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He said that three additional C-130's would join the mission when the technical feasibility of the operation is confirmed.

Kellogg is leaving June 11 for Geneva, Switzerland, where he will participate in international coordinating sessions on humanitarian refugee relief efforts. From there he plans to proceed to India for discussions with relief officials and on-the-spot examination of the problem.

Kellogg also indicated that the U.S. is preparing to ship to India 1,000,000 doses of cholera vaccine. Some of this vaccine or other medical supplies, will be shipped on the three additional C-130's due to leave next week on the airlift operation. Kellogg said that medical supplies especially medicines for combating cholera have top priority now because of the cholera epidemic among the refugees which according to the World Health Organization has resulted in 3,000 dead and 10,000 hospitalized.

Under the initial \$2.5 million grant authorized in April, U.S. relief assistance, most of which was food, has been distributed through voluntary agencies already operating in India. These agencies include CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and Church World Service-Lutheran World Federation. We have received no reports of malnutrition.

A cash contribution of \$500,000 from this fund was turned over to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees within two hours after a request was made by the United Nations Secretary General May 19 for assistance in coping with the refugee situation.



INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation Report #3

June 14, 1971

U.S. Planes Undertake Pakistan Refugee Relief Mission

On June 12, three U.S. Air Force C-130 transport planes, carrying one million doses of cholera vaccine produced in the United States, left for India from Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina. The planes will join an advance C-130 transport already in India to airlift East Pakistani refugees from crowded camps in the Indian State of Tripura to the State of Assam in the northeast corner of the country.

These aircraft, which were requested by the Government of India through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, are scheduled to arrive in New Delhi June 15. The cholera vaccine will help contain the serious cholera epidemic which has occurred among refugees in eastern India.

The four planes, staffed by 125 U.S. Air Force personnel, will begin airlifting refugees from Tripura to Assam at a rate of approximately 1,600 to 2,000 persons a day. The aircraft will carry between 28,000 and 35,000 pounds of food and medical supplies on the return flights from Assam to Tripura.

The airlift is a part of the announced \$17.5 million U.S. contribution to the international relief effort for East Pakistani refugees in India which is being coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

U.S. participation in the relief effort is under the direction of an Interagency Committee on Pakistani Refugee Relief chaired by Frank L. Kellogg, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Refugee and Migration Affairs. Kellogg is conferring this week with UNHCR officials in Geneva, Switzerland and will fly to India next week for discussions with relief officials there and for an on-the-spot examination of the refugee situation.

The U.S. has also announced that it will provide air transportation for up to 300 tons of rehydration fluids and other supplies for combating cholera now being assembled in Geneva by the World Health Organization. These additional supplies could include syringes, jet injectors, needles, saline solution and water purification tablets.

Also, the U.S., at the request of the Government of Japan, will airlift to India 10 jeep ambulances, which the Japanese Red Cross is donating to the relief effort. The cost of transportation will be paid for by the Government of Japan on a reimbursable basis to the U.S. Air Force.

In connection with the announcement of these developments on June 12, Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, explained the three basic elements of U.S. policy in regard to the situation in East Pakistan. "The first", he said, "is that we are fully supporting international efforts to provide humanitarian relief assistance to the peoples of East Pakistan who have been affected by the civil strife. We are also providing full support to the international efforts to provide such relief assistance to the refugees from East Pakistan in India. Second, because of the possibility that the situation in East Pakistan and eastern India could escalate dangerously, we have counseled restraint on both sides. Third, we have made clear our belief that normalcy can be restored in East Pakistan only within the context of a peaceful political accommodation."



Louis A. Wiesner

Louis A. Wiesner
Secretary, Interagency Committee
on Pakistani Refugee Relief



INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation Report #4

June 15, 1971

Private American Aid For East Pakistani Refugees In India

Americans who wish to help East Pakistani refugees in India can best do so by sending cash contributions through one of the U.S. voluntary agencies with programs in India.

This is the advice of the Agency for International Development's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid which has compiled the following list of the six U.S. voluntary agencies now helping East Pakistani refugees in India.

These voluntary agencies, which are tax exempt, are registered and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. They sponsor programs of emergency and technical assistance supervised by their own U.S. representatives who are working closely with the Indian authorities, international organizations, private groups, other countries, and the Red Cross.

It is emphasized that sending cash to the voluntary agency of their choice is the best and quickest way for individuals and organizations to give the kind of assistance which meets the needs of East Pakistani refugees in India.

Following is a list of U.S. voluntary agencies with programs currently assisting East Pakistani refugees in India and a description of their usual activities:

- 1) Catholic Relief Services—USCC, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, 10001: Carries out extensive programs in community development, health, nutrition, maternal care, child feeding, agricultural development, food for work, and technical assistance.
- 2) Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, 10027: Carries out programs in relief, food production, agriculture, health, education, institutional and school feeding, food for work, and family planning. Works closely with Lutheran World Relief and Mennonite Central Committee.

- 3) CARE, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, New York, 10016: Carries out programs in agriculture, community development, health, nutrition, maternal and child care, school feeding, and food for work.
- 4) Lutheran World Relief, 315 Park Avenue South, Suite 1940, New York, New York, 10010: Carries out programs in community development, food production, agriculture, health, school and institutional feeding, maternal and child care, and development. Works closely with Church World Service and Mennonite Central Committee.
- 5) Mennonite Central Committee, 21 South 12th Street, Akron, Pennsylvania, 17501: Carries out programs in technical assistance and distributes food to families, children and university students. Works closely with Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief.
- 6) Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, 6840 Eastern Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20012: Carries out medical and relief programs and sends cash.

CARE, Catholic Relief Services-USCC, Church World Service, and Lutheran World Relief are currently participating in food distribution programs using Food for Peace (P.L. 480, Title II) commodities in addition to sending their own donated supplies. The Mennonite Central Committee and Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service are also sending aid for the refugees.

Louis A. Wiesner

Louis A. Wiesner
Secretary, Interagency Committee
on Pakistani Refugee Relief



INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation Report #5

June 22, 1971

East Pakistani Refugees in India, a Cholera Epidemic and the U.S. Airlift

REFUGEE INFLUX CONTINUES

According to latest reports from the Government of India, the influx of refugees from East Pakistan into India is continuing at a high rate with no present signs of abatement.

The most recent Indian estimates (June 15) show some 5.8 million refugees now in India—as compared with 4.1 million in early June. The situation can be best shown by the following table:

EAST PAKISTANI REFUGEES IN INDIA

<u>Date (1971)</u>	<u>Number of Refugees (Rounded estimates based on Indian official figures in millions)</u>
April 19	.15
April 24	.69
May 10	1.8
May 17	2.7
May 25	3.5
June 1	4.1
June 4	4.9
June 15	5.8

The Government of India reports that approximately 3.7 million of the total number of refugees are located in camps. Whereas earlier about half of the refugees arriving apparently were staying with relatives, friends or otherwise

were being absorbed in the countryside, the majority, over 82%, of the recent arrivals are going directly into refugee camps.

Cholera Epidemic

The outbreak of cholera among the refugees in early June left in its wake some 3,000 dead and 10,000 hospitalized, according to the World Health Organization. To a large measure, the epidemic aspects of the disease were checked by the energetic and quick response of the Government of India assisted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization, the United States and other governments, and international and voluntary agencies.

The voluntary agencies moved immediately to provide emergency assistance. The U.S. Catholic Relief Services shipped 210,000 doses of cholera vaccine, six jet injectors and 100,000 syringes; Church World Service sent 5,000 doses of cholera vaccine, three jet injectors, and 10,000 syringes; Caritas of Germany sent 200,000 doses of vaccine and 1 million syringes; and Secours Catholiques of France provided 50,000 doses of cholera vaccine.

The Pasteur Institute in Paris donated 500,000 doses of cholera vaccine to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization, which to date have airshipped approximately 80 tons of medical supplies.

The U.S. airlifted 1 million doses of cholera vaccine to India June 12 onboard the USAF C-130 transport planes now participating in the refugee airlift from Tripura to Assam. In addition, the U.S. has announced it will finance the further airshipment of 300 tons of medical supplies now being assembled in Geneva, Switzerland by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization. The U.S. will also provide the World Health Organization with \$315,000 of additional anti-cholera medical supplies.

Announced contributions by other governments to combat cholera include to date 1 million doses of vaccine each from Iran and the United Arab Republic. The United Kingdom and Belgium have provided civil and military air transportation for urgently-needed medical supplies in India.

U.S. Airlift Begins

The U.S. airlift of East Pakistani refugees (operational name: "Bonny Jack") from the Indian state of Tripura to the state of Assam was launched on schedule the morning of June 17.

Under operation "Bonny Jack," four U.S. Air Force C-130 transport planes are transporting refugees from Agartala, Tripura to Guahati, Assam at a rate of about 1,500 persons a day, and carrying food and relief supplies on the return flights. The "Bonny Jack" airlift has also transported an Indian mobile dispensary to augment available medical facilities for the refugees.

According to field reports, the airlift begins at 4:30 a.m. and continues until noon, when heavy monsoon rains force an end to the operations for the day. Due to the arrival of the monsoon season, as many flights as possible are scheduled during the morning hours. Flying time between airfields in Agartala and Guahati is approximately one hour.

The airlift operation is based in Guahati, where the Government of India has made provisions for the 125-member U.S. Air Force flight team, which is coordinating the operation with the assistance of the Indian Air Force.

The airlift began within two days after three C-130 transport planes, carrying one million doses of cholera vaccine produced in the United States, arrived in India to join the fourth aircraft which had been dispatched earlier to confirm the technical feasibility of the airlift operation.

The airlift, a part of the U.S. contribution to the international relief effort for East Pakistani refugees in India, was requested by the Government of India through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to help relieve the overcrowded conditions in Tripura.

Frank L. Kellogg, Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Pakistani Refugee Relief, is in India this week for discussions with relief officials there and for an on-the-spot examination of the refugee situation and airlift operation.



Louis A. Wiesner
Secretary, Interagency Committee
on Pakistani Refugee Relief



INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation Report #6

June 28, 1971

U.S. to Provide \$70 Million in Refugee-Related Assistance

Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced June 24 that the United States would provide an additional \$70 million in refugee-related assistance to help India in meeting the burden imposed upon that country by the presence of a large number of refugees from East Pakistan.

Details of the precise composition of this new assistance will be announced at a later date. However, a portion will be in addition to the \$20.5 million in refugee relief assistance which the United States has already committed. Another portion will be in the form of development loans. This is in recognition by the U.S. of India's need to preserve the momentum of its development despite the economic strain imposed upon the country's economy by the need to support refugee relief.

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was informed of these additional funds during his visit here June 24 as was India's Foreign Minister Swaran Singh on his visit to Washington last week.

In announcing this assistance, the Secretary said: "We have taken particular note of the effective manner in which the Government of India, with international assistance, is meeting the humanitarian needs of millions of refugees."

He also noted "the very substantial economic progress India has made over the past year and the satisfactory prospects for next year as indicated during meetings of Indian aid donors held recently in Paris." Secretary Rogers also expressed the hope that "India would receive sufficient refugee-related assistance so that these prospects could be realized."

The \$20.5 million in relief assistance, which the U.S. has already committed, includes a contribution of \$3 million in high-protein food blends. This \$3 million contribution was announced June 17 by the Agency for International Development's (AID) Food for Peace Program to help the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) feed East Pakistani refugee children in India.

U.S. assistance to the East Pakistani refugees is a part of the international relief program coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Louis A. Wiesner

Louis A. Wiesner
Secretary, Interagency Committee
on Pakistani Refugee Relief





INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation Report #7

July 8, 1971

Composition of \$70 Million Aid Allocation Announced

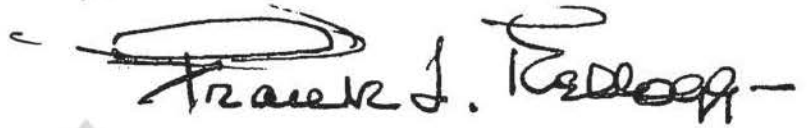
On July 6, the Department of State and the Agency for International Development outlined the composition of the additional \$70 million U.S. aid package, which the Secretary of State announced on June 24, to assist in coping with the burden of approximately 6 million refugees from East Pakistan who are now in India.

The United States will provide \$50 million in the form of direct refugee relief assistance through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who is the international focal point for relief efforts. Of this amount, half will be in the form of a Food for Peace grant provided under Public Law 480, Title II. The provision of this additional \$25 million in food commodities will meet (for approximately three months) about half of the Government of India's requirement for feeding East Pakistani refugees, who are now estimated by the Government of India to number more than 6 million.

The remaining \$25 million contributed through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will be in the form of dollar grants for the procurement of relief supplies and services such as shelter materials, medicines, and transportation.

The \$50 million, plus the \$20.5 million in cash and food commodities previously contributed by the United States through the United Nations relief effort, brings the total U.S. contribution for direct refugee relief assistance to \$70.5 million.

The remainder of the \$70 million in assistance announced June 24, \$20 million, will be in the form of an additional development loan to the Government of India. This is being made in recognition by the United States of India's need to maintain the momentum of its economic development despite the strain imposed by the refugees.



Frank L. Kellogg
Chairman, Interagency
Committee on Pakistani
Refugee Relief





INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation Report #8

July 12, 1971

U.S. Voluntary Agencies Contribute More Than \$1 Million to Relief Program

Over \$1 million in cash and emergency relief supplies has been contributed by 11 U.S. voluntary agencies to assist East Pakistani refugees in India. As of July 9, these agencies have contributed a total of \$1,109,050 of which \$476,000 was in cash and \$633,050 in relief supplies. This is in addition to U.S. Government cash contributions and food commodities provided under Public Law 480, Title II.

Thus far, U.S. voluntary agency contributors to the Pakistani refugee relief effort are:

1) Catholic Relief Services (CRS-USCC)	\$ 432,310
2) Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	207,600
3) Church World Service (CWS)	202,140
4) CARE	78,000
5) Mennonite Central Committee (MCC)	50,000
6) American Red Cross	43,000
7) World Vision Relief Organization (WVRO)	43,000
8) Salvation Army	25,000
9) Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service (SAWS)	20,000
10) World Relief Commission (WRC)	5,000
11) OXFAM - America	3,000
TOTAL:	<u>\$1,109,050</u>

In addition to the private cash and kind contributions listed above, the U.S. Government has allocated part of its own direct relief funds to four voluntary agencies for the exclusive purpose of providing relief supplies and services directly to the refugees. The four agencies are CARE, CRS, LWR, and CWS. The choice of these four agencies was determined by the fact that they had already established and were operating field programs in the refugee areas.

According to latest reports from the Government of India, there are approximately 6.7 million East Pakistani refugees in India. This influx of refugees into the surrounding Indian states of West Benegal, Bihar, Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura began in early April following the outbreak of civil unrest in East Pakistan.

By mid-April, the four U.S. voluntary agencies already operating in the area -- CARE, CRS, LWR and CWS -- had launched emergency feeding programs using food commodities drawn from their own and Indian Government stocks which will be replaced by U.S. Government shipments under the Food for Peace program. These four agencies, in addition to expanding their own relief programs, have since been joined by a number of other U.S. voluntary agencies in providing cash contributions from funds on hand and those raised through special national appeals. Contributions of relief supplies include tents, tent poles, tarpaulins, blankets, clothing, soap, vehicles, sanitation supplies, tools and medical supplies such as antibiotics (including tetracycline), vitamins, cholera vaccine, water purification tablets and jet inoculation injectors.


A number of U.S. voluntary agency personnel in India are working through such indigenous agencies as the Christian Agencies for Social Action (CASA, a department of the National Christian Council of India) and the Cooch Behar Refugee Service -- a program sponsored by the Lutheran World Federation. U.S. and Indian volunteers are working to provide the basic necessities of life. Medical teams supported by the voluntary agencies and staffed by Indian personnel are active in the more than 350 camps in the five Indian states surrounding East Pakistan.

With the cholera epidemic presently under control, the most immediate problem continues to be the provision of adequate shelter -- especially since the monsoon season has begun and will continue through September. The heavy rains have also complicated transportation of food, relief supplies, refugees and the volunteers who are trying to help them.

Americans who wish to help the East Pakistani refugees in India can best do so by sending cash contributions through one of the U.S. voluntary agencies. Contributions are tax-deductible. Following are the addresses of the agencies

mentioned previously, all of which are currently assisting East Pakistani refugees in India:

- 1) American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C. 20006
- 2) CARE, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, New York 10010
- 3) Lutheran World Relief, 315 Park Avenue South, Suite 1940, New York, New York 10010
- 4) Catholic Relief Services -- USCC, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10001
- 5) Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10025
- 6) Mennonite Central Committee, 21 South 12th Street, Akron, Pennsylvania 17501
- 7) World Vision Relief Organization, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016
- 8) The Salvation Army -- National Headquarters, 120-130 West 14th Street, New York, New York 10011
- 9) Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, 6840 Eastern Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012
- 10) World Relief Commission-N.A.E., 33-10 36th Avenue, Long Island City, New York 11106
- 11) OXFAM-America, Inc., Suite 509, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036



Frank L. Kellogg
Chairman, Interagency Committee
on Pakistani Refugee Relief



INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation Report #9

Operation Bonny Jack: Mission Accomplished

Operation Bonny Jack, America's emergency airlift on behalf of Pakistani refugees, ended its regular sorties on July 17. Its significance has been assessed by U.S. Ambassador to India Kenneth B. Keating, who called the American refugee airlift operation "the most effective demonstration of American humanitarian concern for the welfare of the refugees from East Pakistan." Mr. Keating also noted that Bonny Jack was "an impressive demonstration of the ability of our military to respond effectively on short notice."

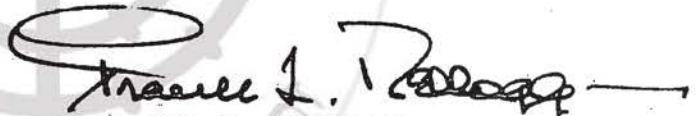
The month-long relief operation, commanded by United States Air Force Colonel Charles E. Turnipseed, was undertaken in response to a Government of India request made through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

On June 8, the advance C-130 cargo plane reached Gauhati Air Force Base in India, with Colonel Turnipseed on board, to survey the possibility of the operation, which was conducted throughout with the utmost cooperation and support of Indian Air Force ground personnel. Preliminary relief operations began June 12, when three additional C-130's airlifted one million doses of U.S.-produced cholera vaccine from Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina to India. On June 17 the first shuttle flights began, and these continued daily for the next four weeks. A final support mission was flown on July 19, when the last C-141 Starlifter support plane unloaded 78 tons of UNICEF and World Food Program supplies even as Bonny Jack's support equipment was being dismantled. In the interim, 23,165 refugees were flown out of isolated Tripura state and 2,254 tons of essential food and relief supplies were flown in, for a grand total of 308 sorties. More than 1,750 tons of the 2,254-ton relief supply total consisted of Assamese rice, which was

credited with feeding almost half the refugee population in Tripura for the duration of the operation. As the Times of India noted approvingly, "United States planes have played an important role in keeping the (food) pipeline running. . ." On July 14, a high official of the Indian Government Ministry of External Affairs expressed India's appreciation both to the United States Government and to Colonel Turnipseed and all the personnel of Bonny Jack for the effective manner in which the airlift was conducted.

Bonny Jack is now over, primarily because of the increasing severity of the monsoons which progressively limited the utilization of the aircraft. But it has left a reservoir of good will among the East Pakistani refugees who were removed from isolated Tripura to Assam, accepting their first airplane rides without hesitation or complaint. By its return-trip cargoes of food, medicine, jeeps and shelter material, the airlift also contributed materially to the survival of those refugees still in Tripura.

Frank L. Kellogg, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Refugee and Migration Affairs and Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Pakistani Refugee Relief, who rode the airlift himself said: "This operation bears witness to the Air Force's organizational talent and was also in the best tradition of American humanitarian concern."



Frank L. Kellogg .
Chairman, Interagency
Committee on Pakistani
Refugee Relief

Attachment:
Contributions of Countries and
International Agencies as of
July 20.

July 20, 1971

Interagency Committee for Pakistani Refugee Relief

Contributions of Countries and International Agencies
to Relief for Pakistani Refugees in India
(denominated in U.S. dollars)

<u>Australia</u>		
Government		1,176,000
Voluntary Agencies		669,600
<u>Austria</u>		100,000
<u>Belgium</u>		
Government		11,333
Government		250,000
<u>Botswana</u>		7,000
<u>Canada</u>		
Food, medicine, and cash to UNHCR including 8,000 tons of rapeseed		2,000,000
British Columbia		125,000
Ontario, 4 ambulances, shipping, etc.		100,000
Saskatchewan, 642 tons of rapeseed		100,000
Voluntary agencies		144,000
<u>Ceylon</u>		
Clothing valued at		336,100
<u>Chile</u>		
\$6,000 for relief of refugees and in East Pakistan		3,000
<u>Cyprus</u>		4,800

Denmark

5 million kr. cash to UNHCR and
2,575,000 kr. reserved for Govt.
for refugees in India or repatriation 1,010,000

Finland

\$475,000 in cash and \$80,800 through
the Finnish Red Cross and other
channels 555,800

France

10,000,000 fr. 2,000,000

Germany

Caritas 1,685,600
42,700
Malteser Hilfsdienst 100,000

Greece

Through Greek Red Cross, tents,
canned meat, bandages 170,000

Guyana

Rice valued at 5,000

Iceland

2,850

Iran

1 million units of cholera vaccine 60,000

Other 123,600

Ireland

Subject to Parl., £ 50,000 to be
divided: £ 10,000 to Irish Red
Cross, £ 20,000 to UNICEF,
£ 20,000 to UNHCR 120,000

Jamaica (through WHO)

10,000

Japan

Milk powder (61 t.), vitamin
tablets (10,000,000) 1,390,000

Rice; 16,000 tons through WFP 2,500,000

Korea

Medicines valued at 5,000

Liberia

20,000

Libya

100,000

Lichtenstein

2,900

Luxembourg

453

Mauritius

500 tons sugar 50,000

Monaco

300

Nepal

2,500

The Netherlands

1,600,000 guilders, half to
UNHCR, half to ICRC 451,900

UNICEF Committee 141,200

Committee for Refugees
19 million guilders 5,358,000

Other 14,100

New Zealand

56,800

CORSO 170,500



<u>Norway</u>	
Norwegian Red Cross - stockfish	14,300
Refugee Council	140,000
Government	1,000,000
<u>Philippines</u>	
1,000 tons of sugar, plus \$493 in cash	100,493
<u>Senegal</u>	
	7,200
<u>Spain</u>	
Medicines	42,900
<u>Swaziland</u>	
	1,200
<u>Sweden</u>	
Swedish Red Cross - 6.5 tons of medicines, 245 tents, 8,460 sweaters	128,000 (approx. value)
Govt. \$4.5 million through UNHCR and \$500,000 to Red Cross and Swedish Church Aid for LICROSS and World Council of Churches	5,000,000
<u>Switzerland</u>	
6.123 tons of wheat	490,400
Other	240,000
<u>Uganda</u>	
	14,000
<u>USSR</u>	
Portion of 100,000,000 doses smallpox vaccine	1,000,000
50,000 tons of rice	10,000,000
<u>United Arab Republic</u>	
1 million units of cholera vaccine	60,000

<u>United Kingdom</u>	
CAFOD	10,000
Govt. £ 750,000 in food through WFP and other supplies valued at £ 250,000	2,400,000
Government £ 2,000,000	4,800,000 (to the UNHCR)
Civil and military air transport £ 48,500	116,400
Government donation to volags	600,000
Volag donations	1,750,000
<u>United States</u>	70,500,000
Volags	1,109,050
<u>Viet-Nam</u>	
200,000 doses of cholera vaccine valued at	20,000
<u>Yugoslavia</u>	
Tents, etc.	35,000
<u>Caritas Internationalis</u>	35,000
<u>LICROSS</u>	
Red Cross Societies of Japan, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, Italy, Finland, USA, UK, Austria, Norway, West Germany - cash and food, medical supplies, clothing, tents	1,250,000
<u>Lutheran World Federation</u>	
Member churches	718,000
<u>Medico International</u>	
Food concentrates, tonics, antibiotics	16,033
<u>OXFAM</u>	
Cash	48,000
OXFAM and War on Want: 35 tons, mainly tents and medicines	120,000

<u>Pope Paul VI</u>	20,000
<u>UNHCR</u>	500,000
<u>UNICEF</u>	
Drugs, food supplements, other supplies and domestic air freight, + 41 jeeps	600,000
<u>World Council of Churches</u>	775,200
<u>World Food Program</u>	
Existing stocks of oil and NFD turned over to GOI	1,100,000
To UNHCR	2,000,000
<u>World Health Organization</u>	155,000
<u>Other donors</u>	102,200
<u>TOTAL</u>	<hr/> 128,194,412





INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PAKISTANI REFUGEE RELIEF

SITUATION REPORTS

Situation Report # 10

August 17, 1971

U.S. Voluntary Agencies in Action

"Only one in ten or twenty families have a sleeping mat with them and one in thirty seem to have a metal tool of any kind. As though they were in permanent shock and walked out of a village to visit a neighbor and kept on going."

Thus an official of Church World Service described the condition of refugees he saw arriving in India from Pakistan. The refugees now number more than 7.5 million. The Church World Service official was there to see how his group could help. Church World Service is one of 17 American voluntary agencies which have committed \$2.5 million in money, material or both to the world-wide effort to help the refugees.

Different relief agencies have focused on various needs. CARE, for example, has directed its efforts to food, shelter and sanitation. CARE quickly made available \$480,000 to buy 12,000 tarpaulins -- enough to shelter 180,000 people. CARE has also worked closely with the Indian Government's Ministry of Rehabilitation to distribute wheat and other foods.

The International Rescue Committee pays expenses so refugee doctors and teachers can assist other refugees in the camps. It is also assisting refugee artists and writers.

Three teams of Medical Mission Sisters work in the area near Rajibpur.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) works through its counterpart and is providing food, medicines, medical equipment, and baby foods to care for well over 500,000 children and adults.

Church World Service, at the time of the epidemic, sent cholera vaccine, syringes for inoculations, water

purification tablets, and money to buy tarpaulins for shelter. It is also helping to feed refugees and is supporting, along with the Mennonite Central Committee and Lutheran World Relief, the Christian Agency for Social Action (CASA) in India.

Lutheran World Relief is working with CASA in feeding and providing medical care and other refugee services. The Cooch Behar Refugee Service works directly with the Government of India and is supported by the Lutheran World Federation and other national Lutheran organizations.

The World Vision Relief Organization has begun several projects such as care for orphans, providing milk-saline solution to fight cholera, and giving tarpaulins for shelter.

Many other American agencies have also acted and all seventeen, with contribution totals and addresses, are listed at the end of this report.

The United States Government, through its Interagency Committee on Pakistani Refugee Relief, is working closely with the voluntary agencies. Six of these agencies -- American National Red Cross, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, Mennonite Central Committee -- are allowed duty-free entry for their goods into India under the Indo-American Agreement of 1951 and several other American voluntary agencies have sent their contributions through the facilities of these six.

The United States Government, through Title II of Public Law 480, is providing most of the foods distributed by the voluntary agencies. The initial feeding efforts of the refugees by the agencies began last Spring with PL 480 foods which the agencies had stocked in India for their school feeding, food for work and other on-going programs. These stocks are being depleted by the massive influx of refugees but will be replenished with new shipments by the United States Government.

Mr. Frank L. Kellogg, who, as Chairman of the Interagency Committee, coordinates the U.S. Government's relief effort for the refugees, has said of the voluntary groups; "Their efforts and their personal knowledge of conditions in India have made an invaluable contribution to this fight against famine, malnutrition and sickness. They add to the relief effort a personal, human touch for which there is no substitute in government."

Mr. Kellogg realizes that many Americans would like to help the refugees and suggests that the voluntary agencies are an excellent channel. Those who wish to help the East Pakistani refugees in India can best do so by sending cash contributions through one of the voluntary agencies listed below. Contributions are tax deductible.

American voluntary efforts are, of course, just a part of the world-wide effort to help the refugees. Total contributions from governments and private agencies are now about \$151,000,000. Of this, \$70.5 million is from the U.S. Government. Still, the cost of caring for the refugees is estimated at \$350 to \$400 million for a six month period -- with some \$200 million expended so far. The major burden, in money and personnel effort, has fallen on India through its government and private agencies.

THE AMERICAN AGENCIES AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE:

1)	American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C. 20006		
	Cash	\$148,000	\$151,000
	Material	3,000	
2)	Americans for Children's Relief, 49 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Connecticut 06830		
	Material	3,100	3,100
3)	CARE, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, New York 10010		
	Cash	50,000	557,536
	Material	507,536	
4)	Catholic Relief Services -- USCC, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10001		
	Cash	50,600	630,754
	Material	580,154	
5)	Baptist Foreign Missionary Board, 3806 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23230		
	Cash	10,000	10,000
6)	Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10025		
	Cash	160,000	232,194
	Material	72,194	
7)	International Rescue Committee, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016		
	Cash	150,000	150,000

- 8) Lutheran World Relief, 315 Park Avenue South,
Suite 1940, New York, New York 10010
Cash 90,000 319,742
Material 229,742
- 9) Medical Assistance Programs, P.O. Box 50, 327
Gundersen, Wheaton, Illinois 60187
Cash 6,225 166,225
Material 160,000
- 10) Mennonite Central Committee, 21 South 12th Street,
Akron, Pennsylvania 17501
Cash 80,400 174,852
Material 94,452
- 11) Medical Mission Sisters, 8400 Pine Road, Philadel-
phia, Pennsylvania 19111
Cash 9,000 9,000
- 12) Oxfam-America, Inc., Suite 509, 1028 Connecticut
Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Cash 5,500 5,500
- 13) Salvation Army -- National Headquarters, 120-130
West 14th Street, New York, New York 10011
Cash 25,000 25,000
- 14) Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, 6840 Eastern
Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20012
Cash 20,000 20,000
- 15) World Relief Commission-N.A.E., 33-10 36th Avenue,
Long Island City, New York 11106
Cash 10,000 10,000
- 16) World Vision Relief Organization, 919 West Hunting-
ton Drive, Monrovia, California 91016
Cash 43,000 43,000
- 17) YWCA, International Division, National Board of the
YWCA of the USA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022
Cash 2,075 2,075

Cash Total Material Total
\$859,800 \$1,648,178

Grand Total \$2,507,978


Frank L. Kellogg
Chairman, Interagency Committee
on Pakistani Refugee Relief