

ID # 238968
AF

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☒ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 91/05/14

Name of Correspondent: X Mr. / Mrs. / Miss / Ms. Ekramul Ameen

☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Wants air transportation to Bangladesh for much-needed relief supplies

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CoCoza</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>91/05/15</u>	<u>DJ</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>91/06/27</u>
<u>DDO</u>		Referral Note:	<u>R</u>	<u>91/05/20</u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>91/06/07</u>
<u>DDO</u>		Referral Note:	<u>R</u>	<u>91/06/12</u>	<u>LJ</u>	<u>91/06/25</u>
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents:	Media:	Individual Codes:
Prime Subject Code:	Secondary Subject Codes:	
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PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
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C	Time:	Time:	P.
-----	-----	-----	-----
DSP	Time:	Media:	-----
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SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - George Herbert Walker Bush
- n - 2 - George Bush
- n - 3 - George
- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 1 - Barbara Bush
- n - 2 - Barbara
- n - 3 - Bar
- n - 4 - Mrs. Barbara Bush
- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 1 - Barbara & George Bush
- n - 2 - Barbara & George

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
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- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 9110730

Date June 27, 1991

FOR: Mr. William F. Sittmann
Executive Secretary
National Security Council Staff
The White House

REFERENCE:

To: President Bush
From: Mr. Ekramul Ameen
Date: May 14, 1991
Subj: Wants air transportation to Bangladesh for much
needed relief supplies

WH Referral Dated: June 12, 1991
NSCS ID# (if any): 238968

 The attached item was sent directly to the Department of State.

ACTION TAKEN:

- A draft reply is attached.
 A draft reply will be forwarded.
 A translation is attached.
 X An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
 We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
 The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.
 Other (see remarks).

REMARKS:

Susan R Edwards
for Director
Secretariat Staff

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 25, 1991

Mr. Akramul Ameen
Airlift Indiana
Committee for Relief Services
Continental Asia Ltd.
C/O Ingraham and Associates, Inc.
One American Square Suite 1310 Box 82068
Indianapolis, Indiana 46282

Dear Mr. Ameen:

I have been asked to respond to your letter to President Bush of May 14 concerning your organization's offer of assistance to the people of Bangladesh. Following our meeting last Fall, I was pleased to learn that you are continuing to work for a better future for Bangladesh.

As you are aware, I have been in contact with Senator Lugar's office in Indianapolis about this project. While we have not been able to provide airlift support because of the demands of Operation Sea Angel, we understand that you expect to be able to make your shipment soon with a private carrier.

I commend your efforts to help the people of Bangladesh during this difficult time. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of our situation report on the Bangladesh cyclone relief effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David T. Donahue".

David T. Donahue
Desk Officer for Bangladesh

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

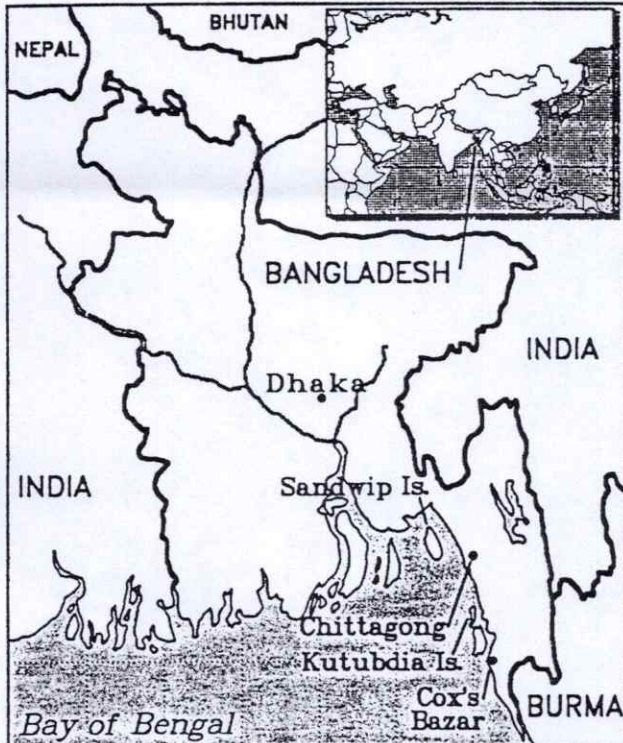
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE
(OFDA)

SITUATION REPORT NO. 10 (FINAL)

10:00 a.m.

June 5, 1991

BANGLADESH - Cyclone



New information is underlined

Date: April 30, 1991

Location: Islands and districts along the southeastern coastal area of Bangladesh, including Sandwip, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Kutubdia, and Moheshkali

No. Dead: 138,866 (BDG figures)

No. Affected: 9,800,000; over 138,000 injured (BDG figures)

USG Assistance: \$20,644,220 (NOT INCLUDING OPERATION SEA ANGEL)

General Situation

A cyclone described as the worst to hit Bangladesh since 1970 crossed the Chittagong - Cox's Bazar coast near the Megna estuary on April 30, lashing the area with winds of up to 210 km per hour, gusting to 235 km. A storm surge of over 6 meters (20 ft.) submerged coastal areas and small offshore islands, causing massive loss of life and destruction.

The death toll is now put at 138,866 by the BDG's Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation which estimates the number of affected people at 9.8 million. USAID estimates the total number of people severely affected to be in the range of 1.7 million to 2.1 million. Four

districts--Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, and Bhola--were the most heavily damaged. Thousands of people died in Chittagong, where the country's main port was heavily damaged and numerous vessels sank. Heavy loss of life was also reported in Cox's Bazar District and in the offshore islands of Sandwip and Kutubdia. Government sources report that from a pre-cyclone population of 110,000 on Kutubdia, 20,000 died and 2,000 are missing. An aerial survey by USAID staff revealed that 80%-90% of structures were destroyed and all livestock lost on Kutubdia. Chittagong port is now open to vessels with draft to 7 meters during daylight hours. The port is 80% operational, but sunken vessels that narrow the

channel need to be removed. Ferry service is now operating once weekly from Chittagong to Kutubdia, Hatiya, and Sandwip.

Power, water, and communications lines were cut to the affected areas. All power lines in the affected areas are expected to be back in operation by the end of May, and international telecommunications have been partly restored. Phone service between Dhaka and Chittagong has improved. Train and road service to Chittagong has been restored and air service has resumed. More than 190 km of coastal embankments were destroyed and 941 km were damaged. Most of the damaged tubewells have been cleaned or repaired; however, many of the ponds used for bathing and cleaning remain salinized. Almost all the industries in the general port area suffered heavy damage, but most have returned to limited production. The oil refinery in Chittagong has resumed operation. Much of the boro rice crop in the affected area was lost; however, this represents a small percentage of national production which is expected to be good this year. The net boro production loss is estimated at 173,300 MT, and the production loss of vegetables is 48,000 MT. Additional crop losses, not yet assessed, have occurred with heavy rains and flooding in Sylhet. Some 780,000 homes were destroyed, 9,300 schools were damaged or destroyed, over 8,000 small boats were lost, 40% of the forests were destroyed in the affected area, and over 10 million farm animals perished, according to BDG estimates. Surveys show that 655 health institutions were damaged or destroyed as well. Despite a shortage of building resources in some areas, considerable repair and rebuilding of homes and shops has begun. Animal feed for cattle and poultry is also in short supply. The BDG has begun the repair of the protective embankments along the coast, which is encouraging people who fled the offshore islands to return home. The loss of income-generating assets (boats, nets, tools, etc.) and of agricultural employment are obstacles, however, to the return to a prior means of livelihood. Preliminary government estimates of economic and property losses range from \$500 million to \$1.5 billion.

Initial reports by UNICEF that supplies of oral rehydration salts (ORS) were sufficient have proved inaccurate. The incidence of diarrhea and dysentery has risen since the cyclone and surveys show a severe

shortage of ORS and materials for local production. ORS is effective in the treatment of diarrheal diseases. Possibly as many as 300,000 diarrheal cases and up to 2,000 associated deaths occurred during the first three weeks after the cyclone. USAID believes that the current level of intensive medical care for diarrheal diseases will have to be continued for another month or more. The water situation has improved with the rehabilitation of tubewells and the efforts of U.S. military water purification units and teams; however, the contamination of potable water sources remains a threat. Relief workers also stress the need for the immediate disposal of exposed corpses and animal carcasses and for the monitoring of livestock health. According to recent reports, food supplies in-country are good, with delivery problems and the loss of home stocks being the main cause of shortages. Continuing rain and rough seas have hampered rescue and relief efforts, but air and sea lifts of relief supplies are now reaching all islands.

A second cyclone, moderately severe, passed northwest of Chittagong on June 2, and some areas hard hit by the April 30 cyclone were again struck by wind, rain, and a 4 to 6 ft. storm surge. Assessments are being carried out to determine if an extension of the emergency period is necessary.

Action Taken by the Government of Bangladesh (BDG)

The Bangladesh Red Crescent's (BRC) Cyclone Preparedness Program was credited with saving many lives by issuing cyclone warnings and evacuating 350,000 people. Many of the volunteers in the program lost their own homes and possessions as well as some of the equipment essential to their trade, such as megaphones, signal lights, and transistor radios. The early warning system for the country was established in the 1970s when a satellite ground station was put in place in Dhaka by the Bangladesh institution, the Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO). In 1978, OFDA provided funds to upgrade the system to Low Resolution Picture Transmission capability and, in 1980, funded a further upgrade to High Resolution Picture Transmission capability. OFDA funding for this project implemented by NASA amounted to \$749,000. USAID has continued to provide financial assistance for this activity for a total of over \$6,000,000.

Prime Minister Begum Kalida Zia flew over the devastated area on April 30 and immediately issued an appeal for international assistance. An emergency committee, headed by the Prime Minister, was appointed, and a Prime Minister's Relief Fund was established. A cell within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was set up to monitor the post cyclone situation. Relief activity by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation is carried out in two zones--Chittagong and Barisal. Local coordination cells comprising Bangladesh army units, the U.S. Task Force, district administrators, and NGOs have been operating since May 18 to improve distribution of relief supplies and services. The BDG's priorities are providing the storm victims access to clean water and food and restoring communications to urban and rural areas. The BDG has allocated a total of \$87 million for relief and rehabilitation, over 35% of which has been earmarked for housing repair and reconstruction.

Military and civilian teams, under army coordination, were deployed to deliver food, clothing, and other relief items from government stocks. Food and other essentials were airdropped or delivered by boat, but relief operations were initially hampered by a shortage of helicopters and speedboats to reach remote areas. Flooding and tornadoes in other areas of the country have added to the difficulty of the BDG's response. As of May 13, the BDG had distributed 8,775 MT of rice, 5,100 MT of wheat, 2.7 million WPTs, and 4.7 million packets of ORS to the cyclone victims. Some 1,348 medical teams also were deployed to treat the sick and injured. The municipal expanded program of immunization (EPI) has begun a measles campaign in Gazipur, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazar. The government engineering bureau has initiated a program to rehabilitate cyclone-damaged roads.

The BRC mobilized about 30,000 personnel and is operating in all affected areas, providing food, shelter materials, WPTs and ORS. The BRC will be targeting assistance to 300,000 people in 100 relief centers for 30 days. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) teams are also providing food and relief goods and have committed about \$300,000 in cash and kind. The Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB) sent a survey team and is providing food, clothing, WPTs, and other relief supplies. Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service

(RDRS), an NGO funded by international church donors, has delivered 180 tons of relief supplies that arrived on 4 chartered flights and 20 tons already in country and has given \$380,000.

Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

U.S. Ambassador William B. Milam issued a disaster declaration on April 30, releasing \$25,000 from his disaster assistance authority to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Five USAID-funded non-governmental organizations (NGOs) dispatched staff to do a rapid assessment for the USAID Mission. Ambassador Milam toured the Chittagong area on May 1.

USAID/Bangladesh had delivered 5,500 lbs. of medical supplies to the Health Ministry the day before the cyclone struck. The supplies had been provided by the Department of Defense (DOD). Additionally, 5.9 million sachets of ORS left over from the 1988 flood response had been donated to UNICEF and other organizations three weeks earlier to combat diarrheal diseases, including cholera outbreaks. A USAID-sponsored project will field surveillance teams to determine the prevalence of diarrheal disease.

Strongly supporting the BDG's priority to restore safe water supplies, USAID requested that OFDA provide an initial grant of \$100,000 to enable NGOS/private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to locally purchase water purifying agents (bleach and alum), ORS, and other relief items. The remaining Mission's stocks of 727,000 water purification tablets (WPTs) were disbursed to local governments and NGOS/PVOs on May 2. Bangladesh does not produce WPTs and normally does not produce enough ORS to meet its needs. The International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research (ICDDR) in Bangladesh is increasing its domestic production of ORS with funding from USAID to conduct 24-hour shifts.

On May 7, OFDA allocated \$4,250,000 to USAID/Bangladesh to be used for grants to NGOS/PVOS for the provision of ORS, food, water purifying agents, health education, tubewell repair, emergency shelter materials, and other relief supplies and services. From this mission allotment, grants are being provided to CARE, SCF/US, World Vision, the Asia Foundation, Pathfinder, Helen Keller International (HKI), and ICDDR, and USAID is

funding local hire support and damage and health assessments. The above services are being provided by USAID-funded NGOs to a total of some 700,000 affected people. OFDA is adding \$238,000 to the mission allotment for supplemental grants to NGOs/PVOs for recovery activities. A portion of the new allotment may be used by USAID for the purchase of ORS packets from Pakistan. The health and nutritional surveillance component of the HKI project will include frequent surveys of the nutritional status of cyclone victims, prices, and wages over the next few weeks to guide continuing interventions. Additionally, OFDA purchased 4 million WPTs from a manufacturer in Switzerland at a cost of \$512,000.

OPERATION SEA ANGEL

A contingent of soldiers from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in country when the cyclone hit was deployed to Chittagong to rehabilitate the airport. A DOD transport plane arrived in Dhaka from Okinawa on May 13 carrying 5 Army UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters and crews and military air traffic controllers, construction workers, and an environmental preventive medicine unit. This was followed by the arrival of a disaster relief force of nearly 8,000 military personnel diverted to Bangladesh while returning to the U.S. from the Persian Gulf. The 4,600 U.S. marines and 2,900 sailors who arrived May 15 aboard seven ships of a Navy amphibious group assisted with ferrying food and clothing by helicopter to the cyclone survivors in inaccessible areas and with water purification. A prepositioned military ship was equipped with water purification units. The amphibious vessels also carried 28 helicopters and 10 landing craft that were used in the relief effort.

The 5 Blackhawk helicopters were deployed to Chittagong and began food distribution on May 15. U.S. military C-130 flights are carrying personnel and supplies from Dhaka to Chittagong where a support base has been established. As of June 3, helicopters had moved a total of 1,596.5 tons of relief supplies and C-130s had moved a total of 1,623.4 tons. The tonnage carried by water was at least 1,606.8 tons. Relief items include water, food, plastic sheeting for shelter, water containers, storm lamps, stoves and fuel, and preventive medicines. Six teams with communications, medical, and engineering expertise completed assessments in the hardest-hit areas. U.S.

military engineers constructed warehouses on Sandwip and Kutubdia to store food prior to the onset of the monsoon season. Military engineers also repaired some of the roads leading to relief centers. Six water purification units and teams are operating at Sandwip, Kutubdia, and Chittagong. As of May 28, 165,000 gallons of water had been produced and distributed. The USS St. Louis arrived May 29 with 28 more water purification units and smaller landing craft. NGO medical teams are assuming the health treatment functions of the military medical teams. The preventive medicine unit, working with local medical staff, set up a field laboratory and epidemiological surveillance center on Sandwip. The activities of "Operation Sea Angel" have been fully integrated with the BDG relief operation. The amphibious forces departed the Bay of Bengal on May 29; all other elements of the Joint Task Force will have left by June 15.

On May 10, a DOD DC-5 aircraft arrived in Bangladesh from Saudi Arabia laden with food and medical supplies. The food included bread packets, flour, sugar, shortening, and a dietary supplement mixture. On the same day, a DOD C-141 transported over 20 MT of medicine, clothing, and hand tools to Bangladesh from DOD stocks in Okinawa. Transport costs for the two airlifts, which does not include the value of the commodities, was \$500,000.

The USG funds a \$130 million annual program in development assistance in Bangladesh that has significantly enhanced disaster preparedness in the areas of health and hygiene and food security. Some 67,000 MT of P.L. 480 wheat were delivered about 7 weeks ago and another \$60 million worth of wheat is due to arrive in Bangladesh within 3-4 months. By the end of May, 42,000 MT of super phosphate fertilizer worth \$9.5 million will have been shipped.

The release of up to 55,000 MT of in-country P.L. 480 wheat consigned to CARE has been authorized for emergency feeding programs as needed. The estimated cost to replace the full amount including freight is approximately \$11 million.

Mrs. Marilyn Tucker Quayle, chairman of A.I.D.'s International Disaster Advisory Committee, accompanied by OFDA Director Andrew Natsios,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for the A.I.D. Asia Bureau George Laudato, and A.I.D./Bangladesh Desk Officer David Frederick, visited Bangladesh on May 21-23 to review the relief effort. They met with Prime Minister Khalida Zia and other BDG officials and relief personnel, and with U.S. military personnel.

To assist the rehabilitation effort, the A.I.D. Asia Bureau has announced the provision of \$2 million above current FY 1991 program funding to be used for rural electrification projects.

Summary of USG Assistance

Ambassador's Authority	\$25,000
Initial grants to PVOs	\$100,000
Medical supplies and equipment (DOD) ..	\$2,000,000
Water purification tablets (USAID)	\$14,000
Mission allotment for grants	\$4,250,000
Water purification tablets (OFDA)	\$512,000
DOD airlifts of relief supplies	\$500,000
Value of wheat for emergency feeding ...	\$11,000,000
Funding for rural electrification	\$2,000,000
Additional mission allotment	\$238,000
Travel costs of Mrs. Quayle's team	\$5,220

COST OF OPERATION SEA ANGEL

NOT KNOWN TOTAL **\$20,644,220**

OR INCLUDED

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) - is feeding 20,000 cyclone victims and has a medical team in Chittagong.

American Express Foundation - approved \$100,000 in relief assistance, providing grants (\$25,000 each) to International Child Health Foundation for ICDDR, the American Red Cross, the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, and American Express employees who lost their homes.

American Red Cross - has donated \$85,000 to the relief effort and has received a pledge of \$500,000 from a major American foundation.

AmeriCares - airlifted 30.8 MT of relief supplies, with an estimated value of at least \$300,000.

AMURTEL - is sending a medical team.

CARE - has 320 staff people working on the relief

effort, distributing 10,000 survival kits, food, plastic sheeting, blankets, WPTs, and ORS to 200,000 people. CARE sent 31 medical teams to sub-offices in Chittagong, Barisal, and Comilla and is assisting the BDG in clearing relief supplies as they arrive in Dhaka. CARE plans to establish 24 service centers to provide outreach in health, agriculture, water, and supplementary nutrition to women and children. To assist the rehabilitation effort, CARE is procuring salinity-resistant rice and vegetable seeds and helping to restore fish and shrimp production. CARE has received a total of \$4,700,000 as well as in-kind contributions from several donors for its relief and rehabilitation work in Bangladesh.

Church World Service (CWS) - has sent \$5,000 and has issued an appeal.

Food for the Hungry International - provided \$10,000, personnel, and vehicles.

Lutheran World Relief - has committed \$50,000 to the Lutheran World Federation for cyclone relief.

Mennonite Central Committee - is supplying vegetable seeds.

Save the Children (SCF) - with a large staff in country, is providing food, shelter, and medical assistance. Emergency funding so far totals \$93,000.

World Concern - will be providing supplementary feeding for 1,000 families and financial assistance to 200 families to build cyclone-resistant houses.

World Relief Corporation - sent an initial \$10,000.

World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) - has committed \$2,500,000 to provide food, clothing, medical supplies, tents, WPTs, and blankets to 25,000 families in Cox's Bazar and Chittagong. WVRD also plans rehabilitation assistance.

TOTAL **\$8,353,000**

Assistance Provided by the International Community

International Organizations

European Community (EC) - pledged \$12,000,000 to be used to procure 45,000 tons of wheat, 1,500 tons of vegetable oil, tents, and blankets, and on May 14 announced a further \$72,000,000 earmark.

International Islamic Relief Organization - sent a relief team.

League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LRCS) - has issued an appeal for \$8,000,000 and is carrying out a joint relief program with the BRC. LRCS has provided \$100,000 for emergency relief.

OPEC Fund/Vienna - contributed \$100,000 through UNDRO.

UNDP - made an emergency grant of \$50,000, and is working with the U.N. task force to identify priorities for immediate and post-emergency assistance, such as improved coordination, early warning systems, land use, and coastal protection.

UNDRO - gave \$50,000, sent an assessment team, and launched an appeal for \$168 million to cover needs to be met by the U.N. for the next three months. UNDRO will head a U.N. task force to work with the BDG to formulate a report on medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction. The report will be presented at a meeting of the international community in July.

UNICEF - contributed \$1,378,500 in relief assistance and issued an appeal. In addition, UNICEF paid air freight for 150 MT of glucose and 22 MT of citrate for ORS production and is providing logistical and technical assistance to health authorities for the restoration of 65,000 tubewells. UNICEF plans to provide \$2,380,000 for the repair of 4,000 pumps and platforms.

World Council of Churches (WCC) - sent a relief team and supplies by chartered ship at a cost of \$650,000.

World Food Program (WFP) - allocated 21,000 tons

of wheat and vegetable oil, partially valued at \$1,500,000 and, with FAO, plans to do an assessment of crop damage and food needs in early June. WFP is operating a program totaling 2 million people for 3 months and plans a food-for-work program to repair embankments.

WHO - has sent an assessment team and provided cash and health kits worth \$200,000. WHO is working with the BDG Ministry of Health to coordinate international health assistance.

Governments

Australia - donated \$2,216,000.

Austria - is providing \$164,000.

Bhutan - donated \$112,000.

Burma - is sending 500 MT of rice.

Canada - is giving \$2,522,000 to the BRC, UNDRO, and Oxfam.

China, People's Rep. - is sending tents, and medical and food supplies.

Denmark - is providing \$50,000.

Egypt - sent 85 MT of food and clothing.

France - provided \$86,000, 20,000 tons of wheat and powdered milk, and the further donation of \$520,000 for the local purchase of rice and plastic sheeting. France is also assessing the electricity system in Barisal.

Germany - has provided a total of \$3,081,000 to the relief effort.

India - provided \$700,000 and the loan of 6 helicopters and announced the release of an additional \$5,000,000 for relief in kind. India also sent 10 MT of relief items, 100,000 WPTs, and 300 kg of bleaching powder and 5,000 MT of rice.

Iran - sent 90 MT of supplies.

Ireland - is donating \$198,000 through UNDRO and Irish CONCERN.

Italy - allocated \$8,000,000 for the purchase of food, medicine, and medical supplies, and is sending 4 helicopters and 40 army personnel to assist the relief effort.

Japan - has contributed \$9,600,000 to the relief effort and has sent 2 helicopters and a 50-person relief team.

Korea, Rep. - contributed \$100,000 and provided anhydrous glucose and foil needed for the manufacture of ORS in Bangladesh.

Nepal - provided \$100,000.

Netherlands - is donating \$3,200,000 through LRCS and local NGOs and is sending a team to assess damage to Karnaphuli bridge.

New Zealand - donated \$5,120,000 through EC and NGOs.

Norway - gave \$335,300 through the Red Cross and \$32,000 through CARE and is financing the import of 22,500 MT of wheat by the BDG.

Pakistan - sent 2 helicopters, and is donating \$4,515,000 to the Relief Fund and \$1,670,000 worth of food and clothing.

Philippines - is sending medicine.

Saudi Arabia - airlifted tents, blankets, and medicines and is donating \$100,000,000 to the relief effort. In addition, Saudi Arabia has made 3 C-130 planes available to assist the relief effort.

Sweden - approved a donation of \$3,461,000.

Switzerland - dispatched 5 delegates, including a communications expert, as well as 36 tons of high protein food and tarpaulins. The Swiss contribution is partially valued at \$482,759.

Thailand - contributed \$75,000 and 5,000 MT of rice.

United Kingdom - has donated a total of \$24,338,000

for emergency relief. The U.K. is also providing 2 helicopters and a naval supply ship equipped with medical facilities.

Non-Governmental Organizations

CARE/Australia - sent 90 tons of relief goods, including food, drugs to combat diarrhea and malaria, and blankets.

Caritas International - donated \$422,300.

Corps Mondial Secours - dispatched a medical team and relief items.

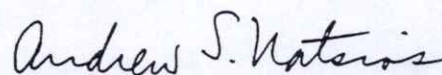
Medecins du Monde (France) - has set up a hospital in Cox's Bazar.

Oxfam/UK - distributed WPTs, food, candles, and matches from stocks already in country.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have contributed a reported total of \$4,719,719 (excludes American Red Cross).

Secours Catholique - donated relief goods worth \$265,490.

TOTAL \$271,494,068



Andrew S. Natsios

Director

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

9110730

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

JUNE 12, 1991

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 238968

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MAY 14, 1991

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. EKRAMUL AMEEN
AIRLIFT INDIANA
ONE AMERICAN SQUARE
SUITE 1310 - BOX 82068
INDIANAPOLIS IN 45282

SUBJECT: WANTS AIR TRANSPORTATION TO BANGLADESH FOR
MUCH NEEDED RELIEF SUPPLIES

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

91 MAY 20 AM 9:36

MAY 20, 1991 ^{OSD} WHITE HOUSE LIAISON

TO: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE *4*

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 238968

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MAY 14, 1991

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. EKRAMUL AMEEN
AIRLIFT INDIANA
ONE AMERICAN SQUARE
SUITE 1310 - BOX 82068
INDIANAPOLIS IN 45282

SUBJECT: WANTS AIR TRANSPORTATION TO BANGLADESH FOR
MUCH NEEDED RELIEF SUPPLIES

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

W31338

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CORRESPONDENCE ACTION REPORT This form must be completed and returned to the Correspondence Control Division (CCD), WHS, Room 3A948, not later than (YYMMDD)		1. DATE (YYMMDD) 910530
2. ACTION TAKEN (X one)		
☐	a. ACTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED (Copy attached)	
☒	b. REQUEST CANCELLATION/ EXTENSION OF SUSPENSE DATE TO _____ be cancelled. (Justify below)	
☐	c. INTERIM REPLY HAS BEEN SENT (Copy attached)	
3. JUSTIFICATION Cancel and return to White House for redirect to Dept of State (per telephone with LtCol Mike Lee (OSD ExecSec) and Charlene Cozart at the White House, Office of the Director of Agency Liaison). COMMENT: DoD can provide airlift of Humanitarian Assistance goods only after approved by the Department of State (AID).		
Dir, TP <u>A 5130</u> <u>AOW03133891</u> DUE DATE: <u>May 31, 1991</u> Military Ass't to DASD(L) <u>ROP</u>		
4. REPORTING AGENCY		
a. ACTION AGENCY OASD (P&L) L/TP	c. TELEPHONE NO. x77288	e. APPROVING MILITARY/EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT (Service Secretary/Under Secretary/ASD Level)
b. NAME OF ACTION OFFICER LtCol Vic Wald	d. DATE (YYMMDD) 910530	Signature <u>[Signature]</u> Date Signed <u>910530</u>
5. CCD CONTROL NUMBER 31338		
6. ACTION TAKEN (For Correspondence Control Division Use Only)		
a. EXTENSION/CANCELLATION		Approved ☐ Disapproved ☐
b. OTHER (Specify)		

SD Form 391, AUG 87

Previous editions are obsolete

W 31338

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DOD

238968

AIRLIFT INDIANA
COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF SERVICES
Condental Asia, Ltd.
C/O Ingraham & Associates, Inc.
One American Square Suite 1810 Box 82068
Indianapolis, Indiana 46282
Tel: (317) 266-8219 Fax: (317) 266-0323

May 14, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write to you in two capacities. First as a very proud U.S. resident born in Bangladesh and also on behalf of a private group of Indiana residents who have joined together to offer additional assistance for the people of Bangladesh.

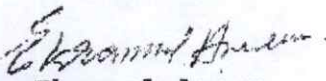
We want to thank you for the leadership you have shown in the world relief effort of Bangladesh. By deploying the military rapid-response team, you have not only demonstrated compassion but also illustrated that our country is a peace-loving people. By utilizing the military resources of our nation, directly from an historically successful campaign, this point is made dramatically clear to the entire world.

There is one specific request that we make to you which we feel will complement your efforts. My personal contacts within Bangladesh have made a request for specific items that our group, Airlift Indiana, has located. These goods include water storage equipment and purification chemicals, tin shedding to be used for shelter, medical supplies, food, and clothing. What we request of you, Mr. President, is that you authorize the U.S. Department of Defense to provide air transportation to Dhaka, Bangladesh for these much-needed relief supplies.

This assistance will complement your actions by showing the world that the United States is more than simply a military power. It is a nation of compassionate people with a representative form of government. In this country it may also demonstrate that acts of charity should come from private citizens, those you have called "points of light," and not solely from our elected representatives.

We will also be contacting our United States Senators, Lugar and Coats, as well as Congressmen Jacobs and Hamilton. Again, we applaud your actions thus far and only ask that you help us in our small effort to help others.

Sincerely,


Ekramul Ameen

cc: Vice President Quayle