

British Honduras

Hurricane Janet

(27th/28th September, 1955)

BRITISH HONDURAS
HURRICANE JANET

(27th/28th September, 1955)

PROGRESS REPORT NO. I

PART I.	THE HURRICANE
PART II.	THE DAMAGE
PART III.	RELIEF MEASURES
PART IV.	RECONSTRUCTION.

Secretariat,
Belize.

11th November, 1955.

I N D E X

PART I	THE HURRICANE	
	Warnings	Paragraph. 1
	Communications	6
	Reconnaissance	9
PART II	THE DAMAGE	
	Corozal District	17
	Orange Walk District	22
	Farmers' Calendar	27
	Casualties	28
	Damage to Crops	29
	Damage to Government Buildings & Installations	31
	Damage to Town Board Property	31
	Damage to Churches and Schools	32
	Damage to Private Property	33
PART III	RELIEF MEASURES	
	Administration	35
	Emergency Legislation	36
	Law & Order	46
	Telephones & Wireless	50
	Roads	54
	Airstrip	57
	Launches	58
	Food	59
	Administration of Food Supplies	60
	Distribution	61
	Food Kitchen	65
	Future Policy	68
	Receipts of Food	69
	Future Supplies	70
	Refugee Centre	73
	Clothing	75
	Housing	78
	Market Pier	86

Government Buildings	87
Medical	91
Health	103
Latrines	105
Insecticidal Spray	107
Typhoid Inoculation	104
Infant Welfare Clinic	108
Mobile Health Unit	109
Refuse	110
Water	111
Lighting	116
Finance	117
Government Officers	121
Labour	120
Schools	121
Churches	121
Cost of Relief	119

PART IV

RECONSTRUCTION

Agriculture	122
Housing	125

Damage to Crops (JP/3)	Appendix A
Damage to Forests	Appendix B
Damage to Government Property (JP/4)	Appendix C
Aided Self Help (Government Policy Statement) (JP/1)	Appendix D
Administration of Villages	Appendix E
Rationing Scheme (JP/6)	Appendix F
Relief Supplies (JP/2)	Appendix G
Advance Account	Appendix H

HURRICANE JANET.

PART I. THE HURRICANE.

1. The first warning of Hurricane Janet was received on the 22nd September 1955 from San Juan, Puerto Rico, when the hurricane was some 350 miles E.S.E. of Martinique. At 7.19 a.m. on the 27th September, 1955 a warning was received from the Miami Weather Bureau. Reports were thereafter received at regular intervals and were broadcast by the British Honduras Broadcasting Service.

2. At 5 p.m. on the 27th September the following message was received and broadcast: "Hurricane Janet has grown into a tremendous storm during the past 24 hours. At 2200Z (4 p.m. B.H. time) the storm was 225 miles east of Belize and was moving towards the west north west at 21 m.p.h. Highest winds were estimated at 125 to 135 m.p.h. This movement will bring the centre on the coast of the mainland in the Chetumal Bay area during the latter half of tonight." (Estimated and Broadcast by B.H.B.S. at about 2 a.m. on 28th September). "Precautions should be taken immediately in British Honduras particularly in the north portion against dangerous gales and hurricane winds, abnormally high tides and seas and heavy rains" Warnings were thereafter broadcast at half-hourly intervals.

3. A later report stated: "This movement will bring hurricane winds to the coast in extreme northern British Honduras in the next few hours."

4. By 10 p.m. winds of hurricane force were blowing in Corozal District and continued until about 1.30 a.m. on the 28th September when there was a dead calm until about 2 a.m. Hurricane winds then blew again until about 4.30 a.m. when they gradually subsided.

5. The centre of the hurricane had passed directly over Corozal Town. There were no instruments in Corozal District for measuring wind speeds, but it has been stated by an official of the Chetumal airport that the anemometer at Chetumal broke after recording a wind speed of 150 knots (i.e. 175 m.p.h.). This was the fiercest hurricane in the history of the country and was accompanied by torrential downpours and flooding in large parts of the Northern Districts. There was little flooding from the sea except in Sarteneja where the water is reported to have risen by eight feet.

Communications.

6. There is a single telephone line between Belize, Orange Walk and Corozal and a C/W morse transmitter, worked by the telephone operator and powered by a small generator. Various amateur radio stations operate.

7. Telephone communications with Corozal were broken (presumably by the blowing down of the telephone poles) at about 10.30 p.m. on the 27th September.

8. At about 9.30 a.m. on the 28th September a private station in Belize (Mr. E. Maestre) received a report that 90% of Corozal Town had been destroyed and that help was needed. This report had been sent by an amateur station in Corozal (Father Philip Pick S.J.) and had been relayed by an amateur station in Nebraska.

/Reconnaissance.

Reconnaissance.

9. Before receiving this report, but in expectation that serious damage might have been caused, the Acting Governor sent the Development Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police by jeep to investigate the matter and report. After receiving the report at 9.30 a.m., the Acting Governor also flew over the area in a British Colonial Airlines plane.

10. Mr. W. Ford Young of the B.H. Gulf Oil Company and Mr. I.G. Fadden of the Belize Estate & Produce Company Ltd. also flew over the area that morning and took a most useful set of air photographs.

11. On his return to Stanley Field the Acting Governor used the V.H.F. radio set which had been linked up to the Fort George Hotel and gave the Comptroller of Customs his orders for the cayes and coastal villages. He also ordered one platoon of D.C.L.I. and one platoon B.H.V.G. to proceed immediately to Orange Walk and prepare to evacuate refugees from Corozal there, if the medical and health situation so demanded. As soon as he returned to Belize from the Airport the Acting Governor confirmed the provisional directions he had given earlier in the morning to the Medical Department about the despatch of medical staff and supplies to Corozal.

12. The Development Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police left Belize at 9.30 a.m. (not having by that time heard any report of the disaster) and arrived in Corozal at 5 p.m. (96 miles; normal time for journey about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours) having been delayed by numerous fallen trees, telegraph poles and telephone wire, especially for the last six miles. Public Works Department road gangs were already clearing the road, but Corozal would not have been reached before night if it had not been for Mr. E. Maestre who cleared trees and telegraph poles with a gang of twenty-men and a power wagon. As it was, the last mile was undertaken on foot over a fallen grove of coconut trees, in the middle of which the party met a group of men from Corozal who, under the District Member (the Hon. Mr. L. Chin) were cutting their way out towards Belize. The last mile was cleared by about 6.30 p.m.

13. The reconnaissance party was closely followed by a van of Red Cross supplies (Major J. Shute and Mr. S.D. Thompson) and by the Member for Natural Resources (Hon. L.I.A. Richardson), the Member for Public Utilities (Hon. Mr. H. Jex) and the Member for Social Services (Hon. Mr. P. S. Goldson). The Members remained in Corozal for several days to help the District Commissioner with immediate emergency measures.

14. At about 6.30 p.m. the Development Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police reported to the Acting Colonial Secretary by Father Pick's transmitting set that Corozal Town had been about 90% destroyed, that all crops (citrus, sugar cane, corn, bananas etc.) were flat on the ground, that food and medical help were badly needed (the hospital and the Medical Officer's quarters having been destroyed). This report was broadcast over B.H.B.S. at 7 p.m. and was delivered to the Acting Colonial Secretary. They then returned to Belize and submitted a written report to the Acting Governor, with recommendations for immediate action, at 5 a.m. on the 29th September.

15. The Acting Governor broadcast a brief report over B.H.B.S. at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 28th September, and at the end of his talk launched the local Appeal.

PART II THE DAMAGE

16. This hurricane destroyed a large proportion of the houses and crops in Corozal and Orange Walk Districts (Population about 15,500; area about 2,500 square miles) and also caused serious damage in parts of Belize District and on the Cayes. The damage was particularly severe in Corozal District and less in Orange Walk. The total number of persons in distress is about 20,000. In order that an appreciation may be obtained of the effect of the hurricane on the lives of the people, some economic data is given below.

Corozal District.

17. This district covers an area of 718 sq. miles and has a population of about 8,000 of whom about 2,500 live in Corozal town and the remainder in villages and scattered farms.

18. This is predominantly an agricultural district with sugar cane the main crop and corn, beans, coconuts, citrus, bananas, pineapple, fruits and vegetables being grown to a lesser extent. Livestock and poultry are also raised in moderate quantities. The majority of the rural population subsist on corn, beans, pigs and poultry grown by themselves, with their sugar cane, citrus, bananas and the bulk of their vegetables being used as cash crops.

19. The District is administered by a District Commissioner stationed in Corozal Town, which is the district capital. This town had an 18 bed hospital, court and public offices, police station and town hall, custom house, sheds and pier, and also three churches. It also had a market, slaughter house, fire trailer and electric lighting (220 D.C.).

20. Besides agriculture, small scale logging and chicle bleeding were carried out in the eastern sector of the district. There were also a sugar factory, a tannic acid factory and six rum distilleries operating in the district.

21. At the end of September the following crops had not yet been harvested: sugar cane, corn, citrus. Beans had not yet been planted. The chicle bleeding season was beginning.

Orange Walk District.

22. This district has an area of 1,829 sq. miles and a population of 7,367 of whom 2,000 live in Orange Walk Town. There are also sixteen villages in the district and numerous farms and lumber camps.

23. The two main industries are forestry (lumber and chicle) and agriculture (corn, cattle, hogs, rice and beans). The majority of the people work at either chicle extraction or lumbering during the season, and grow corn and beans the rest of the year. The population subsist mainly on corn, beans, hogs and poultry, and sell the surplus produce.

24. The district is administered from Orange Walk Town by a District Commissioner. The Town has a nominated Town Board, an 11 bed hospital, administration building, police station, cinema, government quarters, market, slaughter house, as well as two churches (Anglican and Roman Catholic). The Town has electric power and lighting (110 A.C.).

25. There are two sawmills in the District, but the majority of mahogany and cedar is moved in logs to Belize by river and sea. There are also two rum distilleries near Orange Walk Town.

26. The crops about to be harvested at the end of September were corn and rice. The mahogany logging season had just ended and the chicle season was starting. Beans would be planted in October/November. This District produces more corn than any other District and is second in cattle and pig raising.

Farmer's Calendar (Assuming rains at normal times).

27. October/November	Bean planting; fruit tree nurseries by Agricultural Department.
January	Bean harvest.
January/May	Cane harvest (the Corozal Sugar Factory hopes to be operating again by early February).
February/April	Milpa clearing.
April/May	Pause between milpa clearing and burning (in the dry) and planting (just before the wet); corn and rice planting.
May/July	Pineapple harvest.
May/June	Cane fertilising (not normally undertaken but recommended in the Agricultural Reconstruction Plan).
June on	Fruit tree planting; weeding and cleaning milpas.
August/December	Chicle Tapping.
September/October	Rice harvest.
September/November	Corn harvest.
November/January	Vegetable harvest.

(NOTE: Not all farmers grow all these crops).

Casualties.

28. In spite of the enormous damage done by this hurricane casualties were proportionately very small. There were only 16 fatal casualties.

Damage to Crops.

29. Damage to agriculture is estimated at about B.H. \$2,631,000. Particulars are contained in a paper (JP/3) published on the 24th October and reproduced as Appendix 'A'.

/Damage to Forests

Damage to Forests.

30. A note on damage to forests is contained in Appendix 'B'. In brief, all small mahogany trees and about 1000 mature mahogany trees (20% of total) in the Freshwater Creek Forest Reserve have been blown down or damaged. Some of the mature trees may be salvaged, but the effect of the destruction of the young trees will be felt in future years. Some 3,000 Sapodilla trees (10% of total) in the Reserve have been destroyed and the remainder may produce little chicle for two or three years. The cost of the damage has not yet been estimated.

Damage to Government Property.

31. A note on damage to Government and Town Board Property is contained in Appendix 'C', which was published as JP/4 on the 28th October. Damage is estimated at \$225,000.

Damage to Churches & Schools.

32. Seven schools were destroyed and seven damaged. Some churches were destroyed or damaged. The cost has not yet been estimated. Particulars are contained in Appendix 'C'.

Damage to Private Property.

33. The paper on Damage to Crops (Appendix A) includes a sum of \$197,000 for damage to the Corozal Sugar Factory and loss of sugar, \$10,000 for damage to distilleries, and \$200,000 for farmers' houses.

No estimate of damage to private property in Corozal Town has yet been made, but there were some 400 houses which, at an average cost of \$2,000, would total \$800,000.

Summary of Damage.

34. A summary of damage is therefore as follows:

(a) Damage to Crops	\$2,631,000
(b) Damage to forests	Unknown
(c) Damage to Government Property	225,000
(d) Damage to Churches and Schools	Unknown
(e) Damage to Private property	800,000

PART III. RELIEF MEASURES.

Administration.

35. The Acting Governor assumed personal control of relief and reconstruction measures and on the 30th September, 1955 appointed the Development Commissioner to co-ordinate the plans.

36. On the 3rd October 1955, the Acting Governor declared by Proclamation (S.I. No. 30/55) under the British Honduras Constitution Ordinance (No. 13/54) that a public emergency existed in the Corozal, Orange Walk and Belize Administrative Districts. It has not so far been necessary to make any order

/under this

under this Proclamation, but two Orders (S.I. Nos. 32 and 33/55) were made by the Governor in Council under the Clubs (Registration) Ordinance, 1952 (No. 22) and the Liquor Licensing Ordinance (Cap. 126) restricting the hours of sale of liquor.

37. Government announced on the 20th October that recovery could only be achieved by a joint effort by the Government and the people on a principle of aided self-help. A copy of the policy statement (JP/1) is attached as Appendix 'D'.

38. The District Commissioners remained in full charge of their Districts but routed all communications through the Development Commissioner. As far as possible the normal machinery of Government was used for all relief and reconstruction work.

39. The Acting Governor visited the Northern Districts every Monday, holding a conference of officers at Louisville and then going on to Corozal Town; he held a confirmatory meeting with the relevant Heads of Departments every Tuesday, obtained policy decisions from the Executive Council on Wednesdays and then issued weekly operation orders.

Local Hurricane Janet Appeal Fund.

40. In his broadcast on the evening of the 28th September the Acting Governor opened a campaign for relief funds. By the 31st October, B.H. \$23,846 had been subscribed.

United Kingdom Hurricane Appeal.

41. A Fund for relief of all affected Caribbean territories was also opened in the United Kingdom. By the 18th October some £40,000 had been subscribed.

Assistance from Overseas.

42. The Secretary of State announced on the 29th October that Her Majesty's Government had made an immediate grant of B.H. \$40,000 towards the cost of relief measures. The grant was to be taken into consideration in considering the country's need for assistance in full reconstruction when the cost of this could be assured.

43. The Government of Jamaica also made a grant of B.H. \$40,000 against which would be charged the cost of goods sent to British Honduras. Various supplies of clothing, public works materials etc. (see Appendix G) were immediately shipped by the Jamaica Government and the Jamaican Red Cross. This invaluable and speedy aid was of very great help in meeting the needs of distressed persons.

44. An American Navy Flying Boxcar arrived on the 30th October with supplies of Army 'C' Rations which were subsequently dropped from the air in inaccessible villages in British Honduras and Mexico.

45. The U.S.S. Antares arrived on the 2nd October, 1955 with various supplies (see particulars in Appendix G) which were of great assistance. The local Pilots Association waived the pilotage fee for this vessel.

/Law and Order.

Law and Order.

46. A Police Sergeant and ten men were stationed in Corozal Town; they were replaced and received kit replacements on the 29th September. The Police Station was damaged but received first aid repairs within a few days. The Assistant Superintendent of Police (Mr. E.H. LaCroix) was sent to Corozal to administer the Police and assist the District Commissioner.

47. Two platoons of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry were sent, on the instructions of the Acting Governor, together with the Army Medical Officer to Orange Walk Town on the 28th September and thence to Corozal Town on the 29th September and assumed responsibility for security and the prevention of looting in Corozal Town and at the Corozal Sugar Factory (where there were stocks of sugar and rum). They handed over to the British Honduras Volunteer Guard on 5th October and returned to Airport Camp.

48. A detachment of the British Honduras Volunteer Guard was sent to Orange Walk on the 28th September and thence to Corozal on the 29th September to help the Public Works Department and the Health Department to build latrines, construct temporary shelters and undertake rescue operations in buildings where there might be casualties. They took over security duties from the D.C.L.I. on the 5th October.

49. Law and order were maintained throughout with full co-operation from the population.

Telephones and Wireless.

50. Although hundreds of telephone posts had been blown down and the wire was broken in numerous places, the Telephone Engineer rigged up a temporary line and re-established communications with Corozal on the 2nd October. Official calls only were permitted until the 1st November when limited private calls were permitted. The line to Chetumal is expected to be reopened on the 1st November.

51. Daily transmissions were also arranged from the 30th September by wireless, using Father Pick's set.

52. An offer of a visit by a "Pye" engineer with V.H.F. equipment on loan was gratefully accepted. After several days of experimenting, however, it was decided (as the cost of even temporary installation was considerable and as the emergency telephone line was working satisfactorily) not to install the V.H.F. equipment but to await the visit and recommendations of the G.P.O. expert who had been requested to review all telephone requirements including the possible use of V.H.F.

53. Community listening sets were provided for Corozal Town and Sarteneja. An enquiry is being conducted into requirements in other villages.

Roads.

54. The P.W.D. and Maestres power wagon cleared the road sufficiently to enable trucks to reach Corozal by about 6.30 p.m. on the 28th September. Forestry Department gangs then pulled aside additional trees and cleared blocks round which deviations had had to be made. The P.W.D. repaired portions of the road (especially the seawall at Mile 95 and Pull

Trousers Creek at Mile 71) where flooding had done extensive damage. The road to Santa Elena (Mexican Frontier) was opened by the 9th October but the ferry had capsized and sunk. It was righted on the 28th October and will probably be reinstalled in the first week of November. Feeder roads to villages were opened, mainly by the Agricultural Department, within a few days, but subsequently flooding due to heavy rains resulted in difficulty in supplying some villages.

55. The streets in Corozal town, which were covered with debris were cleared by the P.W.D. with the help of a D7 caterpillar.

56. Because of the congestion on the roads during the first two days after the hurricane, the northern road was closed to private traffic north of the Tower Hill Ferry, except under permit, until the 19th October.

Airstrip.

57. Because of the time taken to travel to and from Corozal and the need for close liaison with Belize in relief and rehabilitation measures, it was immediately decided to start building the airstrip near Corozal Town. The need for this airstrip had already been accepted before the hurricane and a site had been chosen, but the hurricane accentuated the need.

Launches.

58. Customs Department launches were used for conveying supplies to the cayes and to the coastal villages of Corozal District, for transporting casualties and for inspecting damage to lighthouses.

Food.

59. Sufficient quantities of basic foodstuffs for immediate needs were in British Honduras immediately after the hurricane. The main difficulties foreseen were:-

- (a) distribution;
- (b) longer term supplies (nearly all food crops having been destroyed in the two districts);
- (c) cost of free supplies.

Administration of Food Supplies.

60. The Marketing Officer was placed in charge of the procurement locally and the reception from overseas of all foodstuffs and of its distribution, according to the instructions of the Development Commissioner, to food depots at Corozal Town, Orange Walk Town and Louisville.

Distribution.

61. Local distribution was undertaken by truck, land rover, air drop, launch and dorey to villages as follows:-

- (i) Corozal Town Food Depot:

In charge of District Commissioner; responsible for supplying Corozal Town and certain villages in Corozal

/District;

District; also for coastal villages (from 3rd October) as far as Sarteneja which will also supply Shipstern.

(ii) Louisville Food Depot:

In charge at present of Agricultural Chemist (Mr. D.H. Romney). Responsible for certain villages in Corozal District, to avoid congestion in Corozal Town.

(iii) Orange Walk Town:

In charge of District Commissioner; responsible for Orange Walk District and Town and for Progresso.

(iv) Belize (Marketing Board):

In charge of Marketing Officer; main depot for supply to sub-depots. Also responsible for supply by Customs Department launches to Ambergris Caye (San Pedro & Bacalar Chico) and (until 3rd October) to coastal villages including Sarteneja. Some supplies were also sent to the Mexican village of Xcalak which the Chetumal Government had not yet been able to supply.

(v) Airdrops:

From the 1st to 4th October a United States "Flying Box Car" dropped supplies on the more inaccessible villages, including Mexican villages across the River Hondo.

British Colonial Airlines also dropped supplies of food and medicine on a number of villages in British Honduras and Mexico and at the request of the Mexican Government took supplies to Chetumal.

62. A List of villages supplied by the Corozal and Louisville and Orange Walk Depots is attached (Appendix 'E').

63. The immediate problem was to avoid distress by hunger. Food was therefore despatched immediately by truck, launch and plane to food centres without any reliable information being available regarding requirements or storage space. Once telephone communications had been established, supplies were despatched only on request by officers in charge of food depots (District Commissioners or by the officer in charge Louisville).

64. Main centres were being supplied within 36 hours of the hurricane, but it was in some cases three or four days before adequate supplies reached the more inaccessible villages by road. The British Colonial Airlines did valuable work in dropping supplies by air.

Food Kitchen.

65. A food kitchen was established on the Plaza in Corozal Town on 28th September and all food supplies in the town were issued through it. It was later moved to the Coronation Park, partly because communal houses were being built on the Plaza and partly because the Coronation Park had a concrete surface which was easier to clean.

66. The kitchen was under the administration of the District Commissioner, with the advice of the Medical Department Nutrition Officer.

Free Issues.

67. Free food was supplied to all in Corozal and Orange Walk Districts (and also to certain persons in Belize District), including Government Officers, until the 31st October. It has been decided that Government staff posted to the Corozal District for post-hurricane and reconstruction work will cease to be entitled to free food as from the 1st November.

68. A rationing scheme will be instituted early in November. A copy of the proposed plan is attached (Appendix 'E').

Receipts of Food.

69. Gifts of food have been received from numerous organizations and individuals, as listed in Appendix 'B'.

Future Supplies.

70. It is expected that relief food supplies will be required for some months to come, since all local food crops in the two districts have been destroyed and some damage has also been caused in Belize District and Cayo District.

71. It will be some years before tree crops, (which provide a cash income) will be re-established and it will be about a year before another supply of corn can be grown.

72. Requests for relief foodstuffs under Public Law 480 are therefore being made to the United States Government.

Refugee Centre.

73. The Militia Hall in Belize was opened on the 30th September as a refugee centre for distressed persons from the Northern Districts and the Northern Cayes. It was administered by Lieut. Colonel H.P. Charnock Wilson on behalf of the Red Cross, assisted by Members of the Red Cross and many voluntary workers. A clinic was also opened and operated by the Red Cross.

74. By the 25th October, 644 persons (217 men, 117 women, 243 children, 67 status not recorded) had passed through the centre, most of whom subsequently returned home or had found accommodation with friends or relations in Belize. On the 15th October the administration of the centre was handed over to the Social Development Officer, the number on the roll at that time being 87 (48 adults and 39 children). Since then 10 adults and 2 children have returned home, but more have been added to the roll which stood on 25th October at 87 (31 men, 15 women and 41 children) being fed. Only three persons are residing at the Centre. Many of the refugees were from Sarteneja, San Pedro or Caye Caulker and Xcalak in Mexico, all of which had been badly hit. The equipment (linen etc.) purchased for the Refugee Centre was taken over by the Medical Department.

Clothing.

75. A certain amount of clothing was blown away by the wind or damaged by falling houses. Most houses and bush huts

had at least one mosquito net for the family. Although these losses may not have been very great, the need for additional clothing, blankets and mosquito nets was very real because of the lack of shelter. Many people had no shelter at all and temporarily repaired houses were generally leaky and draughty and no longer mosquito proof. A careful assessment of personal requirements was made by the Red Cross.

76. All clothing and blankets received as gifts or purchased, locally or from overseas, was handed over to the Red Cross for storage and distribution to those in distress at the Refugee Centre or in the Districts. A list of clothing received is at appendix 'G'. In order to avoid duplication of issue and to ensure distribution only to distressed persons, it became necessary to rule, after the first batches of refugees had been clothed, that distributions of clothing and blankets would take place only in the districts and not at the Refugee Centre.

77. Government also decided to issue limited quantities of mosquito nets free, and also moccasins boots at cost price to milperos.

Housing.

78. About 90% of the houses in Corozal District including Corozal Town had been blown down by the hurricane. In Orange Walk few buildings had been destroyed (see Appendix 'C'), but the majority of the thatch houses in the villages had been blown down.

79. Village houses, which are mostly composed of palmetto and bay leaves, plastered in some cases with marl, presented a lesser problem than the wooden houses in the town. In most cases the houses could be re-erected with the same materials. The Agricultural Department sent a gang with tractors from village to village helping to re-erect houses. Quantities of tying wire and nails were supplied free of cost by Government.

80. Thatch presented a difficulty because the bay leaves, from which the roofs are made, were blown down for miles around. The Forestry Department, with a gang of some 60 men, established a camp at Rancho Creek (renamed Scratchville because of the mosquitoes) and collected bay leaves which were transported to the villages to help villagers to repair damaged roofs. One bush house requires about 3,500 bay leaves for a roof; a truck can carry about 1,000 leaves; the Forestry team produced about 10,000 - 15,000 leaves a day. The quantity is expected to be sufficient for repairing and patching but cannot of course supply new roofs for all houses. Old roofs which can be re-erected intact will probably be water-tight. Old thatch salvaged from badly damaged roofs can be used to make a new roof but does not bed down well, so that some bush houses may leak for some months to come until adequate supplies of leaves grow again in the districts.

81. This service will probably be discontinued by the middle of November, by which time immediately accessible supplies of bay leaves will have been exhausted.

82. In Corozal Town, shelters 264' x 18' are being constructed on the plaza. Each will be divided into 22 bays, one for each family, so that each shelter will house about 100 persons. Separate kitchens are being built. One shelter was constructed

on the spot, mainly from salvaged materials. The others are being constructed in sections in Belize and transported to Corozal. Tents were also used as public shelters. Certain buildings were also repaired as public shelters.

83. Dumps of salvaged material from Government Buildings were established from which private persons could obtain supplies for the building of temporary shelters. The P.W.D. moved rubble from private lots to a dump south of the town, where it was burned.

84. Roofing material was supplied free of cost to Government schools to enable temporary repairs to be effected so that schools might re-open.

85. A P.W.D. team equipped with jacks helped people to jack up houses that could be repaired. A drain was cut from the Plaza to the sea.

Market Pier.

86. A new pier was constructed by the Public Works Department.

Government Buildings.

87. The Public Works Department undertook emergency repairs to Government and Town Board buildings.

88. Permanent repairs are being made to the Customs Bonded Warehouse.

89. Tents (60 lbs.) received from Jamaica were used in some cases for the temporary housing of Government Officers.

90. A 12 - bay shelter for Government Officers will be erected on the Rest House site.

Medical.

91. The hospital, nurses quarters and doctor's house in Corozal Town, together with all medical supplies and equipment, had been destroyed.

92. The first relief supply of drugs and dressings arrived about 6 p.m. on the 28th September in a van driven by Major J. Shute and Mr. S.D. Thompson.

93. The main medical relief party under the Director of Medical Services arrived about 9:30 p.m. and assumed charge of the dressing station which had been opened in the Catholic Presbytery by Dr. Walters (Medical Officer, Corozal) assisted by Dr. Perez. Valuable nursing and first-aid assistance had also been rendered by the Red Cross detachment under Miss S. Stromwell. It was decided to begin evacuation of casualties on the 29th September, as no surgical treatment could be undertaken in the existing conditions at Corozal.

94. Evacuation of seriously injured casualties (who numbered 17) to Orange Walk began on the 29th September and continued until the 1st October. This evacuation could have been completed earlier. The services of a Nazarene Mission doctor (Dr. Q.F. Howard) were available at Orange Walk, but the casualties after being staged at Orange Walk were subsequently all evacuated to Belize. During this evacuation no deaths occurred.

95. Commander Sweeney of the U.S. Naval Medical Service visited the hospital at Orange Walk on 1st October.

96. Meantime in Corozal the site of medical activity was changed from the Presbytery to the Methodist School (which was very kindly lent for this purpose by the Methodist authorities) on 30th September, and has remained there. Plans have now been completed for the construction of a temporary hospital near the old hospital site.

97. During this period, i.e. the first ten days after the hurricane, invaluable service was rendered in dealing with a host of minor injuries and complaints by Lt. J. Frame, R.A.M.C., M.O. det.1/D.C.L.I. The services of voluntary nursing staff in addition to Red Cross personnel were also made available during this period, and were most valuable.

98. A consignment of medical supplies from the Jamaica Red Cross arrived by T.A.C.A. plane on the 31st October.

99. The U.S.S. "Antares" arrived on the 2nd October with food and medical supplies.

100. On the 11th October 39,000 doses of T.A.B. arrived from the United States Government.

101. The Jamaica Government offered to re-equip the new hospital, and some of this equipment has already arrived.

102. A list of medical supplies received is contained in Appendix 'G'.

Health.

103. Three immediate considerations arose: (i) the prevention of epidemic typhoid fever by inoculation of the population, (ii) the curtailment of epidemic fly-borne disease by the construction of public latrines over the sea and (iii) the protection of existing water supplies.

104. Inoculation against Typhoid Fever was begun in Sarteneja on the 29th September and in Corozal on the 1st October. Advantage was taken of the crowds accumulated for free issues of food and clothing to inoculate them. In this way some 1,500 persons received their first inoculation on the 1st October. By the 19th October, about 80% of the population had been inoculated.

105. As a general principle it was felt that the obvious line was to put public latrines over the sea. Three of these have now been constructed.

106. The vats generally in Corozal withstood the hurricane so well that the water supply for the town was practically intact. Vats were replenished by P.W.D. water tanks and then chlorinated by the Medical Department.

107. An insecticidal spray unit was landed from the U.S.S. "Antares" on the 3rd October and under the supervision of the Health Department sprayed the towns of Corozal and Orange Walk and all accessible villages in the two districts.

108. The Infant Welfare Clinic was re-opened in Corozal on 13th October, 1955.

Mobile Health Centre.

109. The mobile health unit toured all villages in the Northern districts, taking appropriate health measures with particular regard to inoculation against typhoid.

Refuse.

110. Refuse was collected by the Corozal Town Board and moved to a dump south of the town where it was burned. Empty colas drums were supplied for household refuse in Corozal Town.

Water.

111. There is no piped water in Corozal Town, water being collected in vats from houses and public buildings, or from a few wells. Some vats were overturned and damaged by the hurricane but many remained, and the wells had not been fouled. The obtaining of water, although awkward for residents, was not therefore immediately a dangerous problem. Three additional storage vats (total capacity 2,000 gallons) were received on loan from British Honduras Distributors Ltd. The P.W.D. water truck filled selected vats daily from wells outside the town.

112. Future water supplies presented a serious problem because of the absence of roofs, from which the water was caught. It was therefore decided to order immediately from Jamaica sufficient piping to lay a line from a good well in Santa Rita (about 1 mile away) to Corozal Town. Some of this equipment arrived on the 24th October. Before the hurricane this well had been examined by the Government Geologist and Medical Officer of Health and found to be wholesome and adequate.

113. The M.O.H. was responsible for the chlorination of water supplies to ensure its potability.

114. A drain is being constructed from the Plaza, which was becoming water-logged, to the sea.

115. As a result of these measures, no epidemic or serious outbreak of infectious disease has so far occurred, though initially a rather higher than usual incidence of diarrhoea took place, particularly among the very young and the elderly. This was almost certainly fly-borne, and is now under control.

Lighting.

116. Electric light was restored within one day in Orange Walk and very shortly thereafter (on a limited basis) in Corozal Town.

Finance.

117. All expenditure on relief and rehabilitation measures was charged to a special Hurricane Janet Advance Account, and (from 7th October, C.S.O. Circular No. 47/55) was classified under the items specified in Appendix 'H', which shows that up to the 26th October, 1955 (22nd October for districts) expenditure on relief measures totalled \$75,658. Vouchers were certified as correct by an appropriate officer of the department concerned and were authorized by the District Commissioner (Corozal or Orange Walk) or the Development Commissioner.

118. Funds immediately available for relief were an interim grant of B.H. \$40,000 from Her Majesty's Government and a grant of B.H. \$40,000 (to be expended in relief supplies) from the Government of Jamaica. Total expenditure (or commitments) soon exceeded these generous grants, but relief expenditure had to be continued pending information on what additional assistance would be received from the United Kingdom.

Labour.

120. All labour engaged was paid at the usual rates obtaining before the hurricane. They also received (until the 31st October in the first instance) free food.

Summary of Relief Measures.

121. Because of the active co-operation between Government Officers and all members of the public and the willing help given by private organizations, religious denominations and public spirited individuals, all basic relief measures were very quickly put into effect and all distressed persons received food, water, medical assistance, clothing (within the limits of available supplies), and some measure of shelter. Communications by road and telephone were re-opened and the administrative machine was restored. So many organizations, firms and individuals gave unstinted service that it is not possible to include them all by name in this report.

PART IV. RECONSTRUCTION.

Agriculture.

122. The people of Corozal and Orange Walk Districts obtained their living from agriculture. All reconstruction measures must therefore be based on an Agricultural Reconstruction Plan. The Government of Jamaica, at the invitation of this Government, sent Mr. H.C. Miller, Chairman of the Yallaha Valley Land Authority, Jamaica, to British Honduras for a fortnight (17th to 31st October) to help the Agricultural Department to prepare a Reconstruction Plan. This Plan (JP/7) has already been prepared and is being considered by Government.

123. In the meantime, assistance is being given to farmers in the following ways (in addition to supplies of food, clothing and materials for reconstructing houses):-

- (a) Provision on free bean seed and vegetable seeds to farmers in affected areas;
- (b) The establishment of fruit tree nurseries in eight villages (Patchakan, Hillview, Louisville, San Pablo, San Jose, Orange Walk, San Estevan Yo Creek);
- (c) The clearing of a site near each village for a communal bean field, in addition to individuals own bean milpas.

124. The Agricultural Credits Fund Committee announced on

/the

the 2nd October, 1955 that repayments of capital or payment of interest will not be required from borrowers in Corozal or Orange Walk Districts during the next twelve months. Reviews of damage to borrowers' holdings will be undertaken in due course by the Agriculture Department and decision will be communicated to the borrowers with regard to each individual loan.

Housing.

125. The Housing and Planning Department are undertaking a survey of Corozal Town to determine what improvements in planning especially as regards drainage, can be undertaken before permanent rebuilding begins.

126. It is probable that the rebuilding of private dwellings in Corozal Town will be undertaken, when the new town plan is complete, on an aided self-help basis. The Director of Housing and Planning will prepare recommendations for Government.

127. Reconstruction measures will be considered more fully in future Progress Reports.

Secretariat,
11th November, 1955.

HURRICANE JANET
DAMAGE TO CROPS.

The first assessment of the Director of Agriculture (completed by the 3rd October, 1955) gave the following percentage of damage:-

Corozal & Orange Walk Districts.

- (i) Coconuts, citrus and other fruit trees:
Nearly all destroyed in both districts.
- (ii) Maize.
Nearly all destroyed apart from a little green corn (The maize would have been ready for reaping in about two weeks).
- (iii) Sugar Cane.
Nearly all beaten flat and was damaged by wind and water. The crop will probably recover with perhaps a 20% decrease in yield for the 1956 crop.
- (iv) Pineapples.
Damaged but may recover.
- (v) Livestock.
Little loss but there will be a complete shortage of feed very soon.

Belize District.

From Belize northward there has probably been:-

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (i) | <u>Corn</u> | : | 75% damage |
| (ii) | <u>Tree crops</u> | : | 30% badly damaged |
| (iii) | <u>Coconuts</u> | : | 75% damaged on Ambergris Caye. |

In Sibun area:-

- (i) Corn: Average 20% loss;
50% in isolated areas.
- (ii) Trees & citrus: No damage.

Cayo District. (Report on 5th October)

- (i) Corn.
About 40% not seriously damaged;
About 40% damaged but usable;
About 20% destroyed.

/(ii) Plantains

(ii) Plantains & bananas:

About 20% lost.

(iii) No other crop damage. No immediate hardship or food shortages.

2. Any assessment of cost must be extremely wide, because values and incomes are affected in so many ways. Although the full force of the hurricane only affected the area north of Orange Walk Town, and then in varying degrees, corn crops in particular have been blown down over a much wider area. Moreover as a result of the drought, crops were poor and late over the whole territory.

3. The following assessment by the Director of Agriculture of the cost of the damage attempts to take into account as many factors as possible, but all figures are subject to variation in the light of more accurate information later.

(i) Sugar Cane:

(a)	The 1956 acreage is estimated at 5,250 acres. Assuming 17 tons per acre as an average normal yield and a 20% reduction due to the hurricane, the potential loss is 2,230 tons of sugar or \$142,800 as cane to farmers	\$142,800
(b)	Distilleries are estimated to have suffered damage totalling some ..	\$ 10,000
(c)	Corozal Sugar Factory buildings destroyed; damage to machinery not known; rough estimate not yet confirmed by company .. (Factory was insured)	\$125,000
(d)	Loss of sugar & miscellaneous losses etc.	\$ 72,000
	Total Sugar Industry	<u>\$350,000</u>

Increased harvest costs, delays in development, loss of earning power, etc. have not been taken into account.

(ii) Coconuts:

Probably some 4,000 acres of coconuts have been destroyed or damaged throughout the affected areas. They were in varying stages of development and production. If production averages 30 nuts per tree and there are 50 trees per acre, and nuts are worth \$30 per 1,000 average, the potential yield loss is about \$180,000 per annum until the plantations are producing again in 7 years. Such a calculation does not take into account capital losses of rehabilitation work done since the 1943 hurricane, nor many other factors, such as losses to Government on export revenue. Total loss \$180,000.

For seven years \$1,260,000

/(iii) Other

(iii) Other tree crops:

There are probably some 1,000 farmers who have lost their fruit trees or had them seriously damaged. These trees include citrus, avocado pears, genip etc. (say 5 trees each giving an annual income of \$5 per tree). Their annual loss of income will be \$25,000 for at least five years therefore.
Total loss \$125,000

(iv) Annual Crops:

Some 2,000 farmers have lost nearly all their corn and other annual crops which taken at 5 acres each and yields of 800 lb. represents . \$145,000

(v) Livestock Losses:

These have probably been comparatively light, but with expected food shortages will increase, or their potential income will decrease over the next year by some \$10,000.

(Eggs, hens, pigs, cattle) .. \$ 10,000

(vi) Pineapples:

Damage assessment is as yet difficult, and in any event it has been a very bad year. Overall investment in this crop probably totals some \$30,000 (loans, labour etc.). .. \$ 30,000

(vii) Broom Corn:

Damage to crops and equipment is probably some \$500 - \$1,000 \$,1,000

(viii) Miscellaneous Crops:

Damage roughly estimated at .. \$ 10,000

(ix) Small Farmers Houses:

Equipment etc. .. \$200,000

(x) Estates .. \$500,000

Total Crop Losses \$2,631,000

4. An assessment of rent loss, loss to businesses and stores in trading, equipment, boats, paid labour etc. etc. have not been included in these estimates.

5. The assessment of loss to revenue, earning power and the effect on the general economy is more difficult, because so much depends on the funds available privately, Government loans, or assistance schemes for rehabilitation.

6. Government revenue will suffer from loss of land tax and rents, income tax and export dues. Many small farmers live almost from day to day, selling produce to obtain their daily food and other requirements. Most of their immediately realisable assets have disappeared and cannot be replaced for about a year for annual crops and livestock, or for 3 - 7 years for tree crop produce.

7. Apart from the sugar cane industry, there is little paid agricultural employment which is open to small farmers in this area, unless coconut plantation owners are assisted with rehabilitation schemes or other relief schemes are to be evolved by Government.

8. The farmers themselves, once they have repaired their houses, and cleared their farm trials, will wish to return to their normal farming cycle: the growing of beans from November to January; the cleaning and planting of corn February to June; the harvesting of cane from January to May. Any new schemes would have to be fitted into these times to give as full an employment programme as possible.

9. Many farmers have been used to other part time employment in work such as chicle bleeding. If the chicle forests are not damaged and there is a market, they can perhaps obtain some relief in this work during the next rains.

10. An Agricultural Recovery Plan is the subject of a separate paper.

Secretariat
24th October, 1955.

HURRICANE JANETNOTE ON DAMAGE TO FORESTS.1. Location of Forests in Northern Districts.

The greater part of the Corozal District is clear of forests except for the north-western sector where there are some privately owned mahogany and chicle forests and the Freshwater Creek Forest Reserve (mahogany and sapodilla). The Orange Walk District has part of the Freshwater Creek Reserve in its eastern sector as well as privately owned forest land. The most extensive mahogany and chicle forests in the Orange Walk District lie in the south and south-western sectors and are for the greater part owned by the Belize Estate and Produce Co. Ltd. with headquarters at Gallon Jug.

2. Extent of Damage.

After aerial and ground reconnaissance by the Forest Department and the Belize Estate and Produce Co. Ltd. on forests in the Northern Districts, the following conclusions have been reached:-

Timber.

- (a) Almost all the small mahogany trees and about 20% of the large ones (say 1000 trees) have been blown down or severely damaged in the Freshwater Creek Forest Reserve and surrounding area. The remaining 80% of other mature mahogany trees (say 4,000 trees) although without leaves or fruit and having broken limbs, will eventually recover.

Chicle.

- (b) There are some 30,000 mature sapodilla trees in the Reserve, of which about 10% have been blown over or are too seriously damaged to recover. The remainder will probably not produce very much chicle for two or three years and will then come back into production.
- (c) In the forest area in the south and south-western sector of the Orange Walk District, the damage is very slight and Belize Estate & Produce Co. Ltd. consider their losses as negligible. It is felt that it will still be a good seed year in this area.

3. Effects.

From the short term point of view the large timber can be salvaged and already some contractors have applied for permits to extract the fallen mahogany. In the long term the effect will be felt again in about 20 years when the young trees which were destroyed would have matured. Seedlings up to 5 years old have a good chance of fighting their way through the tangle of fallen trees. There will however be no seeds available for replanting until the mature trees, which are still standing, recover.

Fire danger will be serious if there is a long dry season in the future, and this will have to be guarded against.

APPENDIX C.

JP/4
6847/3/2

HURRICANE JANET

DAMAGE TO GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

(Estimated on 28th October, 1955)

The estimates given below are subject to revision when a more accurate assessment can be made.

2. Damaged Property. The estimate below is the actual estimated cost of repair.

3. Destroyed Property. The estimate below is the value of the property before destruction. The cost of rebuilding will be considerably more. No estimate of cost of rebuilding can be given until a decision is taken on the design of the new building, which may of course differ considerably from that of the old building.

4. Town Board Property (including streets) is included separately in this list.

5. Other items may be included later.

6. Schools. A note on damage to schools (without estimated cost of damage, which is still being obtained) is included. These school buildings are the property of the various religious denominations which administer them.

7. Summary to date is:-

Government Buildings Destroyed	\$95,000
Government Buildings Damaged	20,130
Sea wall	20,160
Jetties and wharves	8,800
Ferries	6,200
Roads	18,000
Lighthouses	4,500
Telephones	5,000
Forestry Buildings and Installations	<u>10,250</u>

Total Government Property \$182,040

Town Board Property \$ 43,000

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS DESTROYED

Value prior to
Destruction.
B.H. \$.

Corozal Town

Government Rest House	9,000
Junior Staff Quarters	5,000
District Commissioner's Quarters	9,500
Hospital	25,000
Medical Officer's Quarters	9,000
Nurses Quarters	7,000
Customs House	15,000
Police Sergeant's Quarters	6,000

Corozal District

Customs Quarters (Consejo)	5,000
Farm Demonstrator's Quarters (Hill View)	4,500
Total (Buildings Destroyed)	<u>\$95,000</u>

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS DAMAGED

ESTIMATED DAMAGE.

Corozal Town

\$

D.C's Office and Court House.	Building has been badly shaken and is leaning. Extensive damage to roof	2,500.00
Police Station	Minor damage to roof and windows	500.00
Prison Compound	Damage to the concrete wall on the north side and also the fence on the east side	1,800.00
Junior Staff Quarters	Gable wall leaning, plates are cracked and the building has been badly shaken	1,500.00
Queen's Bonded Warehouse	Damaged Roof	1,100.00

Corozal District

Ferryman's Quarters Santa Elena	Severe damage to the roof and fly-screening on the verandah	800.00
Immigration building, Santa Elena	Minor roof damage	250.00
Police Quarters, Santa Elena	House blown down off its storey posts. Kitchen completely dislodged from the quarters, and damage to windows. Roof extensively damaged	2,000.00
Agricultural Station, Corozal	Dislodged from its foundations. Damage to the roof and sanitation system	2,000.00
Police Stations at San Estevan, Douglas, San Roman, August Pine Ridge, Caye Caulker, San Pedro (Ambergris Caye) Orange Walk, Progresso, San Antonio (O.W.), Maskalls and Patchakan	-	3,210.00
Farm Demonstrator's Quarters (Louisville)	Thrown off Storey posts, and lower storey destroyed.	3,000.00

ORANGE WALK DISTRICT

Agricultural Compound (O.W.)	Minor damage	150.00
Tobacco Officer's Qtrs.) Administration Building Hospital Nurses Qtrs.) Medical Officer's Qtrs.)	Orange Walk - Minor Damage	260.00

ORANGE WALK DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED
DAMAGE
\$

Junior Officer's Qtrs.)

Dispensary (Progreso)	Roofing of both vat and building damaged	100.00
-----------------------	--	--------

P.W.D. Storeroom (O.W.)	Blown Down) Damaged)	600.00
P.W.D. Office (O.W.)		

BELIZE DISTRICT.

Sergeant's Caye	W.C. blown to land Pier damaged	250.00
-----------------	------------------------------------	--------

Rockstone Pond School	Damage to Guttering and Windows	30.00
-----------------------	------------------------------------	-------

Government Buildings (Belize)	Minor Damage	30.00
----------------------------------	--------------	-------

Lighthouse Keeper's Qtrs. (Half-Moon Caye)	Minor Damage	50.00
---	--------------	-------

Total Government Buildings damaged		<u>\$20,130.00</u>
------------------------------------	--	--------------------

OTHER ITEMS.

Corozal	Seawall badly damaged Measured 432 yds. long. Total 1008 cu. yds. at \$20.00 per yd.	\$20,160
---------	---	----------

Customs Jetty, Corozal	Completely destroyed. Measured 75 yds. in length	\$5,900
------------------------	--	---------

Fish Wharf, Corozal	Completely destroyed. Measured 10 yds. in length	1,000
---------------------	--	-------

Progreso Pier	Part washed away	150
San Pedro Pier	Badly damaged	300
Jetty, Consejo	Concrete top has been completely destroyed, and part of the rock filling has been washed away. The jetty was 135 yds. in length and 2 yds. in width with a concrete top surface 4" in thickness.	900

Jetty, Sarteneja	60% of the jetty has been damaged	550
------------------	--------------------------------------	-----

\$ 8,800

OTHER ITEMS (CONTINUED)

Santa Elena	Ferry approaches. Corozal side has been destroyed. Measured 8 yds. in length; 4 2/3 yds. in width	\$400
Santa Elena Ferry	Total Loss	\$5,500
Tower Hill Ferry	Damaged	<u>\$ 300</u>
		\$6,200
Roads (Corozal)		\$ 8,000
Roads (Orange Walk)		<u>\$10,000</u>
		\$18,000
Lighthouses: Eastern Lights		\$ 500
Rocky Point (Unattended Light)		<u>\$ 4,000</u>
		\$4,500
Telephone system		\$5,000
		<u>\$62,660</u>

FORESTRY PROPERTY

Government Buildings

Place	Building	Value	Damage	Estimated cost of Repairs or Replacement.
Freshwater	Rest House & Office	: \$750.00	Destroyed	\$1,000
Creek Forest Reserve, New Home Camp.	Rangers' House & Kitchen	: 600.00	Destroyed	1,000
	Guards House and Kitchen	: 1,000.00	Partial	200
	Labourers House and Kitchen	: 500.00	Partial	150
	Labourers House and Kitchen	: 500.00	Destroyed	500
	Latrines	: 40.00	Destroyed	50
Corozalita	Huts	: 300.00	Destroyed	350
Campa Pita	Guards House and Kitchen	: 700.00	Partial	200
Maskali	Kitchen	:		
Forest Reserve				
	Total Buildings			<u>\$3,450</u>

/Other Government Installations

Other Government Installations

Place		Value	Damage	Estimated cost of Repairs or Replacement.
Freshwater Creek Forest Reserve	Telephone Line	-	Partial	\$150
	Roads	30 miles of main trails	Clearing of	2,250
	Bridges	-	-	300
Xcanha Forest Reserve	Boundary Lines	46 miles	Clearing of	2,300
	Boundary Lines	20 miles	Clearing of	1,000
Honey Camp Jib	Roads	5 miles	Clearing of	375
	Boundary Lines	3½ miles	Clearing of	175
Maskall Forest Reserve	Road	3 miles	Clearing of	225
	Road	3 miles	Clearing of	25
Total Other Government Installations				\$ 6,800

Town Board Property

Corozal

Market (Destroyed)	\$2,500
Power House (so badly damaged that it should be rebuilt)	7,000
Slaughter House (Destroyed)	2,250
Town Hall (Damaged)	1,500
Fire Station (Destroyed)	3,000
Miscellaneous Town Board Property	1,500
Streets)
Town sea wall (badly damaged))	20,000
Electrical Installation	5,000
Orange Walk)
Electrical Installation	250

\$43,000

SCHOOLS.

<u>Corozal District.</u>	<u>Average Roll</u>	<u>Damaged or Destroyed.</u>
Chunox R.C.	68	Destroyed
Corozal R.C.	431	"
Patchakan R.C.	40	"
San Joaquin R.C.	128	"
Yo Chen R.C.	39	"
Caledonia R.C.	61	Damaged
Concepcion R.C.	49	"
San Narciso R.C.	100	"
Anglican School	68	"
<u>Orange Walk District</u>		
August Pine Ridge R.C.	104	Destroyed
Guinea Grass R.C.	60	"
San Antonio R.C.	66	Damaged
San Lazaro Trinidad R.C.	69	"
San Pablo	120	"

/ School is being held in a private home
 // " " " " " the Church.

TEACHERS' HOUSES.

Corozal District

Caledonia R.C.	Destroyed
Chunox R.C.	"
Concepcion R.C.	"
Pachakan R.C.	"
San Narciso R.C.	"
Xaibe R.C.	"
Yo Chen R.C.	"
Sisters' Convent	Damaged
Louisville R.C.	"
Sarteneja R.C.	"
Methodist Mission House (Teacher's Quarters) (insured)	Destroyed (\$15,300)
Anglican Teacher's House	"

Orange Walk District.

August Pine Ridge R.C.	Damaged
Guinea Grass R.C.	"
San Antonio R.C.	"
San Estevan R.C.	"
San Lazaro Trinidad R.C.	"
San Roman R.C.	"
Progreso R.C.	Destroyed
San Pablo R.C.	"

S U M M A R Y

	<u>Schools</u>		<u>Teachers' Houses</u>	
	<u>Damaged</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>	<u>Damaged</u>	<u>Destroyed</u>
Corozal District	4	5	3	9
Orange Walk District	3	2	6	2
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

Many other buildings sustained minor damage which has been mostly repaired.

Secretariat
28th October, 1955.

EL HURACAN JANET.

Ayuda Propia con la Asistencia del Gobierno y el Pueblo.

La recuperación después del Huracán Janet en el distrito de Corozal y las áreas dañadas en los distritos de Orange Walk y Belice exige y se puede lograr solamente por medio de un gran esfuerzo unido: el Gobierno y el pueblo trabajando juntos con ahínco.

2. El principio básico de este esfuerzo unido será la ayuda propia con la asistencia del Gobierno quien le dará al pueblo toda la ayuda que pueda, el pueblo a su vez contribuyendo también toda la ayuda propia que pueda.

3. Las existencias de abastecimientos de alivio en la Honduras Británica son limitadas. La mayor parte de los artículos tienen que venir de ultramar: de Jamaica, de la Gran Bretaña y de los Estados Unidos de Norte América. El Gobierno ha pedido que se remitan estos lo más urgentemente posible y hará cuanto pueda para evitar atrasos en la distribución al pueblo de los mismos. Pero el pueblo debe ejercer paciencia razonable si estos abastecimientos no les llegan tan pronto como ellos quisieran.

4. El dinero que ha recibido el Gobierno de los Gobiernos de la Gran Bretaña y de Jamaica, y de donantes generosos al Fondo local de Alivio, se emplea para pagar los abastecimientos de alivio suministrados: alimento, cobijas, ropa, mosquiteros, laminas de aluminio, tubería, clavos, alambre para amarrar, tiendas de campaña, equipo de hospital, medicinas, drogas y también para pagar gastos tales como sueldos de trabajadores, gasolina y aceite para vehículos y equipo, etc. Les doy mi palabra que el Gobierno tomará todas las medidas necesarias para asegurarse de que el dinero se gaste sabiamente y debidamente.

5. Dentro de los recursos que así tiene el Gobierno a su disposición la ayuda gubernamental incluirá lo siguiente:—

(1) *Alimento.*

El suministro gratuito de alimentos esenciales por un período limitado (cuya duración todavía no se ha determinado) al pueblo de Corozal y en las aldeas dañadas por el huracán.

(2) *Agua.*

La purificación del abastecimiento de agua en el pueblo de Corozal y en las aldeas dañadas por el huracán.

La instalación provisional en Corozal de un abastecimiento de agua por conducto de tubería.

(3) *Alojamiento.*

(a) *Pueblo de Corozal:* El aclaramiento de patios; el proporcionamiento gratuito de la ayuda del Departamento de Obras Públicas con gatos de hierro a los dueños particulares de viviendas quienes tengan casas para alzar, y la construcción en la plaza de cuarteles provisorios de madera.

(b) *En las aldeas:* El proporcionamiento gratuito a los habitantes de las aldeas dañadas por el huracán durante un período limitado (cuya duración todavía no se ha determinado) de una cantidad limitada de material silvestre para ayudarles a reparar sus casas y escuelas; e igualmente, (con el mismo objeto) el suministro de clavos y alambre para amarrar.

(4) *Ropa.*

En nombre del Gobierno, la Cruz Roja distribuirá los artículos disponibles de ropa, cobijas, sacos de yute y tela para mosquiteros.

(5) *Servicios médicos y de higiene pública.*

Un hospital de emergencia en el pueblo de Corozal; el abrir de nuevo allí la clínica de bienestar para niños; el proporcionamiento de medicinas y drogas incluyendo las especiales contra tétano y tifoidea y para curar la disentería. La provisión de letrinas para conveniencia pública y depósitos para desperdicios, una campaña continuada de rociar insecticida; el despacho de unidades móviles de higiene a las aldeas.

(6) *Agricultura.*

Ayuda gratuita por el Departamento de Agricultura con tractores a fin de aclarar terreno para fincas comunales temporales destinadas al siembra inmediato de frijoles; el proporcionamiento gratuito de semillas de frijol a los agricultores en el distrito de Corozal, el distrito de Orange Walk y el distrito de Belice, al norte de una línea de la milla 14 através de Burrell Boom, Bermudian Landing y Hill Bank y en otras áreas dañadas por el huracán; el proporcionamiento gratuito de plantas para cosechas permanentes, incluyendo la fruta cítrica, a los agricultores dentro de los distritos de Corozal, Orange Walk y Belice, donde estas se cultivan normalmente pero han sido destruidas por el huracán.

(7) *Comunicaciones.*

El mantenimiento de la carretera principal al pueblo de Corozal y de los caminos laterales a las aldeas; la construcción de una pista de aterrizaje afuera del pueblo de Corozal; el mantenimiento de comunicaciones telefónicas y radiofónicas.

(8) *Miscelaneos.*

El proporcionamiento a precios de costo de artículos tales como mocasinos, machetes, hachas, martillos, sierras, partes para lámparas de kerosina, etc., a personas verdaderamente damnificadas en las áreas afectadas por el huracán.

6. Igualmente, el pueblo de los distritos de Corozal, Orange Walk y Belice debe dar toda la ayuda posible, no solamente al Gobierno sino a sí mismos también, para su recuperación propia y especialmente lo siguiente:—

(a) Quedarse en sus propios pueblos o aldeas para reconstruir provisoriamente lo que puedan.

(b) Como medida temporal elegir a un encargado para su aldea, por ejemplo, el maestro de escuela o cualquier otra persona responsable, para servir como intermediario entre el pueblo y el Gobierno y luego mandar el nombre de la persona elegida al Magistrado de su respectivo distrito.

(c) Ponerse pronto de acuerdo entre sí mismos en consultación con el Departamento de Agricultura para escoger el sitio de su finca comunal provisional en el cual sembrar en seguida los frijoles.

(d) Sembrar las semillas y las cosechas permanentes que reciban del Departamento de Agricultura y seguir las instrucciones de ese departamento.

(e) Hacer sus propios mosquiteros.

(f) Cooperar de inmediato con cualquier oficial gubernamental que sea señalado para ayudarles.

7. Cuando el Gobierno tenga que contratar trabajadores para cualquier necesidad, pagará los salarios vigentes de acuerdo con las tarifas. El Gobierno no tiene dinero para regalar a nadie.

8. El Gobierno declarará cuanto antes su procedimiento para el planeamiento y reconstrucción permanente del pueblo de Corozal y de las aldeas en los distritos de Corozal y Orange Walk. Hasta entonces, se le pide a cualquier persona quién esta planeando para reconstruir en estos lugares en una base permanente que coopere con el Gobierno, consultando al Director de Construcción y Planeamiento de Viviendas de la Autoridad Central (Sr. H. C. Fairweather) en su sede en el "Town Hall", Corozal.

9. Yo sé que puedo contar con la ayuda de todos, tanto oficiales como no-oficiales, en la gran tarea que tenemos que realizar.

APPENDIX E

VILLAGES SUPPLIED BY FOOD CENTRES.

COROZAL.

San Joaquin
 Carolina
 Calcutta
 Main road villages north of but excluding Aventura
 From E. of Xaibe to Corozal Town
 From Corozal Town to Santa Elena
 Consejo

Chunox)		
Copper Bank)		
Warree Bight)	By Sea	
Sarteneja)		Town : 3,000
Shipstern)		Villages 2,500

Louisville.

Yo Chen	Concepcion	
San Pedro	Patchakan	
Louisville	Xaibe	
San Narciso	Pembroke Hall Village	
San Victor	Aventura	
San Roman	Estreja	
Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	
Buena Vista	Montalvo	
Caledonia		Villages 3,000

Orange Walk.

All villages	
Progreso	Town 2,500
	Villages 4,500

Belize.

Caye Caulker	
San Pedro (Ambergris Caye)	
Xcalak	
Coast up to Bulkhead	
	Villages 500

JP/6 (Revised)

File 6847/3/13

RATIONING SCHEME

(4th November 1955)

Aim.

1. To devise a scheme of long term relief for distressed persons in areas affected by Hurricane Janet.

Principles.

2. Relief will be given only to those in need of it and not to those receiving an adequate income. Relief will not be so generous as to prejudice a quick return to normal economy

3. All Government officers, full-time P.W.D., Town Board or Corozal Sugar Factory employees and teachers will cease to draw free rations after the 31st October, 1955.

4. Farmers will be encouraged to remain on and to cultivate the land.

5. Distressed persons in the affected areas will be considered under two separate groups:-

- (a) Villagers
- (b) Corozal town dwellers
- (c) Orange Walk town dwellers.

Town Dwellers - Corozal.

6. The Corozal Food Kitchen will be closed on the evening of Sunday the 13th November 1955, and dry rations on an approved scale will be issued from Monday the 14th November to those entitled to rations.

7. The Labour Adviser will conduct a lot to lot census and obtain from each family the details necessary to complete questionnaire cards which are being printed. These cards will be assembled into a card index which will serve as a register for food rationing initially and for other purposes later.

8. Eight enumerators will be required to work in pairs, one pair to each of the four areas bounded by:-

- (1) The East side of Hospital Street and the North side of Commercial Street;
- (2) The East side of Gomez Street and the South side of Commercial Street;
- (3) The West side of Gomez Street and the South side of Commercial Street;
- (4) The West side of Hospital Street and the North side of Commercial Street.

9. Any non-government persons engaged for this work will be employed by the District Commissioner at rates to be determined by him, in accordance with directions already given.

10. The Index resulting from the census will be made available to the Rationing Committee on completion. It will in due course be developed into indexes of employed and unemployed persons and will also indicate those in receipt of rations.

Town Dwellers - Orange Walk.

11. All those requiring dry rations are being requested by the District Commissioner to register their names.

12. The particulars to be obtained on the register are:-

- Name of head of family.
- Number and names of "adult" dependents (i.e. aged seven or over)
- Number of "child" dependents (i.e. aged under 7).
- Occupation of head of family, and if employed.
- Names and ages of employable persons.
- Occupation of any dependent normally employed, and if employed.
- Ownership of land and farming activities.

Both Towns.

13. The names on the register will be scrutinised by a Committee (see paragraph 15) and the names of those having adequate income will be deleted.

14. The remaining names will be scrutinised at appropriate intervals by each Committee, and the names of those who have obtained adequate income will be removed.

15. The Committee responsible for the register will be composed of -

- The District Commissioner or his representative
- The Member for the District
- Other persons with close local knowledge proposed by the District Commissioner.

16. Persons whose names are on the register will be entitled to obtain rations from the Government store in Corozal Town and Orange Walk.

17. Ration cards will not be issued. The names of those entitled to rations will be posted in a prominent place and also at the food stores. A person drawing rations for a family will acknowledge receipt by signing the list.

Villages.

18. Relief in cash or in kind will probably be required by most farmers in Zone 1 and some farmers in Zone 2 up to the end of January in the first place.

19. Villagers while employed on estates on their normal wages will not be entitled to free rations.

20. The District Commissioners (Corozal and Orange Walk), the Officer in charge of Louisville and the District Officer, Belize, will register all those villages requiring assistance in the areas for which they are responsible; and will appoint responsible persons (e.g. Police Constables, Schoolmasters or others) to be in charge of distribution in villages.

21. Rations will be delivered to these responsible persons in villages from Corozal, Louisville, Orange Walk and Belize (for the cayes) weekly for those on the register.

Control.

22. The registration and census will be under the direct control of the following officers:-

Corozal Town	the Labour Adviser
Villages fed from Corozal	the D.C., Corozal
Villages fed from Louisville	.	..	the officer in charge, Louisville
Orange Walk Town and villages fed from Orange Walk	.	..	the D.C., Orange Walk
Belize District	.	..	the District Officer, Belize.

23. The food depots in Corozal, Louisville and Orange Walk will be administered by specially appointed officers responsible to the District Commissioner.

24. The Marketing Officer will remain in charge of the procurement of food supplies and distribution to the three depots.

25. The specially appointed officers will be responsible for the custody of supplies in the depots and their distribution to village representatives.

26. The specially appointed officers and the Agricultural Extension Officers, in pursuance of their normal duties, will obtain information and advise the District Commissioner of any modifications required in the ration scale or in the scale generally.

27. The system of keeping accounts will be that proposed by the Marketing Officer, subject to the approval of the Principal Auditor.

Ration Scale.

28. The ration scale will be published separately.

Application.

29. This scheme will apply to -

Zone 1 (Corozal District, Orange Walk District north of Orange Walk Town, and Ambergris Caye);

Zone 2 (The remainder of Orange Walk and Belize District north of a line Boom/Bermudian Landing/Hill Bank; only such persons as are recommended by the District Commissioner or District Officer, Belize.

30. This paper supersedes Paper JP/6 dated the 28th October, 1955.

Secretariat
4th November, 1955.

HURRICANE JANET

RATION SCALE

WEEKLY AMOUNTS IN LBS. OR FRACTIONS OF A LB.

No. of persons in Family	Rice	Corn	Beans	Milk	Sugar	Flour	Lard	Mar-garine	Tea	Coffe	Beef	Fish	Onion	Salt	Soap (cake)
1 Adult	2	4	2	1	1½	2	½	1/4	1/4	½	1	1	1/4	1/4	1
2 Adults	3	6	3	2	2 1/4	3	3/4	1/4	1/4	½	2	2	1/4	1/4	1
2 Adults and 1 child	3½	7	3½	2	3	3½	3/4	½	1/4	½	2½	2½	½	½	2
2 Adults and 2 children	4	7 3/4	4	3	3½	4	1	3/4	3/8	3/4	3	3	½	½	2
2 Adults and 3 children	4½	8½	4½	3	4	4½	1½	3/4	3/8	3/4	3½	3½	3/4	½	2
2 Adults and 4 children	4 3/4	9 1/4	4 3/4	4	4½	4 3/4	1 13/16	1	½	1	4	4	3/4	½	2
2 Adults and 5 children	5	10	5	4	5	5	2	1	½	1	4	4	1	½	2

NOTE: (i) For each child after the 5th - 1/3 scale for 1 adult
 (ii) An "adult" is a person aged 7 or over
 (iii) A "child" is a person under 7 years.

JF/2 (Revised)
File 6847/3/3/55.

HURRICANE JANET.

Relief Supplies Received or on Order
(as at 30th October, 1955).

NOTE.

1. All contributions in cash are paid into the Hurricane Janet Appeal Fund, particulars of which are published separately.
2. All food supplies (apart from certain consignments sent direct in the first two days) are taken on charge by the Marketing Officer. They are then issued to District Commissioners (Orange Walk and Corozal), Food Supply Depot (Louisville), District Officer (Belize), the Militia Hall Refugee Centre, the Comptroller of Customs (for the Cayes) for distribution to the food kitchen in Corozal or to responsible persons in villages. Records are maintained of all stocks and issues.
3. All clothing is taken on charge by the Red Cross Society and issued through centres in Corozal, Orange Walk and (formerly) Militia Hall Refugee Centre.
4. All medical supplies are taken on charge by the Medical Department and used as required.
5. All P.W.D. stores are taken on charge by the P.W.D. and issued as required.
6. Tents were taken on charge by the Commandant of the B.H.V.G. and issued as required.

CASH.

From Her Majesty's Government (initial grant)	\$40,000
From the Government of Jamaica (Stores marked + to be paid for from this grant)	\$40,000
Hurricane Janet Appeal Fund - Various contributions, being published separately.	

FOOD.

Gift from Government of Guatemala.

Rice	..	50 bags
Coffee	..	1950 lbs.
Sugar	..	50 bags
Salt	..	30 bags
Black Beans	..	33 bags.

Gift from Messrs. G.N.F. Nord

(Messrs. G.N.F. Nord made a donation of \$500 worth of food and clothing)

Flour	..	10 bags
R. K. Beans	..	3 bags
Hog Lard	..	10 tins.

/Gift from British

Gift from British Legation - Guatemala

Rice	..	20 bags
Sugar	..	20 bags
Black Beans	..	8 bags .

From United States Navy (U.S.S. Antares)

Some of these supplies were intended for distribution to Quintana Roo (by the U.S. "Flying Box car" or the L.C.M.)

"C" Rations	150 units (In Flying Box Car)
"C" Rations	510 units
Peanut Butter	67 cartons
Crackers	94 cartons
Egg Noodles	50 cartons
Canned Fish	70 cartons
Canned Vegetables	
Juice	169 cartons
Canned Meat	27 cartons
Canned Fruit Juice	356 cartons
Canned Vegetables	566 cartons
Canned Fruits	538 cartons
Cereal Foods	269 cartons
Jam	20 cartons
Compound Shortening	148 cartons
Syrups	95 cartons
Potatoes	157 crates
Apples	242 crates
Oranges	32 crates
Tea	32 cartons
Evaporated Milk	342 cartons
Dried Beans	64 sacks
Flour	298 sacks
Rice	153 sacks
Sugar	78 sacks
Salt	50 sacks
Cocoa	17 cartons
Topova Cake Mix	18 cartons
Devils Food	6 cartons
Coffee	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ cartons
Confectionery	15 cartons .

NOTE:

Some cigarettes were originally landed but all were later taken back on board.

Gift from Messrs. James Brodie & Co., Ltd.

Sugar	10 sacks
-------	----------

Gift from Carlton Johnson, Punta Gorda.

Flour	2 sacks
Rice	1 sack
Milk	1 case.

Gift from Toledo Relief Committee.

Sugar	1 sack
Rice	2 sacks
Corn	1,339 lbs.

Gift from Mr. Ernest Cattouse.

Beef	1 side.
------	---------

Gift from Mr. Bailey, Sittee.

Grapefruits	6 bags
Breadfruit	4 bags
Coconuts	1 bag
1 hog.	

Gift from Lyons & Co.

Bread	3 cartons.
-------	------------

Black Cross Nurses.

Flour	1 sack.
-------	---------

Bermuda Red Cross.

Corn Flakes	7 cartons
Powdered Milk	9 cartons
Evaporated Milk	2 cartons
Rice	3 cartons
Beans & Peas	5 cartons
Cookies & Crackers	5 cartons
Assorted Food	5 cartons
Baby Food	1 carton.

Bahamas Red Cross.

Evaporated Milk	50 cartons.
-----------------	-------------

People of Placentia.

Coconuts	2 bags.
----------	---------

Cayo Town Board.

Assorted Foods	1 case.
----------------	---------

Catholic National Welfare Council (New York) (Promised).

Dried Milk Powder -	200,000 lbs.
---------------------	--------------

Food and Clothing.

During the first two days after the hurricane the under-mentioned supplies were sent direct from other Districts to Corozal and Orange Walk.

Gift from the Merchants of Stann Creek.

A generous consignment of food and clothing.

Gift from the People of Hill Bank.

Flour	1 sack
Clothing	2 cartons
Groceries	1 carton.

Gift from the People of Gallon Jug.

A generous consignment of food, soap, clothing, crockery etc.

Gift from Central Farm.

A generous consignment of food.

Gift from the People of Cayo.

A generous consignment of food.

(It may be that some gifts sent direct to the Districts in the first two days, before the delivery had been-organized, have been omitted from this list. If so, the error is regretted, but the gifts will have been appreciated).

Marketing Board Stocks on 30. 9. 55.

Rice	‡	4,700 bags
Beans	‡	2,500 bags
Corn	‡	750 bags.

CLOTHING.

Blankets	1,500 (40 bales) (ex. "Selena"; from Jamaica) +
----------	---

Blankets 2,000 (arriving Antarctic Ocean from U.K.)
3,000 (ordered from Jamaica) +
2 bales (Selena; from Jamaica)+
14 cases (Selena; from Jamaica)
3 bales Blankets from Guatemala (British
community)
115 blankets (Bahamas Branch, Red Cross Society)

Children's
Clothing 320 sets (ex. "Selena"; from Jamaica)+
180 sets (arrived "Joshua"; from Jamaica) +
1,000 sets (children) (requested from Jamaica)+
500 sets (infants) (requested from Jamaica) +
1,587 garments (infants) (Bahamas Branch,
Red Cross Society)
2,192 garments (children's) (Bahamas Branch,
Red Cross Society)

Men's Cloth- 80 sets (ex "Selena"; from Jamaica) +
ing. 170 sets (ex "Joshua"; from Jamaica) +
1,000 sets (requested from Jamaica) +
16 cartons Cotton Shirts (ea. 200), .
(U.S.S. Antares)
17 cartons shirts (51 doz.) (U.S.S. Antares)
13 cartons undershirts (ea. 160)
(U.S.S. Antares)
5 cartons Work Pants (ea. 40) (U.S.S. Antares)
1 box socks

Clothing 1 carton (Northside Women's Guild, Grand
Cayman.)

Women's Clothing 100 sets (ex "Selena", from Jamaica) +
150 sets (ex "Joshua", from Jamaica) +
1,763 garments (Bahamas Branch, Red Cross
Society)

Towels 3 cartons (U.S.S. Antares)

Assorted Clothing 1,000 assorted garments (B.H. Red Cross)
4 cartons assorted garments (U.S.S.
Antares).

Various gifts of assorted clothing were received from
residents at the Red Cross Centre in Belize.

Footwear 250 pairs donated by Bata Shoe Co. of Canada
Ltd.
139 pairs (Bahamas Branch, Red Cross Society)
2 cartons Shoes from New Orleans.

Clothing 6 tons promised by the Catholic National
Welfare Council of New York.

Household articles 175 items (Bahamas Branch, Red Cross
Society)

Bedding 18 articles (" " " " Society)

Miscellaneous.

Tents 100 tents (ex "Selena", from Jamaica) +
(in charge of B.H.V.G.)

MEDICAL.

Equipment for new Corozal Hospital (Part received;
remainder on order from Jamaica) +

Medical equipment for Dr. Walters (on order from Jamaica)+

Medical Supplies (about \$15,000) (U.S.S. Antares)

Sulpha and Emetine (arrived from Jamaica) +

T.A.B. (\$144.00) 39,000 doses (from U.S. Government)

Medical Supplies 1,016 Quetzales (Gift from Government of
Guatemala)

Insecticidal Spray Unit (on loan from U.S.S. Antares and
returned on board)

Carbolic Soap (20 cartons from Jamaica Red Cross)

Key Soap (20 cartons from Jamaica Red Cross)

Surgical Supplies (£25) from Morris Parkin, Jamaica.

(24 doz. Bandages
(
(1,000 vials Penicillin RED
(
(100 vials A.T.S. 10,000 units CROSS
(
(1,000 vials A.T.S. 1,500 units B.H.

400 Typhoid Vac. 50 CC) From
3 bots. x 100 Caps.) U.S.
Chloromycetin) Government
2 box x 12 Hypo Needles) by air.
3 " x 12 Syringe 10 cc)

6 Trunks Medical equipment

(From U.S. Navy by seaplane).

Secretariat,

30th October, 1955.

ADVANCES - HURRICANE JANET

APPENDIX H.

(includes District Expenditure to 22.10.55 only)

Total Expenditure to 22.10.55.

PUBLIC WORKS

		£	s
A. 1	Clearing of debris	2,872.04	
2	Clearing of roads	2,523.18	
3	Repairs to Government Buildings	1,469.98	
4	Repairs to roads	1,893.93	
5	Provision of communal shelters	5,708.29	
6	Asst. towards private shelters	876.46	
7	Latrines	255.97	
8	Water Supply	175.72	
9	Airstrip	13.00	
10	Ferries	<u>191.50</u>	15,980.07

MEDICAL & HEALTH

B. 1	Medical stores	.95	
2	Extra Assistance		
3	Mass inoculation	905.43	
4	Insecticidal spraying	337.78	
5	Chlorination of water supply	<u> </u>	1,244.16

FOOD

C. 1	Purchase of Food	45,315.84	
2	Distribution of Food	2,717.61	
3.	Emergency cooking, etc.	453.06	48,486.51

AGRICULTURE

D. 1	Fruit tree nurseries	128.66	
3	Supply of seeds	35.36	
3	Clearing lands, tractor work, etc.	568.93	
4	Crop damage survey	198.65	
5	Tools & Equipment	158.13	
6	Agstat Orange Walk and Louisville houses	<u>58.95</u>	1,148.68

FORESTRY

E. 1	Supply of bush material	<u>2,106.69</u>	2,106.69
------	-------------------------	-----------------	----------

VOLUNTEER GUARD

F.	Volunteer Guard	<u>945.45</u>	945.45
----	-----------------	---------------	--------

TRANSPORT AND TRAVELLING

G. 1	Road transport	398.61	
2	Sea & River transport	73.87	
3	Air transport	48.00	
4	Subsistence	812.11	
5	Mileage allowance	<u>126.61</u>	1,459.20

C/F

71,370.76

B/F

\$71,370.76

POLICE

H. 1 Transport
2 Equipment and Stores

\$292.67
646.96

939.63

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

I Electricity Supply

286.80

286.80

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS

K. 1 Information
2 Telephones
3 Radio Communications

441.51
1,369.53
562.63

2,373.67

✓ SURVEY, TOWN PLANNING, ETC.

L. Survey, Town Planning, etc.

312.06

312.06

REFUGEE RECEPTION CENTRE

M Centre & Emergency Hospital

49.77

49.77

PURCHASE OF CLOTHING

N Purchase of Clothing

132.25

132.25

MISCELLANEOUS

O Stationery, etc.

193.83

193.83

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

: \$75,658.77