

TYPHOON HAIYAN SPECIAL EDITION

# WAR CRY

PHILIPPINES • NOVEMBER 8, 2013

of THE SALVATION ARMY



*"The battle is the Lord's"*

— 1 Sam. 17:47

## Relief *for* Victims of Mega Disaster

### **Salvation Army on the Ground**

Helping Filipinos Fight for Survival

### **International Leaders Send Essentials**

Launch Plans for Recovery

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# Colleague Salvationists & Friends,

**C**ommissioner Silvia and I are praying for the people of The Philippines. Together we mourn the great loss of life and pray for those who are suffering. We take hope in a God who is faithful in times of trouble.

We thank God for the resilience of His people in The Philippines. We pray for Territorial Commander Colonel Maxwell and the officers, Salvationists and friends who have been affected by this disaster. International Headquarters stands at the ready to support the recovery efforts through the International Emergency Services office.

Please join us in prayer as together we lift up those who are suffering in The Philippines. [Ed. Note: The Army's Worldwide Prayer Forum held online every Thursday is one way Salvationists join in concerted prayer for The Philippines – [www.salvationarmy.org](http://www.salvationarmy.org)]

I would also invite Salvation Army donors and friends around the world to support The Salvation Army's relief effort in The Philippines by making a donation through their local Salvation Army office or through the IHQ website at: [www.salvationarmy.org](http://www.salvationarmy.org) or in the States at [donate.salvationarmyusa.org/typhoonhaiyan](http://donate.salvationarmyusa.org/typhoonhaiyan)

May God bless you. ■

— General André Cox

General André Cox & Commissioner Silvia Cox



## WARCRY

National Publication of  
THE SALVATION ARMY  
NOVEMBER 8th, 2013  
Typhoon Haiyan Special Edition

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ANDRÉ COX	<b>GENERAL</b>
DAVID JEFFREY	<b>NATIONAL COMMANDER</b>
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**S**uper Typhoon Haiyan, one of the deadliest storms on record, pounded the east coast of the Philippines Nov. 8, killing about 4,000 people, injuring more than 12,000 and leaving an estimated four million homeless. Authorities expect the death toll to rise even higher as emergency crews reach remote areas cut off by flooding and landslides.

The storm, known locally as Typhoon Yolanda, wreaked havoc on at least six islands in the Philippines, turning Leyte, Samar Island and northern Cebu into desolate wastelands, Philippine officials reported. A massive evacuation of 700,000 took place before the storm slammed mercilessly onto the beaches of the Philippines, which is no stranger to natural disasters.

Typhoon Haiyan packed a velocity three and a half times as strong as Hurricane Katrina, with maximum winds of 195 miles per hour, gusts up to 235 mph and a 16 ft. (two-story) storm surge that washed away many towns, including the port city of Tacloban. Tacloban, capital of the island

province of Leyte, about 360 miles southeast of Manila, has a population of 220,000 and is a center for trade, business and education. It is now difficult to reach by road, and much of the city has been cut off from the outside world due to severed communication. In some areas, however, aid is gradually getting through, with trucks carrying food and crews cleaning up debris. Guiuan, where the storm first made landfall in Eastern Samar, has been nicknamed “Zombieland.” Northern Bohol, in the central Philippines, has lost power and may be in a blackout for months to come.

In regions ravaged by Haiyan





Mass destruction and utter chaos came to six Philippine islands.



Nunita Salvador, a Salvation Army soldier, in front of her house.

the effort to reach survivors with basic necessities has been thwarted by a lack of electricity, shattered airports and blocked roads. Although citizens voiced anger at the seemingly slow response to the disaster, many government employees have been unable to get to work because they are victims themselves. But criticism from aid workers and the media seems

to have speeded up the distribution of food, water and medicine to those who managed to survive the tragedy. Logjams stopping the entry of global aid are beginning to clear. On November 18 Energy Secretary Jericho Petilla promised to restore the power to Eastern Visayas by Christmas.

At the peak of desperation many people walked hours to the Taclo-

ban airport in search of food and water or trying to escape from an apocalyptic-like scene resembling a ghost town amid fields of rubble. Others grabbed all of their possessions and boarded Philippine naval ships for a 24 hour trip to Cebu, the second largest city in the Philippines. On arrival they were greeted with fried chicken and water.

At the Tacloban convention center, many survivors spent hours in line waiting for food and water to arrive from donors around the world. Some had climbed to the up-



Haiyan left a 16 ft. storm surge in its wake.

per levels of the building and managed to escape the storm surge, while those left on the ground floor were killed or injured. In many areas storm victims resorted to looting grocery stores, malls and gas stations in order to survive. National police, along with military troops and security personnel, were called in to restore law and order.

Overflowing hospitals have had to turn away the injured and sick, and doctors struggle to perform essential surgery with minimal supplies. Also problematic is a potentially serious health threat resulting from decaying bodies, poor sanitation, stagnant water and the lack of medicine. Unclean water can lead to diseases such as dysentery, cholera and typhoid fever, and life-threatening cases of dehydration have already been re-

Photo (bottom) Colonel Robyn Maxwell



ported. Officials are working to install 20,000-gallon tanks in Eastern Samar, Cebu and Leyte, 30 minutes outside Tacloban City so chlorinated water can be sent through pipes for public use.

To boost morale, improve sanitation and lower emotional stress, Tacloban and other cities began to bury hundreds of unknown dead in mass graves.

As of Nov. 13 rice and canned food had been distributed to almost 50,000 people, according to the United Nations World Food Program. The Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development handed out about 10 tons of high-energy biscuits in Tacloban and another 15 tons were on the way. Humanitarian personnel and military staff have been providing victims with food, tarpaulins, tents, water and basic sanitation.

On Nov. 14 the U.S.S. George Washington, an aircraft carrier with a crew of 5,500, landed to deliver supplies and lead search and rescue missions for missing residents. Along with the aircraft carrier are eight more ships with a total of 80 aircraft—including 21 helicopters—to assist in the relief effort. Six other American ships and two P-3 aircraft are surveying the damage so planners can prioritize the need. In addition, C-130 aircraft from Singapore, Japan, the U.S. and the Philippines have been taking turns flying



**Philippine officials estimate the cost of rebuilding could be as high as \$12 billion.**

in and out of the Tacloban airport.

Philippine officials estimate the cost of rebuilding could be as high as \$12 billion, and to date an abundance of international support has been offered.

Australia gave \$30 million to the cause, along with military planes

carrying doctors, nurses and military support staff, and a heavy landing ship that has been diverted for relief and recovery. Great Britain, pledging about \$27 million in aid, announced plans to send its aircraft carrier, the HMS *Illustrious*, with a crew of 900 and seven aircraft, to the

Philippines. The Asian Development Bank awarded \$500 million in emergency loans as well as \$23 million in grants. Other donors include the the U.S. and Japan, \$37 million; United Nations, \$25 million; European Union, \$17

million; the United Arab Emirates, \$10 million; and South Korea and Canada, \$5 million. Privately, some of country's wealthiest tycoons are giving generously to rebuild homes, schools and churches and for relief supplies.

Less than 10 days after Haiyan took a devastating toll on life, property and livelihood, Tacloban residents are showing signs of resilience. Street vendors began selling vegetables, root crops, fruit, noodles and water damaged clothes, which they managed to salvage, at lower than market prices. Children could be seen retrieving water from broken pipes while their elders cleaned up yards. On Sunday, Nov. 17, people went to worship in churches that had been badly damaged by the storm.

Natural disasters are not unusual in The Philippines, which has the highest rate of earthquakes and volcanoes in the world. Haiyan comes only weeks after a magnitude 7.1 earthquake struck the Philippines on Oct. 15. ■

**Report by Judith L. Brown**, Editor, National Publications Department.



**Haiyan sustained 195 MPH winds, comparable to Hurricane Camille in 1969.**



# Interview with Colonel Wayne Maxwell, Territorial Commander, Philippines Territory

by MAJOR ALLEN SATTERLEE



*Colonel Maxwell with fellow officers and employees preparing 7 tons of food for dispatch to Tacloban.*

## **War Cry:** What were your first impressions after seeing the storm damage?

**Wayne Maxwell:** The magnitude of the damage was quite confronting and numbing. People live in very simple dwellings and when this incredibly devastating super typhoon hit that coastline... We were confronted with the sights through the television media. It was more devastating than we had even thought possible.

## **WC:** What are the greatest present needs?

**WM:** We are facing all sorts of challenges at the moment. Soon after the typhoon hit, we went out and spent U.S. \$100,000 we didn't have in the hope that it would come through. We purchased food to then be packaged in 3,500 19kg (42 lb.) sacks for families. We have been trying now to get that through to Tacloban. Every agency is finding the same challenges. There's a 10 km (6.2 miles) road delay now outside of Tacloban with trucks trying to get through. We've been sourcing other ways through. We are listed as a priority in the flight transportation arrangements. However, this has taken days to progress and we haven't gotten anywhere closer.

We are trying to get more teams through to Tacloban. In sending the teams we want them to have tents, food to distribute, gasoline. Gasoline is very difficult. It has doubled in price. There are all sorts of

logistical challenges that we're working through.

The challenge continues to be getting resources to the frontlines. We have people working in Tacloban that have used up all the resources throughout Leyte. Their food resources have already been distributed and now they're looking to us to provide ongoing materials. We have one emergency services vehicle in the territory. It has been mobilized to barge through to Tacloban. The territory does not have very much equipment at all. It is as simple as having tee shirts that say "The Salvation Army Emergency Services." We are preparing these so that people suffering the impact can at least see that The Salvation Army is helping them.

## **WC:** What damage has The Salvation Army suffered?

**WM:** None of our buildings have been severely damaged. That is an answer to prayer because we had families sheltering in each of these corps buildings (churches) in Leyte and nearby islands as the typhoon passed over. Once the typhoon passed they then left to return home to see what damage had occurred. It has meant, too, that our officers have been able to respond with the small resources that they had locally to immediately assist the people in the most need.





## We will be partnering with families and communities to help them reestablish themselves following the devastation of this super typhoon.

**WC:** How does The Salvation Army work with the Philippine government?

**WM:** We work mostly with Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and they have a very good relationship with The Salvation Army. However, the profile of the Army over the years has not risen tremendously to a position where I think it should be in terms of the work that we do. So, there is a challenge for us to work on building better corporate relationships with companies, building better relationships functionally with the national government. We work well with the local barangays (local councils).

**WC:** What will be The Salvation Army's response over the long haul?

**WM:** Currently we are working with feeding people at the airport in Tacloban as they are returning to Cebu or Manila. Last night we provided 1,000 meals for people at the airport without any other resources available to them. We are helping them also at Cebu and Manila when they land.

A recovery phase is taking effect now. Secondly, there is the rebuilding phase where we will be partnering with communities and cities to assist them in working with families to provide basic building supplies and ongoing support like counseling and food provision. For many people, not only have their homes been completely destroyed, but they have lost their source of income. There are no jobs and for many the only solution is for them to evacuate from Tacloban and other cities on Leyte through to the mainland Cebu or to Manila. That is not the solution in its entirety because many don't have relatives, no home to go to. It is a massive problem that is going to require incredible resources and long term strategic planning.

**WC:** What is needed to accomplish your mission?

**WM:** Basic equipment needs. We do not have basic items such as tents and we have only one vehicle. We

are making do with very minimal equipment. Some of the basic equipment is necessary for us to do our job, not only for now but in the future as well. From an administration point of view, we need to set up a better structure to support our people when they are responding to immediate needs. We are in critical need of food and transport to the affected areas.

**WC:** What are your biggest hurdles ahead?

**WM:** A month from now the hurdles will be found in the centers that have been so devastated by this super typhoon. How do we help families and small communities to recover their own pride in terms of income earnings and permanent housing? We are wrestling with how to provide family needs, like infant milk formulas and other vital items once the immediate emergency has passed and the attention of the world has gone. The Army's work is long term. We will be partnering with families and communities to help them reestablish themselves following the devastation of this super typhoon.

**WC:** Is there anything else?

**WM:** We are grateful for the generosity of American citizens and those around the world who have contributed via various means to The Salvation Army following this typhoon. It enables us to bring about transformation in communities and assist them to once again get back to normal. The Filipinos are very resilient in their approach to life. Despite the worst ever typhoon, it's only a matter of days and they are already thinking about trying to get life back to normal, how to function in an abnormal environment in a normal way. That's a challenge, but they rise up supporting each other with community, family, fellowship. All are important factors in the life of Filipinos. ■

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**Major Allen Satterlee** is Editor-in-Chief and National Literary Secretary.

**In the days following landfall of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, the scale of the damage caused and need created by the massive storm have been difficult to accurately capture.**

# Still, We Try.

**A**ccording to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the storm affected between 10 and 12.9 million people in nine regions. Four million people have been displaced, with 350,000 living in 1,560 evacuation centers. It is estimated that 2.5 million people require food aid. More than 46 percent of health facilities in four assessed regions are closed due to damage.

Lack of electrical power and reliable communications networks hampered efforts to get a clear and complete picture of the need. Inaccessibility of roads across several islands has challenged everyone attempting to deliver relief goods and medical attention.

Additionally, civil unrest grew out of initial chaos as some survivors, desperate for food and water, resorted to violence and looting. Other survivors are grief-stricken over the death of loved ones. The outbreak of diseases caused by unclean water and poor sanitation also poses a serious threat.

The Salvation Army answered these challenges with two great institutional strengths – local presence and relationships with its people already there, and an international network that collaborates to deliver urgently-needed supplies, funding, and experience in disaster response.

In the immediate aftermath, Salvation Army corps in the areas most affected, like Leyte and the Visayan Islands, fully distributed all available food from their welfare supplies, even as Salvation Army's Canada and Bermuda Territory immediately made available \$100,000 for the relief effort and other Salvation Army territories launched public appeals for funds.

Salvation Army Philippines Territorial Commander Colonel Wayne Maxwell worked early with local government officials to facilitate the effective distribution of supplies and donated items.

IHQ responded immediately by dispatching Damaris Frick from International Emergency Services, who helped to organize Salvation Army emergency responses in Africa, South America and across Asia. In Taclo-



ban, Damaris assisted Major Reynaldo Magat, from the Central Philippines Division, and his team in collaborating with other agencies to prepare for the distribution and storage of 54 tons of food, water and medical supplies from Manila. Damaris has been working with partners such as UPS to de-



velop a strong logistics process to overcome the difficulties in transporting large amounts of relief supplies when transportation routes are crippled.

Until the supplies arrive, the Tacloban team has been providing meals and counseling to people waiting to evacuate Tacloban by air or sea.

Photo: Colonel Robyn Maxwell





“We’re only giving out water and sandwiches – it’s very simple,” Damaris said. “But with the understanding that this basic act is a vital help to desperate people.”

The Salvation Army is also bolstering medical services in areas unable to keep up with the demand. In the Baybay area, authorities have asked the Army to partner with its District Hospital. The Salvation Army medical personnel will work with medical staff from the Christian Medical and Dental Association of the USA, whose participation has been arranged through a partnership with The

Salvation Army USA. Together, the medical partners will identify required medical supplies and equipment, seek additional medical staff from the Philippines, and purchase a vehicle to assist with transport of staff and all necessary supplies to Baybay and other areas.

Across the Philippines, additional assessments and assistance are underway.

Following an evaluation of the destruction in Antique Province, where most homes were damaged or destroyed, an initial project is set to provide food to 4,710 families there, and local corps are also

working with the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Because of the logistical difficulties in getting supplies to Tacloban, it is likely that this project will be the first large-scale response undertaken by The Salvation Army after Typhoon Haiyan.

Major Ronaldo Banlasan, corps officer in La Paz, visited communities on the island of Panay and organized a team to go back with food packages for the worst-hit of the 196,361 families affected by the typhoon.

A response is also under way to support evacuees as they arrive at the airport in Cebu and at Villamor Airbase in Manila. The Salvation Army is one of a number of organizations that greeted thousands of typhoon survivors with bottled water, biscuits, bananas, and bread. The initial outlay provided food and water packages for 3,500 people. First aid or counseling is also being provided as The Salvation Army fulfills its promise to minister to spiritual needs as well.

The specifics of the long-term restoration plan in the Philippines will be finalized at a date after the initial immediate needs have been met and will be tailored to local needs. Following past similar disasters, The Salvation Army has undertaken projects to rebuild houses and other infrastructure, partner with economic centers to rebuild businesses, and work with people whose livelihoods have been lost.

The one certainty is that The Salvation Army will remain to see God’s work completed and His people comforted. ■

**Reported by Vincent Dickens,**  
Communications and Outreach  
Manager, The Salvation Army  
World Service Office.



Photos (bottom) Colonel Robyn Maxwell; (top) J. Cooper

## *Hukbo nj Kaligtasan* The Salvation Army in the Philippines

**T**he Salvation Army's Philippines Territory, led by Colonels Wayne and Robyn Maxwell, includes **229 Salvation Army officers, 7,154 Senior Soldiers, 4,186 Adherents and 4,186 Junior Soldiers.** The territory operates **4 divisions, 79 corps, 69 societies, outposts and outreaches and 23 social programs.\***

**Major John Milsaps**, a chaplain appointed to accompany U.S. troops from San Francisco to Manila in July, 1898, was a pioneer in preaching the gospel. He conducted open-air and regular meetings and led many to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. Though Major Milsaps rendered "unforgettable service to the cause of the Lord," his dream of officially opening the

Army's work in the Philippines was not realized until five years after his death. Filipinos returning to their homeland from Hawaii after conversion through contact with The Salvation Army spurred on the advance by holding meetings in four locations between 1933-37.

**Colonel and Mrs. Alfred Lindvall** officially inaugurated this widespread work at a meeting in Manila on June 6, 1937, during which they presented the Philippine Territory flag donated by **General Evangeline Booth.**

When the Army resumed work in the country in 1947 after World War II, it was under the jurisdiction of the USA Western Territory. It became a separate command in 1955. It was officially recognized as a religious and charitable, social welfare and development, and educational organization between 1960 and 1979. 🇵🇭



Administering cholera/typhoid shots in 1970 following Typhoon Sening.



Major John Milsaps



Joyville Children's Home.

### Today social services offered include:

- Residential Centers for abused girls and impoverished/street children
- Learning, Child Care and Nutrition and Feeding Centers
- Programs for minorities
- Dormitories for students and working women
- Skills training, micro-enterprise projects, livelihood support
- Anti-human trafficking projects
- Health clinic

**P**articularly noteworthy are the Bethany and Joyville Children's Homes and a House of Hope. Bethany will soon celebrate its 50th jubilee year anniversary. It started as a girls home and later accepted boys. About ten years ago the government asked The Salvation Army to serve sexually abused girls. Since then, Bethany has been a haven for these girls. Joyville serves children from impoverished families and street children, providing them with a family environment and sending them to school. A House of Hope known as **Balay Paglaun** in Davao, part of Mindanao island, is a home for trafficked women.



**The Philippines** is located in Southeast Asia, and consists of more than 7,100 islands. The major island groupings are Luzon in the north, the Visayas in the center and Mindanao in the south. Inhabited by Malays and various indigenous groups, the islands were first sighted by Magellan's expedition in 1521 and were colonized by the Spanish after 1565. The area came under U.S. control in 1898 after the Spanish-American War. A commonwealth was created in 1935 and full independence achieved in 1946. The culture of the Philippines reflects the country's complex history. It is a blend of the Malayo-Polynesian and Hispanic cultures, with influences from Indian and Chinese.

#### Geography:

Archipelago between the Philippine and South China Seas, **300 sq. km**, slightly larger than Arizona. Mountainous terrain with extensive coastal lowlands and coastline of **36,289 km**.

#### Population:

**105,720,644** — 13th in world.  
**43%** 0-24 years in age.

#### Ethnic Groups:

Tagalog **28.1%**, Cebuano **13.1%**, Ilocano **9%**, Bisaya/Binisaya **7.6%**, Hiligaynon Ilonggo **7.5%**, Bikol **6%**, Waray **3.4%**, other **25.3%** (2000 census)

#### Government:

**Republic; President:** Benigno Aquino (since 2010); **Capital City:** Manila

#### Languages:

**Filipino** (official; based on Tagalog) and **English** (official); eight major dialects — Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan

#### Religion:

**Catholic 83%, Protestant 8%, Muslim 5%, Buddhist 3%**

#### Economy:

##### Gross National Product by Sector:

Agriculture: 11.8%; Industry: 31.1%; Services: 57.1%

**Agriculture — Products:** sugarcane, coconuts, rice, corn, bananas, cassavas, pineapples, mangoes, pork, eggs, beef, and fish

**Industries:** electronics assembly, garments, footwear, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, petroleum refining, and fishing

**Per Capita Income:**  
**\$4,430 USD**

**Population Below Poverty Line:**  
**26.5%**





LEND A HAND

*To those  
who are  
hurting...*



Donate to Philippine disaster relief at:  
[donate.salvationarmyusa.org](https://donate.salvationarmyusa.org) or [www.salvationarmy.org](https://www.salvationarmy.org)