

Special Services

Objektyp: **Group**

Zeitschrift: **Annual report / International Committee of the Red Cross**

Band (Jahr): - **(1967)**

PDF erstellt am: **11.09.2024**

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general total of indemnification of DM 23,405,000 for the two countries.

On the other hand, 868 similar files drawn up in Czechoslovakia and transmitted to the ICRC by the Czechoslovak Red Cross were examined in Geneva as documents in proof at the beginning of May and at the end of June by Dr. E. Goetz, doctor-delegate of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, and by Dr. H. Schlurick, doctor-delegate of the ICRC. According to their report of June 30 which was sent to the Government of the German Federal Republic and the Czechoslovak Red Cross, the two experts accepted 92 cases and rejected 580. 196 other cases were held in suspense.

At the beginning of July, the ICRC proposed to the German authorities that they pay indemnities due to the 92 applicants considered eligible. This was accepted. However, no payment had been made by the end of the year, but further talks had begun on how indemnities were to be paid.

6. SPECIAL SERVICES

Central Tracing Agency (Geneva)

The activity of the Central Tracing Agency, which can certainly be said to have been well sustained in previous years, achieved a new peak in 1967, calling for redoubled efforts, particularly as the tasks dealt with were urgent and frequently arduous.

In the course of the year, the Agency received 88,472 queries and communications of various kinds (15,038 more than in 1966) and despatched a total of 62,605 letters (11,649 more than in 1966). During the same period it transmitted 16,954 messages and instituted 15,445 enquiries through National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, ICRC delegations, Ministries and various official bodies.

The increase in this sector of ICRC activities is connected closely with the events which made news during the year under review, particularly the conflicts in the Middle East, Vietnam, and Nigeria and the events in Greece and the Congo, in the course of which the

Central Agency was involved in the enquiries which had to be set afoot, the transmission of messages and the registration by electronic machines of details on prisoners.

Although hard pressed by the urgent tasks arising from events which made the head-lines, the Agency could not ignore the many cases connected with the Second World War and subsequent conflicts, and with which it is still confronted every day. In 1967, it received thousands of such enquiries for military personnel and civilians reported missing, applications for certificates of captivity, illness or death or related to the reuniting of families, etc.

With the vast experience acquired during its half century of existence and with the procedures it has developed and perfected, the Agency expects always to be able to cope with all the activities incumbent upon it.

International Tracing Service (Arolsen)

The number of enquiries received in 1967 by the International Tracing Service (ITS) was 160,589 (1966: 155,981; 1965: 129,701). Over the last 17 years, this figure was exceeded only twice, in 1957 (203,801) and in 1964 (197,805). Once again the major part of these enquiries were connected with compensation (126,453, i.e. 78.7%). Requests for death certificates totalled 6,129 (3.8%), individual tracing requests 13,891 (8.7%), photocopies of documents 13,410 (8.4%) and requests for historical and statistic information 706 (0.4%).

After examining all these requests and a number of earlier ones, the ITS sent out 242,304 replies in the form of certificates of captivity or close arrest, reports, explanatory letters or negative replies.

On the basis of various documents, old and new, 545,065 index-cards were made out. Due to shortage of staff, only 255,809 were filed in the central card-index system which now contains some 28 million cards. It must be mentioned that those which refer to concentration camp documents are always filed as soon as made out, so that they are immediately available for ready reference.

The special civil registry office at Arolsen (responsible for recording deaths in concentration camps in the Third Reich and

countries which were occupied by Germany) issued 5,238 death certificates in 1967, thus bringing the total number issued to 331,740. It was largely on the basis of ITS records that these death certificates could be issued.

Additional documents from concentration camps, the Gestapo and prisons, were copious this year, supplying more than 120,000 names of former detainees. These documents were made available to the ITS by various authorities, associations of former deportees and private individuals in the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Israel. The Commemorative Museum at Dachau, for instance, communicated 20,000 names, Mr. Roman Olszyna, of Warsaw, a former detainee at the Gross-Rosen concentration camp, supplied 18,000 names, the Landeskriminalamt in Hamburg 15,000 names, the Association of Antifascist Resistance Fighters in Prague 10,000 names, the Bayerisches Landesentschädigungsamt in Munich 6,900 names, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior 5,000 names, the Auschwitz State Museum 4,600 names and the Yad Vashem in Jerusalem 2,000 names. This voluminous documentary material also includes individual papers from the former Stutthof concentration camp, the originals of which are in Poland, where they are being photographed, thanks to the co-operation of the Auschwitz State Museum. So far the ITS has received 140 reels of microfilm with 98,000 photographs of documents relating to more than 45,000 former detainees. The checking of these names has enabled many earlier enquiries to be re-opened on cases for which the ITS had earlier been unable to give information. According to the Auschwitz State Museum some 130,000 takes will be necessary to put all the documents on microfilm.

Preparatory to drawing up a new repertory of concentration camp prisons and other places of detention in Germany and German-occupied territory during the last war, the ITS is preparing a draft which will be available not only to authorities dealing with the question of compensation, but also to claimants. The first phase of the work was completed in 1967 and the repertory, containing over 600 pages, will be issued some time in 1968.

Medical personnel Section

Dissemination among nurses of knowledge on the Geneva Conventions.—In order to acquaint nurses with those provisions of the four 1949 Geneva Conventions which are of special interest to them, the ICRC medical personnel section has published a series of articles in the *Revue Suisse des Infirmières*. These consist of extracts from the Conventions accompanied by comments. Off-prints have been sent to the nursing services of National Societies and to National Nursing Associations which are members of the International Council of Nurses, with the object of making known to all nurses their rights and duties in time of war according to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

Visits.—Students from more than a score of nursing schools, taking part in higher level courses, seminars and committees, visited the ICRC in 1967.

In addition, special courses on the Geneva Conventions were given to classes for candidates to the supervisory grades and aspiring public relations and information officers of the French Red Cross.

Many were the nurses and heads of nursing services who paid private visits to the ICRC. They came from Haiti, Pakistan, Federal Republic of Germany, USA, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, France, South Africa, Senegal, Australia, Greece, Netherlands and Canada.

Correspondence ; despatch of documents.—As in previous years, the Medical Personnel Section received many requests for information on a wide variety of subjects connected with the nursing profession and on the chances of employment as a nurse on mission for the ICRC or within the framework of the nurses exchange programmes of the International Council of Nurses. The ICRC also provided documentary material on the ICRC and the Geneva Conventions in response to requests from nursing school principals and instructors.

War Disablement Section

In 1967 the War Disablement Section received no requests for collective relief work. All actions started in recent years for the benefit of war disabled came to an end in 1966.

It is however to be expected that the sequels to the 1967 armed conflicts will set the War Disablement Section new problems in the supply and fitting of artificial limbs and rehabilitation.

On the other hand, there were many individual requests for artificial limbs, orthopaedic appliances, hearing aids, medical information, advice and finance for treatment.

The ICRC was able to get other relief organizations to take up some of these cases and for the majority was able to supply the information required.

Relief Section

SUMMARY TABLE OF RELIEF IN CASH OR IN KIND PROVIDED
BY THE ICRC FROM ITS OWN FUNDS,
OR FORWARDED AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 1967

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Category of aided persons</i>	<i>Value in Swiss francs</i>
<i>Cambodia</i>	1. Despatch from Geneva of 2 ambulances to the Cambodian Red Cross for its action in favour of sick refugees	
	Purchase price plus transport	75,000.—
	Contribution for the building of an infirmary at Beng Khtum	17,647.—
<i>West Bank of the Jordan</i>	Despatch from Geneva of tarpaulins, blankets, under-clothing, woollen wear for children, raisins, medical supplies	307,000.—
	Local purchases for relief distributions by delegates	80,000.—
<i>Greece</i>	1. Medical supplies to the Hellenic' Red Cross for its medical work in favour of deportees	17,300.—
	2. Warm clothing, blankets, foodstuffs, toys for children with their mothers in detention: forwarded from Geneva and purchased locally	<u>2,600.—</u>
	carry forward	499,547.—

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Category of aided persons</i>	<i>Value in Swiss francs</i>
	brought forward	499,547.—
<i>Haiti</i>	Medical supplies, surgical kits, dressing material; sent from Geneva to the Haitian Red Cross	25,537.—
<i>Hungary</i>	Pharmaceuticals sent to the Hungarian Red Cross on request	10,900.—
<i>India</i>	10 tons powdered milk sent from Geneva for the government's feeding programme	45,000.—
<i>Iraq</i>	Vitamin products to the Iraqi Red Crescent	1,500.—
<i>Israel</i>	Cash donations received for and transferred to Magen David Adom	45,091.—
	Food parcels to POW's	35,000.—
	Local purchases of cigarettes and other comforts for POW's	46,500.—
<i>Jordan</i>	See list of donators to joint ICRC-League action	
<i>Laos</i>	Local purchases by ICRC delegate of foodstuffs, blankets, mosquito-netting, straw matting and cooking utensils; distribution carried out with help of Lao Red Cross to Meo refugees	31,000.—
<i>Nigeria</i>	1. Medical supplies, surgical instruments, and dressing material sent from Geneva to ICRC team on Federal territory	56,000.—
	2. Direct consignments of medical supplies, sheets and blankets by various donators to Lagos	175,000.—
	3. Medical supplies, surgical instruments, dressing material and X-ray apparatus to ICRC team in Biafra	217,800.—
	4. Consignment by air of medical supplies and dressing materials to Port Harcourt; contributed by various donators	122,000.—
	5. Consignment to Douala for Biafra of medical supplies, blankets and sheets from various donators	13,000.—
<i>Poland</i>	Special pharmaceutical products sent to Polish Red Cross on request	25,683.—
<i>United Arab Republic</i>	Four consignments of food parcels and clothing for Israeli POW's	1,300.—
	See list of donators to joint ICRC-League action	
<i>Rwanda</i>	Supplies to Shagasha camp on behalf of various governments	170,000.—
<i>Syria</i>	See list of donators to joint ICRC-League action	
	carry forward	1,520,858.—

JOINT ICRC AND LEAGUE ACTION IN THE NEAR EAST

The ICRC aircraft which left Geneva on the night of June 6/7, 1967, transported an assortment of standard emergency material (blood plasma, medical supplies and dressings). These were divided equally among the countries involved in the conflict (Jordan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Israel). The consignment was for delivery to the National Societies, that is to say the Red Crescent Societies of Syria, Jordan and the United Arab Republic, the Red Cross Society of the Lebanon and the Magen David Adom.

Even before the ICRC had set up its central depot in Cyprus, relief material began to flow into Nicosia and Beirut. The Lebanese Red Cross with whole-hearted verve immediately organized reception arrangements in Beirut for the incoming consignments by air and sea, and it arranged forwarding by road and air to the countries affected by the conflict (Jordan and Syria). In the United Arab Republic the Red Crescent received the relief supplies sent direct or via Nicosia, whilst in Israel it was the Magen David Adom to whom the supplies were sent direct.

On June 18, the League of Red Cross Societies delegated to Beirut its Relief Bureau Director, Mr. Robert-Tissot, who played an active part in the relief operations.

Many donators, particularly National Red Cross Societies, sent their contributions in cash and kind to the ICRC and the League. Others requested instructions for direct despatch by air and sea to Nicosia and Beirut and, subsequently, when the air-fields were re-opened, to Jordan and Syria. Red Cross, Red Crescent and governments sent supplies direct to the countries concerned. Many of these consignments were notified to the ICRC or to the League only a long time afterwards.

In view of the extent of this assistance, international solidarity with the victims of events in the Near East, and the impossibility of keeping strict control of supply movements, for reasons just explained, the ICRC's and the League's 1967 reports list only the contributions in cash and kind sent by them, through their intermediary, or direct by donors to the beneficiaries and later notified to the international institutions of the Red Cross. The following list

of donators is not exhaustive; it only shows the donations of which we have been informed. It does however present a fair picture of the efforts made by the Red Cross throughout the world for the benefit of the victims of the conflict.

In addition to its work in favour of displaced persons and refugees, the ICRC was active on behalf of other categories of war victims for whom it was the only body able to act, that is to say, for prisoners of war and the civilian population on Israeli occupied territory. The cost of such relief is included not in the list which now follows, but in the summary of relief just given.

The list of known donators and their contributions has been drawn up jointly by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies.

<i>Donators</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Value in Swiss francs</i>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	blankets	51,000.—
<i>Algeria</i>	medical team	not specified
	services of a delegate	2,000.—
<i>Australia</i>	cash donations	32,826.—
<i>Austria</i>	blood plasma, medical supplies, blankets, bedding, clothing, foodstuffs, dressing material, first-aid kits, milk, 1 Diesel lorry, sundries	190,712.—
<i>Belgium</i>	blood plasma, antibiotics, milk	51,537.—
<i>Bulgaria</i>	medical supplies, foodstuffs, clothing	1,658,880.—
<i>Canada</i>	government contribution	220,080.—
	cash donations	358,760.—
	tents, blankets, serum, clothing, baby clothing, toilet articles	378,375.—
	services of 2 delegates	30,000.—
<i>Chile</i>	blankets, clothing, baby clothing, foodstuffs	45,000.—
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	blood plasma, medical supplies, tents, blankets, bedding, milk, surgical instruments	268,300.—
<i>Denmark</i>	cash donations	249,219.—
	services of a delegate	12,461.—
<i>Ethiopia</i>	cash donations	12,000.—
<i>Finland</i>	medical supplies, tents, blankets	58,236.—
<i>France</i>	cash donations	4,400.—
	tents, blankets, foodstuffs, medical supplies	141,224.—
<i>Germany (Dem. Rep.)</i>	medical supplies, tents, blankets, clothing, dressings, soap	776,040.—

<i>Donators</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Value in Swiss francs</i>
<i>Germany (Fed. Rep.)</i>	cash donations	543,899.—
	blood plasma, medical supplies, disinfectants, surgical instruments, dressings, X-ray equipment, tents, blankets, bedding, foodstuffs, clothing, milk, 4 mobile clinics, 1 field hospital and bakery	2,123,115.—
<i>Greece</i>	2 mobile hospitals with 6 doctors and a staff of 41, beds and bedding	not specified
<i>Guatemala</i>	cash donations	14,050.—
<i>Hungary</i>	medical supplies, tents, blankets, foodstuffs, dressings	100,000.—
<i>India</i>	medical supplies, blankets, clothing, material	24,900.—
<i>Iran</i>	establishment of a refugee camp (medical supplies, tents, blankets, clothing, plasma, etc.)	2,273,000.—
<i>Iraq</i>	cash donations	60,375.—
	40-bed hospital, plasma, medical supplies, tents, blankets, beds, bedding, milk, foodstuffs, clothing, kitchen utensils	not specified
<i>Ireland</i>	cash donations	68,061.—
<i>Italy</i>	blood plasma, blankets, foodstuffs, clothing, medical supplies, dressings	1,073,627.—
	cash donations	4,820.—
<i>Japan</i>	cash donations	8,630.—
	medical supplies, milk, clothing, sewing machines	63,080.—
<i>Korea (Republic)</i>	medical supplies	10,000.—
<i>Kuwait</i>	medical supplies, tents, blankets, foodstuffs, clothing	not specified
<i>Libya</i>	medical supplies, blankets	65,000.—
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	cash donations	21,472.—
<i>Luxemburg</i>	cash donations	20,418.—
<i>Malaysia</i>	cash donations	2,804.—
<i>Monaco</i>	cash donations	4,395.—
<i>Mongolia</i>	medical supplies and equipment	108,000.—
<i>Netherlands</i>	cash donations	450,000.—
	medical supplies, vitamins, blankets, foodstuffs, baby food, medical equipment, blood plasma, tents, laundry equipment, soap	487,332.—
<i>New Zealand</i>	cash donations	9,195.—
<i>Norway</i>	cash donations	30,148.—
	TAB vaccine, blankets, milk, baby food, blood transfusion equipment, 2 VW buses and 1 VW station-wagon	155,509.—
	blankets and clothing	not specified
<i>Pakistan</i>	medical supplies, tents, bedding, foodstuffs, clothing	416,743.—
	blankets, clothing, material, blood transfusion equipment	not specified
<i>Poland</i>	blood plasma and equipment	not specified
	blankets	18,024.—
<i>Portugal</i>	cash donations	3,000.—
	blood plasma	1,000.—
<i>Rumania</i>	medical supplies, foodstuffs	207,000.—
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	blood plasma, medical supplies, tents, blankets, bedding, clothing, carpets, stretchers	1,000,000.—
<i>South Africa</i>	cash donations	45,258.—
	blood plasma	3,636.—

<i>Donators</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Value in Swiss francs</i>
<i>Spain</i>	cash donations	4,000.—
	blood plasma	not specified
	blankets, tents	8,370.—
<i>Sudan</i>	blood plasma, tents, foodstuffs, clothing	not specified
<i>Sweden</i>	cash donations	376,446.—
	blood plasma, medical supplies, tents, blankets, bedding, vitamins, milk	1,424,200.—
<i>Switzerland</i>	cash donations	130,000.—
	blood plasma, tents, blankets, foodstuffs, clothing, soap	564,000.—
	services of a delegate	5,000.—
<i>Thailand</i>	cash donations	2,070.—
<i>Tunisia</i>	medical supplies, tents, blankets, clothing, foodstuffs	39,000.—
<i>Turkey</i>	medical supplies, tents, blankets, foodstuffs, clothing, dressings, cigarettes	not specified
<i>United Arab Republic</i>	prisoner of war parcels	20,500.—
<i>United Kingdom</i>	cash donations	760,125.—
	tents and blankets	265,068.—
	medical supplies and clothing	not specified
<i>USA</i>	cash donations	525,647.—
	government cash donations	864,000.—
	medical supplies, clothing, school equipment and sundries	1,825,115.—
<i>USSR</i>	medical supplies, tents, blankets, foodstuffs, clothing, dressings, oxygen, medical and surgical equipment, material, condensed milk	1,169,235.—
<i>Yugoslavia</i>	tents, blankets, foodstuffs, clothing, material, ambulance, radio and telephone equipment	158,500.—
<i>Individual Donors</i>	cash donations (Swiss firms and federal and cantonal authorities)	621,575.—
	Various donations in kind from non Red Cross sources (Geneva Arab Committee, Caritas, American Joint, World Council of Churches, etc.)	57,150.—

RELIEF FORWARDED THROUGH ICRC

<i>Date and place of despatch</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Donators</i>
8 June-27 July ; 9 consignments from Geneva	by air to Nicosia	ICRC and various National Societies
7 July Geneva	by air to Cairo	ICRC
June-December 10 consignments	by air to Syria, Jordan, UAR	ICRC
July 10 Göteborg	by sea to Beirut	ICRC
12 July Geneva	by sea to Beirut	ICRC Geneva Arab Committee French Red Cross
17 July Geneva	by sea to Beirut	ICRC French Red Cross ICRC
19 August Geneva	by sea to Beirut	ICRC
11 August Hamburg	by sea to Beirut	ICRC
29 June Turkey	by sea to Beirut	Red Cross of Federal Republic of Germany
11 July Göteborg	by sea to Beirut, for Syria	ICRC
31 August Hamburg	by sea to Beirut, for Syria	ICRC
17 August Göteborg	by sea to Beirut	ICRC
18 November Göteborg	by sea to Beirut	ICRC
Iran	Syria, by lorry	ICRC
20 December Geneva	by sea to Alexandria, for Cairo	ICRC Chilean Red Cross Swiss Red Cross
20 December Geneva	by sea to Beirut, for Syrian Red Crescent	ICRC Chilean Red Cross ICRC Mr. Zreikat of Geneva

TO LEBANON-SYRIA-JORDAN-UAR

<i>Description</i>	<i>cif value in Sw. frs.</i>
medical supplies, dressing material, blankets, tents, clothing, milk, soups, baby food, blood plasma	987,735.—
medical supplies, blood transfusion kits	68,600.—
medical supplies	3,600.—
full powdered milk	110,000.—
powdered milk, soups, clothing, medical supplies	77,000.—
powdered milk, clothing, blankets, footwear, medical supplies	8,000.—
medical supplies	2,000.—
soups, clothing, blankets	355,000.—
condensed milk	15,000.—
powdered milk	48,000.—
powdered milk	74,000.—
1 Clinomobil with medical equipment.	71,000.—
flour	210,875.—
13,460 blankets, 3,250 items of children's clothing, 2,100 pullovers	199,243.—
15 large tents	30,000.—
primus stoves, tents, blankets	121,000.—
cooking ustensils	11,200.—
100 tons beans, 100 tons barley, 15 tons sugar	153,102.—
second hand clothing	5,400.—
new clothing	2,600.—
610 pairs dungarees for adults	15,100.—
cocoa, sugar	2,500.—
new clothing, foodstuffs	10,000.—
new clothing and foodstuffs	20,000.—
second-hand clothing, powdered milk for babies	16,500.—