

# Europe and North America

Objektyp: **Group**

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

Band (Jahr): - **(1987)**

PDF erstellt am: **11.09.2024**

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## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

In 1987, the ICRC maintained its contacts with most of the governments and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Europe and North America, in particular through numerous missions carried out by the President. As in the past, ICRC activities in this part of the world focused on providing regular information to governments and National Societies on its operational activities, fund-raising, and efforts to obtain greater respect for international humanitarian law throughout the world and encourage ratification of the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions. The ICRC also sought to develop co-operation with the National Societies at the operational level (through the provision by the ICRC of specialized personnel, relief, logistic material, etc.) in the dissemination of international humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the Red Cross and in the training of personnel.

With regard to relations with regional institutions, the ICRC continued to follow the proceedings of the Parliamentary Assembly and various committees of the Council of Europe. The President of the ICRC carried out a mission to the European Communities in Brussels on 17 and 18 May, together with the Director of Operations, the delegate-general for Europe and North America and the head of the Relief Division. President Sommaruga had talks with several members of the Commission of the European Communities, including one of its Vice-Presidents, and with the Secretary General of the Council of the European Communities. The ICRC also pursued its contacts with the European Parliament.

Through the Central Tracing Agency, the ICRC continued to deal with requests relating to the Second World War.

Activities in Europe and North America were financed by the ICRC regular budgets and were carried out from headquarters in Geneva. The ICRC delegation to the international organizations in New York maintained its relations with those bodies and remained in touch with the permanent representatives of various States to the United Nations on a number of organizational and legal matters.

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□ ICRC President Sommaruga, accompanied by the delegate-general for Europe and North America, went on mission to the **Federal Republic of Germany** from 15 to 18 September, at the invitation of the Government and the National Society. After a visit to the International Tracing Service in Arolsen, for which the ICRC has been

responsible since 1955, Mr. Sommaruga went to Bonn, where he had talks with Mr. Richard von Weizsäcker, President of the Republic, Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a number of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior and Economic Co-operation, and of the Bundestag. These meetings provided the President with an opportunity to outline the operational activities of the ICRC, explain the financial needs of the institution and draw attention to the importance of the Additional Protocols, to which the Federal Republic is not yet a party. The ICRC President also had several talks with leaders of the National Society in the Federal Republic of Germany.

On 2 July, Professor Hans Haug, a member of the Committee, and the delegate-general for Europe and North America met representatives of the National Society in Bonn for talks about co-operation within the Movement and relations between the National Society and the ICRC.

Professor Haug also participated in September in an annual meeting of lawyers, organized by the National Society, to discuss questions relating to implementation of international humanitarian law. A lecture on this subject was given at the University of Marburg.

□ Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, went to **Belgium** in March for detailed discussions on matters of common interest with representatives of the two linguistic communities in the National Society.

In response to a traditional invitation by the Belgian Red Cross, an ICRC lawyer gave lectures on various aspects of international humanitarian law at the universities of Liège and Louvain and at the Free University of Brussels, in March. A talk on international humanitarian law was also given at the Royal Military Academy.

□ Mr. Pierre Keller, a member of the Committee, went to **Canada** at the end of August to attend the inauguration of the new national headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross. During his mission, Mr. Keller had talks with the leaders of the National Society and with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Also in Canada, the ICRC continued its activities with regard to the dissemination of international humanitarian law, presenting lectures on the subject to the second course on the law of war organized in April for officers of the Canadian armed forces, to the eighth summer course on human rights, organized in July by the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and to a conference on protection of refugees under international law, organized by the same foundation, from 29 November to 2 December.

□ Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of **Denmark**, was received at ICRC headquarters on 10 July by the President, the Director of Operations and the delegate-general for Europe and North America and was briefed on the operational activities of the ICRC.

□ In **Spain**, the ICRC continued its dialogue with the authorities, begun the previous year, designed to gain access to places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior (detainees undergoing interrogation in national police stations and the barracks of the Civil Guard) as part of its action on behalf of persons arrested under anti-terrorist legislation. Accordingly, the delegate-general for Europe and North America and his deputy visited Spain in September. It was agreed that the ICRC, as in the past, would have unrestricted access to prisons under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. In addition, the principle of extending these visits to detainees undergoing interrogation was confirmed. During a further visit in late October the procedure for notification of arrests and the technical details of visits to this new category of detainees were worked out. Nevertheless, at the end of the year the ICRC had still received no notifications of arrests and consequently was not able to carry out any visits.

Those missions provided the ICRC representatives with an opportunity to strengthen relations with the Spanish Red Cross and to take part in a seminar organized by the National Society, in October, on the theme "Africa in crisis".

On 21 October the ICRC received a visit from King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain, accompanied among others by Mr. Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Leocadio Marín, President of the Spanish Red Cross. The royal party was welcomed by ICRC President Cornelio Sommaruga and members of the Committee and the Directorate. The royal visitors were given an account of several of the ICRC's operational activities and stress was laid on the importance of the Additional Protocols, to which Spain is not yet a party.

The ICRC was represented in two courses organized by the Spanish Red Cross: the first in November, for training National Society personnel in the tracing of missing persons, and the second in December, on the dissemination of international humanitarian law.

□ The Director of Operations and the delegate-general for Europe and North America went to the **United States** (Washington and New York) at the end of April for talks with representatives of the State Department, Congress and the American Red Cross. They also met the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This mission was mainly

concerned with the operational activities of the ICRC.

The ICRC also continued its efforts to make international humanitarian law and the world of the Red Cross better known in the United States, this being the special responsibility of one of its delegates in New York. Accordingly, it sought to increase its co-operation with the American Red Cross. Apart from numerous talks given before different branches of the National Society, the ICRC took an active part in the first training seminar on international humanitarian law and the international relations of the Red Cross, organized in August by the Seattle, Washington, chapter for its staff. International humanitarian law was also the subject of an in-depth presentation at a course held in March at the Whidbey Institute, a training institution of the American Red Cross. As part of its programme for dissemination of international humanitarian law in the armed forces, the ICRC, as it had done since 1985, again took part in teaching a course on the law of war organized by the United States Marine Corps. It also gave several lectures before superior officers of all three branches of the armed forces. Information days on the International Red Cross, the ICRC and the development of international humanitarian law were organized in February and May for officials of the State and Defense Departments. Lectures on international humanitarian law were also given at several universities.

In addition, the ICRC took part in a seminar in Washington from 21 to 23 January, organized by the Washington College of Law, American University, on the subject of customary law and the Additional Protocols. The seminar was attended by about 30 persons, including university professors and State and Defense Department lawyers. The ICRC also attended the 81st annual meeting of the American Society of International Law in Boston from 8 to 11 April, at which the same theme was discussed.

Mr. Pierre Keller, a member of the Committee, led the ICRC delegation at the seminar in Washington (see above) and, in January, at the fourth seminar on international humanitarian law for diplomats accredited to the United Nations in New York (see section on Dissemination of international humanitarian law).

□ The ICRC participated in a symposium on disaster medicine organized by the Finnish Red Cross at Espoo, **Finland**, from 26 to 28 October, for the medical corps and military authorities, which gave it an opportunity to share its experience in war surgery and present a paper on international humanitarian law. A talk on the work of the Central Tracing Agency was given at an internal training seminar organized by the Finnish National Society.

Two members of the Committee also went to Finland to meet leaders of the Finnish Red Cross, Mrs. Renée

Guisan in April and Mr. Alexandre Hay in September.

□ Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, and Mr. Cornelio Sommaruga, President-elect, visited **France** on 14 and 15 April, together with the Director of Operations and the delegate-general for Europe and North America. They had a number of discussions in Paris with representatives of both the government and the National Society. In particular, they met Mr. François Mitterand, President of the Republic, and Mr. Jean-Bernard Raimond, Minister for Foreign Affairs. These discussions dealt with the principal operational activities of the ICRC and the financing of the institution.

The ICRC sent teachers to training seminars organized by the French Red Cross at Modane. Lectures on international humanitarian law were given at the Universities of Clermont-Ferrand, Poitiers and Toulon and at the University of Nice Law of Peace and Development Institute, in February. The ICRC also participated in a conference on the law of the sea, the law of war and humanitarian law, organized in Brest on 15 and 16 October by the French Institute of Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and by the faculty of law and economics of the University of Western Brittany. This conference, with about forty participants from the French academic world, the navy and the French Red Cross, made a broad survey of the legal problems presented by war at sea.

Professor Daniel Frei, a member of the Committee, represented the ICRC in Kourou, French Guiana, at the launching in September of the rocket Ariane 3, which carried a symbolic message expressing the ideals of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This operation had been decided upon at the European Red Cross Youth Conference held in Costinesti, Romania, in 1984. The mission offered the opportunity to have talks with the local branch of the French Red Cross.

□ Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, went to **Hungary** to represent the institution at the Seventh National Congress of the Hungarian Red Cross on 5 and 6 December. He gave a talk on ICRC activities throughout the world and raised the question of the Additional Protocols — to which Hungary is not yet a party — with Mrs. Judit Csehak, Deputy Prime Minister.

About thirty leaders of the Hungarian Red Cross visited ICRC headquarters in Geneva on 15 July.

The ICRC Central Tracing Agency and the Hungarian Red Cross organized a regional workshop in Budapest in April, which was attended by representatives of several National Societies (see section on Co-operation within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement).

□ President Alexandre Hay and President-elect Cornelio Sommaruga, accompanied by the delegate-general for

Europe and North America, were in **Italy** from 15 to 17 March for talks in Rome with the Italian Government, during which they met the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Giulio Andreotti, and several of his associates to discuss various operational activities of the ICRC. They also met leaders of the Italian Red Cross.

An ICRC representative went to Florence from 31 March to 2 April to attend a seminar on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts, organized by the Italian Red Cross and the Ministry of Defence for officers and law students.

□ The Deputy Director of Operations went to **Norway** in June for talks with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Society on matters of mutual interest.

□ Mr. Hans van den Broek, **Netherlands** Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited the ICRC headquarters on 2 July and his colleague Mr. P. Bukmann, Minister for Development Co-operation, came to the ICRC on 21 January and 28 July.

□ Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President of the ICRC, and Professor Daniel Frei, a member of the Committee, went to **Poland** in August to participate in the traditional summer course on international humanitarian law for students from European and North American countries (see section on Dissemination of international humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement). The ICRC Vice-President also had talks with Mr. Tadeusz Szelachowski, Vice-President of the Council of State and Dr. M. Cybulka, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, on various subjects of mutual concern, including that of the Additional Protocols, which Poland has not yet ratified.

In February, at the invitation of the Polish Red Cross, ICRC speakers gave lectures on international humanitarian law at the universities of Lodz and Poznan and took part in a conference organized by the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM).

□ Mr. Mario Soares, President of the Republic of **Portugal**, was received at ICRC headquarters on 16 June by President Sommaruga, members of the Committee and senior members of the administration. This official visit provided an opportunity to emphasize the importance of the Additional Protocols, to which Portugal is not yet a party, to present some of the operational activities of the ICRC and to discuss the institution's financial needs.

The dialogue with the Portuguese authorities was continued, especially through two missions to Lisbon by the delegate-general for Africa, in June and November.

□ Mr. Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the ICRC, visited the **United Kingdom** from 21 to 23 June at the in-

visitation of the British Government. He was accompanied by the Director of Operations, the delegate-general for Europe and North America and the ICRC legal adviser on the question of the Additional Protocols, which had already been discussed by the British authorities and the ICRC in March. The purposes of this mission to London were to discuss prospects of ratification of the Additional Protocols by the United Kingdom, the financing of the ICRC, the principal operations currently under way and ICRC activities in places of detention in Northern Ireland. It was agreed that new visits would be carried out by the ICRC at the beginning of 1988. Talks took place with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr. Christopher Patten, Minister for Overseas Development. President Sommaruga also visited the British Red Cross for talks with its top officials and administrators, as well as the heads of various local branches of the National Society.

In addition, the mission offered an opportunity to discuss the question of the Additional Protocols with Sir Peter Marshall, Deputy Secretary-General of the Commonwealth.

Lectures on international humanitarian law were given to graduate students and professors at Cambridge University in January, and to students at Queens University in Belfast and to volunteers of the Belfast branch of the British Red Cross in November.

In addition, the ICRC was represented at two British Red Cross seminars held at Barnett Hill: one for youth leaders, in January, and the other for officials of local branches responsible for tracing missing persons, in June.

□ On a mission to the **Holy See** in March (see mission to Rome, above), Mr. Hay and Mr. Sommaruga were received in private audience by His Holiness Pope John Paul II. They also met Cardinal Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of State, as well as the Deputy Secretary of the Secretariat of State and the Secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church, with whom they discussed various humanitarian problems facing the ICRC.

□ The Deputy Director of Operations went to **Sweden** in October to discuss matters of mutual interest with the government and the National Society.

The ICRC participated in two seminars on international humanitarian law organized by the National Society, one in October for lawyers and one in November on the implementation of international humanitarian law, for officers of the armed forces. The Board of the Swedish Red Cross was received at ICRC headquarters on 18 August.

□ President Sommaruga made an official visit to **Bern, Switzerland**, on 20 August, accompanied by the ICRC

Director General, for a meeting with the President of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Pierre Aubert. He also met Federal Councillors Mr. O. Stich and Mr. F. Cotti, respectively head of the Federal Department of Finance and head of the Federal Department of the Interior. In addition, a working meeting was held at the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. Topics discussed during the visit were ICRC operational activities, the financing of the institution and the importance of international humanitarian law.

Mr. Arnold Koller, Federal Councillor and head of the Federal Military Department was received at ICRC headquarters on 27 October by President Sommaruga and members of the Committee and of the Directorate.

At the invitation of the Swiss Red Cross, President Sommaruga took part in the Society's General Assembly in St. Moritz, in June. On this occasion he had talks with the Central Committee of the National Society on matters of concern to the Movement.

□ At the invitation of the President of the Turkish Red Crescent, ICRC President Alexandre Hay went on a mission to **Turkey** from 21 to 25 April, accompanied by the delegate-general for Europe and North America. In Ankara and Istanbul, he had talks with the authorities, including Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic, and Mr. Hasan Celal Güzel, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also met leaders of the National Society. Subjects discussed included problems of application of international humanitarian law in different parts of the world, the Additional Protocols, to which Turkey is not yet a party, and the financing of the ICRC. President Hay also confirmed the availability of the ICRC for activities in relation to the internal situation in Turkey, with special reference to visits to interned persons. This availability was also emphasized in a letter from President Hay to Mr. Güzel on 4 May.

□ ICRC President Alexandre Hay visited the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** from 1 to 4 April in response to an invitation from the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. He was accompanied by the Director General, the Director of Operations and the delegate-general for Europe and North America. The President had a meeting with Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on operational and financial questions, international humanitarian law, including the matter of ratification by the USSR of the Additional Protocols, and the contribution of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to peace. There were also detailed discussions with the Chairman of the Alliance and several of his associates.

On the occasion of the fourth seminar on international

humanitarian law in the contemporary world, held in June 1987 in Moscow (see section on international humanitarian law), the delegate-general for Europe and North America and other participants in the seminar were received by Mr. A. Dobrynin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The ICRC representative took advantage of this opportunity to raise the subjects that had been discussed during President Hay's mission in April.

Co-operation between the Alliance and the ICRC with respect to information and the dissemination of interna-

tional humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the Movement continued, as provided for in the agreement reached between the two institutions in 1984. During a visit by representatives of the Alliance to Geneva in March, this co-operation programme was confirmed and redefined.

The ICRC was represented by the head of its Medical Division at an international seminar on health as a factor of peace and development, organized by the Alliance in September (see section on Co-operation within the Movement).

## THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE IN AROlsen

In accordance with its terms of reference, the International Tracing Service (ITS) in Arolsen deals exclusively with enquiries submitted by former victims of persecution by the National Socialist regime, i.e., civilians who were persecuted on account of their race, religion, ethnic origin, moral convictions or political views. To perform this task, which consists in helping former victims of persecution or their surviving beneficiaries to obtain due reparations, the ITS still has a total of 220 posts to this day, 42 years after the end of the war.

Although the events are already so long past, the humanitarian role of the ITS is still very much in demand. Since 1986, a 10% annual increase in the number of enquiries has been recorded, on account of the present average age of former victims of persecution, new pension laws and intensified media coverage.

An International Commission made up of representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States acts as the supervisory body of the ITS. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees delegates a permanent observer to look after the interests of persons who, by virtue of the relevant statutory provisions, come within his competence. The Commission met in The Hague on 26 May; the ICRC was represented by its Director General.

It was in 1955, under an international agreement, that the ICRC assumed responsibility for the management and administration of the ITS. Since then, under the aegis of the Red Cross, personal information has been supplied from the ITS archives, but for humanitarian reasons alone and solely to persons entitled to receive it.

The International Tracing Service's terms of reference are fourfold:

- tracing missing persons;
- assembling documents concerning former victims of the National Socialist regime under the Third Reich;
- specific archival classification and preservation of these documents;
- replying to enquiries from former victims or their close relatives.

The ITS handles enquiries made by:

- Germans and non-Germans who were detained in concentration camps, labour camps or prisons on territory controlled by the Third Reich;
- non-Germans deported for forced labour during the Second World War;
- non-German deportees who, after the war, were unable or did not wish to return to their home countries. The Allied Forces took charge of the latter as "displaced persons". The ITS possesses a large number of personal documents covering the period from 1945 to 1952.

The following figures for 1987 were published in the ITS Annual Report:

- the ITS received 59,086 enquiries from 39 countries. These enquiries concerned 50,703 people wishing to obtain some form of certification of their imprisonment or forced labour. The persons concerned belong to the above-mentioned categories;
- ITS staff carried out 357,887 data checks in 29 different sets of documents concerning 46,495 individuals and more than 67,800 names (including maiden names and assumed names); in all, more than 83,400 replies were sent out;
- attempts were undertaken to trace 4,336 missing persons; 242 cases were resolved.

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On 15 September, President Sommaruga visited the ITS in Arolsen and met the staff.

**RELIEF SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC  
AND INVENTORIED IN THE FIELD IN 1987**

COUNTRY (in French alphabetical order)	CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND			ICRC PURCHASES			TOTAL (Swiss francs)
	RELIEF		MED. ASSIST.	RELIEF		MED. ASSIST.	
	(Tonnes)	(Swiss francs)	(Swiss francs)	(Tonnes)	(Swiss francs)	(Swiss francs)	
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>10 731</b>	<b>12 252 076</b>	<b>984 142</b>	<b>8 024</b>	<b>6 354 489</b>	<b>1 524 661</b>	<b>21 115 368</b>
South Africa .....	—	—	—	247	875 432	—	875 432
Angola .....	4 684	5 978 158	—	2 255	1 233 146	273 090	7 484 394
Angola (south-east) .....	4	9 834	—	7	35 342	282 963	328 139
Burundi .....	—	—	—	5	32 299	—	32 299
Ethiopia .....	1 831	1 179 827	—	2 471	1 559 860	110 724	2 850 411
Malawi .....	—	—	—	4	44 257	21 424	65 681
Mozambique .....	252	627 455	22 114	1 172	853 953	329 555	1 833 077
Namibia .....	—	—	—	56	67 600	—	67 600
Uganda .....	653	1 261 352	20 030	382	332 572	87 518	1 701 472
Somalia .....	—	5 120	—	72	116 872	13 940	135 932
Sudan (conflict in southern Sudan) .....	100	313 383	650 165	159	186 418	25 073	1 175 039
Sudan (conflict in Tigray & Eritrea) .....	2 878	2 330 669	291 833	764	520 347	193 112	3 335 961
Chad .....	329	546 278	—	169	264 533	187 262	998 073
Togo .....	—	—	—	7	48 727	—	48 727
Zaire .....	—	—	—	32	36 835	—	36 835
Zimbabwe .....	—	—	—	222	146 296	—	146 296
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>	<b>3 147</b>	<b>6 479 066</b>	<b>60 735</b>	<b>4 428</b>	<b>3 576 860</b>	<b>648 558</b>	<b>10 765 219</b>
Chile .....	180	519 866	—	139	210 949	47 455	778 270
El Salvador .....	1 149	1 295 119	29 176	3 269	1 345 501	83 658	2 753 454
Haiti .....	—	—	—	—	—	6 783	6 783
Honduras .....	50	194 085	—	28	199 706	—	393 791
Nicaragua .....	1 596	3 392 720	31 559	977	1 770 723	408 661	5 603 663
Paraguay .....	60	575 264	—	—	—	—	575 264
Peru .....	92	429 962	—	15	46 596	50 661	527 219
Suriname .....	—	—	—	—	3 385	51 340	54 725
Uruguay .....	20	72 050	—	—	—	—	72 050
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>149 556</b>	<b>126 890</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>485 925</b>	<b>2 969 576</b>	<b>3 731 947</b>
Afghanistan .....	—	—	—	—	—	221 364	221 364
Burma .....	—	—	—	—	—	250 583	250 583
Indonesia (conflict in East Timor) .....	100	33 000	—	7	6 740	—	39 740
Kampuchea .....	—	—	—	213	45 585	333 978	379 563
Pakistan (conflict in Afghanistan) .....	—	—	—	150	198 005	1 288 566	1 486 571
Philippines .....	53	116 556	—	96	118 743	393 567	628 866
Thailand (conflict in Kampuchea) .....	—	—	126 890	10	116 852	702 882	946 624
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>958 179</b>	<b>397 698</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1 582 945</b>	<b>1 285 738</b>	<b>4 224 560</b>
Iraq .....	—	1 518	—	11	190 079	16 490	208 087
Iran .....	—	—	—	—	1 570	11 485	13 055
Israel & the occupied territories .....	800	228 072	—	205	273 986	16 971	519 029
Jordan .....	—	—	—	1	31 086	—	31 086
Lebanon .....	154	683 163	397 698	731	1 083 430	1 235 754	3 400 045
Western Sahara conflict .....	—	—	—	—	2 794	—	2 794
Syria .....	20	45 426	—	—	—	—	45 426
North Yemen .....	—	—	—	—	—	5 038	5 038
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 005</b>	<b>19 838 877</b>	<b>1 569 465</b>	<b>13 876</b>	<b>12 000 219</b>	<b>6 428 533</b>	<b>39 837 094</b>



**CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND RECEIVED AND PURCHASES MADE BY THE ICRC  
AND INVENTORIED IN THE FIELD IN 1987**

DONORS (in French alphabetical order)	Food & seeds (Tonnes)	Blankets (No.)	Tents (No.)	Kitchen sets (No.)	Clothing (Tonnes)	Other relief supplies (Tonnes)	TOTAL RELIEF SUPPLIES (Swiss francs)
<b>National Societies</b>							
Germany (Federal Republic of)	—	10,000	—	—	34	—	212,520
Denmark .....	—	3,700	—	—	7	—	72,050
Great Britain .....	20	15,000	450	—	—	6	388,719
Norway .....	—	—	—	—	28	—	144,251
Netherlands .....	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	36,544
Sweden .....	—	17,000	—	—	16	—	221,306
Switzerland .....	—	28,720	—	1,000	32	—	501,326
Other National Societies* ....	207	—	—	—	—	—	371,372
<b>TOTAL — RED CROSS</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>79,420</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,948,088</b>
<b>Governments</b>							
Germany (Federal Republic of)	—	—	—	—	—	7	125,075
Canada .....	877	—	—	—	—	—	900,000
United States of America ....	539	—	—	—	—	—	464,421
Finland .....	68	27,500	50	—	—	—	741,619
Indonesia .....	100	—	—	—	—	—	33,000
Italy .....	—	10,000	—	—	—	20	70,000
Netherlands .....	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	962,000
Switzerland .....	291	—	—	—	—	—	1,119,926
<b>TOTAL — GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4,416,041</b>
<b>Other donors</b>							
EEC .....	11,448	—	—	—	—	—	13,228,738
WFP .....	120	—	—	—	—	—	168,000
Others .....	4	1,000	—	500	—	1	78,010
<b>TOTAL — OTHER DONORS</b>	<b>11,572</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,474,748</b>
<b>TOTAL DONATIONS</b>	<b>14,674</b>	<b>117,920</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19,838,877</b>
<b>TOTAL ICRC PURCHASES**</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>11,450,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,981</b>	<b>244,920</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>31,288,877</b>

Notes: \* League and National Societies whose contributions were less than Sw. fr. 20,000.—.

\*\* Including 950 tonnes of seed.

\*\* Including ambulances and 2,350 tonnes of fertilizer.

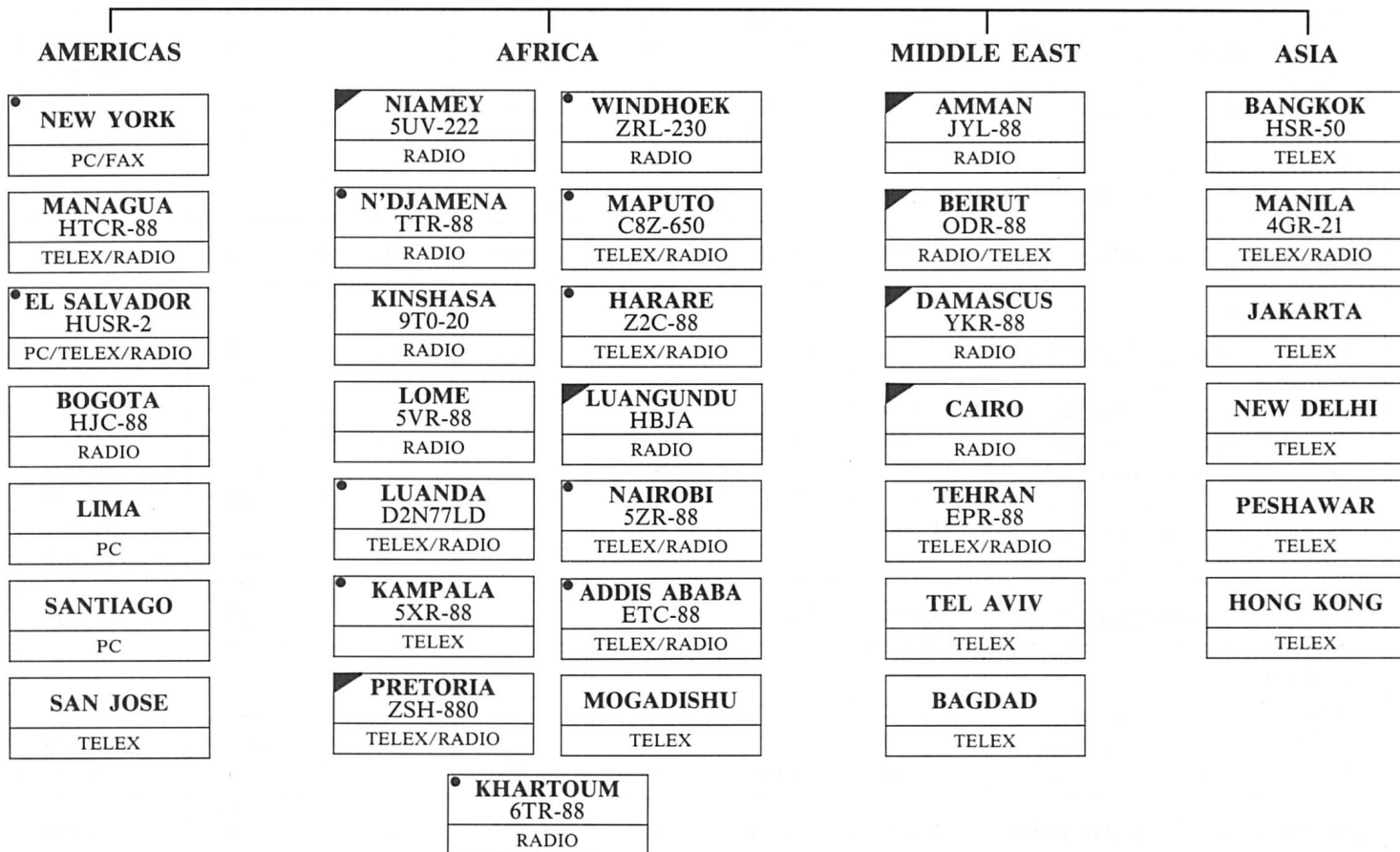
# I C R C TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

with direct links to Geneva  
(situation as of December 1987)

DISPATCH CENTRE

PC MAIL BOX	TELEX	FAX
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RADIO HBC-88



### 1. Dependent communications

All communications with ICRC delegations by TELEX, FAX and PC are susceptible to interruptions for various reasons, being dependent on commuted lines, telecommunications centres or satellites.

Generally speaking, these links cannot be considered viable means of transmitting operational messages, especially at the start of an emergency operation, where it is vital to receive situation reports as rapidly as possible.

### 2. Independent communications

All radio communications to and from the ICRC Telecommunication Centre are independent; the necessary licences must be obtained, however, to possess and operate such stations.

Since 1984 radio communications with Red Cross delegations use the Answer-back (ARQ) system, which ensures fail-safe transmission of messages (provided wave propagation is adequate).

### 3. Networks

● Delegation having *local* networks (HF or VHF) including sub-delegations, vehicles, aircraft or portable transceivers.

▲ Delegation having *regional* networks.  
(Both types of network use SSB-voice or ARQ systems.)

### 4. Equipment

At 31.12.87 the ICRC possessed a total of 1,160 radio transceivers of which 946 were in use in delegations (252 HF and 694 VHF).

In addition, nine HF stations using ARQ and 54 stations using SSB-voice were employed by the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

### 5. Traffic in 1987

A total of 68,770 messages - more than 5 million words - were handled by the ICRC Dispatch Centre (60,861 messages in 1986).