

Europe and North America

Objekttyp: **Group**

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

Band (Jahr): - **(1988)**

PDF erstellt am: **29.04.2024**

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern.

Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden.

Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

Haftungsausschluss

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

EUROPE

AND NORTH AMERICA

In 1988, the ICRC maintained its contacts with most of the governments and National Societies in Europe and North America. The ICRC President, members of the Committee and numerous staff members had many opportunities to explain the principles of ICRC action, to present the institution's activities in the field and to draw attention to the difficulties it sometimes encounters in the course of its work. They also sought to make their contacts aware of the importance of ratifying the Additional Protocols, to remind the international community of its duties and to obtain financial support in keeping with the increasing scope of its humanitarian work.

Activities in Europe and North America were carried out from headquarters in Geneva and were financed by the ICRC regular budget. The ICRC delegation to the international organizations in New York was more particularly involved in promoting ICRC relations with the United Nations, its Secretariat, the specialized agencies and the permanent missions accredited to the UN and in discussing with them numerous operational and legal questions.

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

AUSTRIA

The Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr. Franz Vranitzky, was received at ICRC headquarters on 2 February by President Sommaruga and several members of the Committee. The ICRC President thanked the Federal Chancellor for the support afforded the ICRC by the Republic of Austria and emphasized that the large number of conflicts in the world required constant diplomatic support — particularly on the part of neutral countries — in the interest of the victims.

BELGIUM

ICRC Vice-President Mr. Maurice Aubert was in Belgium from 21 to 26 April for a series of lectures at the Royal Military Academy, the Royal Defence Institute, Liège University and the Belgian Red Cross.

BULGARIA

Mr. Daniel Frei, member of the Committee, and the Delegate General for Europe and North America represented the ICRC at the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Red Cross, held in Sofia on 13 and 14 May. The meeting provided an opportunity for the ICRC representatives to enhance the institution's contacts with the Bulgarian Red Cross and with the delegates of various National Societies attending the Congress.

CANADA

At the invitation of the Canadian government and National Society, President Sommaruga was in Ottawa and Montreal from 20 to 24 March. His talks with government representatives, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Brian Mulroney, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mrs. Monique Landry, focused on ratification of the Additional Protocols and on the Canadian government's contribution to the financing of the ICRC.

In both Ottawa and Montreal, the President's visit enhanced the ICRC's friendly relations with the senior officials of the Canadian Red Cross. Mr. Alan Watson, President of the Canadian National Society, himself visited ICRC headquarters on 3 June in response to an invitation from President Sommaruga.

The ICRC moreover continued its efforts to promote international humanitarian law and gave lectures at a course for Canadian army officers in Ottawa in April, at the annual meeting of the British Columbia and Yukon Division of the Canadian Red Cross in Vancouver in June, and at the first national seminar on the dissemination of international humanitarian law organized by the National Society in Ottawa in October; a similar seminar took place in Vancouver in November.

SPAIN

President Sommaruga was in Spain from 1 to 5 March, at the invitation of the Spanish government. After being received in Madrid by Their Majesties the King and Queen

of Spain, the ICRC President had several working sessions with representatives of the Spanish government. He also met the President of the government, Mr. Felipe González Márquez, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Francisco Fernández Ordóñez. Mr. González confirmed his intention to afford both diplomatic and financial support to the ICRC; he was also in favour of speeding up the process of ratification of the Additional Protocols.

On 3 March the ICRC President went to Barcelona, where he was received by the Mayor of the city and by senior members of the Catalan Assembly of the Spanish Red Cross.

On 7 June, in response to an invitation from the ICRC, Mr. Felipe González, accompanied by Mr. Javier Solana, Minister of Culture and government spokesman, and Mr. Leocadio Marín, the President of the Spanish Red Cross, was received at ICRC headquarters by President Sommaruga and several members of the Committee.

During both meetings and throughout the year, the ICRC continued the dialogue initiated in 1986 with the Spanish authorities with a view to gaining access to places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior (detainees undergoing interrogation in national police stations and barracks of the Civil Guard). It will be remembered that, as part of its activities on behalf of persons arrested under anti-terrorist legislation, the ICRC has regularly been visiting prisons depending on the Ministry of Justice since 1972 (last series of visits carried out in May 1986). An ICRC delegate was sent to Madrid during the last quarter of 1988 in the hope that the continuous presence of a representative of the institution would facilitate the dialogue with the Spanish authorities and enable the ICRC to obtain the necessary authorization. But at the end of the year the question of access to places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior had still not been resolved. It was the ICRC's intention to hand over a memorandum to the Spanish authorities in early 1989, reviewing the situation in the light of the previous two years of negotiations and proposing a period of reflection before resuming the dialogue.

In September, two delegates gave two series of lectures on ICRC activities and the dissemination of international humanitarian law to senior officers of the national police and the Civil Guard.

UNITED STATES

A delegation led by the ICRC President attended the Annual Convention of the American Red Cross in Cincin-

nati (Ohio) from 21 to 23 May. This mission also provided an opportunity for an exchange of views with the United Nations Secretary-General in New York on 20 May.

Throughout the year the ICRC continued its efforts to make international humanitarian law and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement better known in the United States, this being the special responsibility of one of its delegates in New York. As part of its programme for dissemination of international humanitarian law among the armed forces, the ICRC, as it has done since 1985, once again took part in teaching a course on the law of war organized by the United States Marine Corps. Lectures were also given to senior officers of all three branches of the armed forces. Moreover, the ICRC had the opportunity to make itself better known at several military academies running further training programmes for foreign officers.

A large proportion of the delegation's activities focused on co-operation with the American Red Cross: numerous lectures were delivered to various chapters of the National Society, and in February an initial training course was organized jointly with the American Red Cross for its headquarters staff in Washington.

Information days and lectures were also organized for university students, non-governmental organizations, departments of the Federal Administration, veterans' associations, etc.

ICRC Vice-President Mr. Maurice Aubert gave a talk on the institution's activities in South America to the America's Watch Committee on 6 April. Mr. Daniel Frei, a member of the ICRC, led the institution's delegation to the fifth seminar for diplomats organized by the New York University School of Law (New York, 20 and 21 January), which was attended by some sixty representatives from permanent missions to the United Nations.

FINLAND

From 5 to 7 October the ICRC President was in Finland, where he had several talks with eminent political figures, including the Prime Minister, Mr. Harri Holkeri, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kalevi Sorsa, and with senior staff of the Finnish Red Cross. The discussions focused on the Finnish government's financial contribution to and Finnish Red Cross support for ICRC activities.

FRANCE

In response to an invitation from the French Red Cross, President Sommaruga was in Paris from 21 to 23 October

where he attended celebrations organized to mark the 125th anniversary of the Movement.

Mr. Sommaruga was received first of all by the President of the Republic, Mr. François Mitterand, and then had talks with the Minister-Delegate attached to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Edwige Avice, and the Secretary of State for Humanitarian Policy, Mr. Bernard Kouchner, on the ICRC's operational activities and the financing of the institution. The question of the use of chemical weapons was also discussed.

On 10 December, Mr. Sommaruga once again went to Paris, at the invitation of President Mitterand, to attend the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

HUNGARY

In response to an invitation from the President of the Hungarian Red Cross, President Sommaruga was on mission in Hungary from 15 to 20 September. He had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Károly Grósz, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Péter Várkonyi, and in-depth discussions with senior Hungarian Red Cross officials. Mr. Sommaruga gave a talk on co-operation between the ICRC and National Societies at the opening session of the meeting of Presidents of 18 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies held in Budapest from 20 to 22 September.

ICELAND

The President of the Republic of Iceland, Mrs. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, visited ICRC headquarters on 11 November. She was welcomed by President Sommaruga and several members of the Committee. The topics raised by Mr. Sommaruga included Iceland's financial contribution to and diplomatic support for the ICRC and the assistance provided by the Icelandic Red Cross.

ITALY

President Sommaruga received the Italian Minister of the Budget, Mr. Amintore Fanfani, at ICRC headquarters on 20 October. On 4 November he welcomed the Minister of Health, Mr. Carlo Donat-Cattin, who was accompanied by several government representatives, deputies, senators and members of the Italian Red Cross. The ICRC

President thanked the Italian authorities for their support for the ICRC and exchanged views with them on its main operational activities. The institutional problems of the Italian Red Cross and the question of its Statutes were discussed in detail with the Italian delegation.

NORWAY

President Sommaruga was in Oslo from 24 to 26 January for discussions with leaders of the National Society and several government representatives, mainly concerning the financing of the ICRC and the ratification of the Additional Protocols. Mr. Sommaruga also gave a talk on international humanitarian law and ICRC activities worldwide at the Nobel Institute in Oslo; this was followed by a press conference.

President Sommaruga was received in private audience by His Majesty Olav V, King of Norway and Patron of the National Society, and had discussions with Mr. Kåre Willoch, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the *Storting* (Norwegian Parliament).

POLAND

ICRC Vice-President Mr. Maurice Aubert went to Poland in August to take part in the traditional summer course on international humanitarian law for students from Europe and North America (see section entitled *Dissemination of international humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*). He also had a meeting with Mr. Józef Koziol, the Deputy Prime Minister, with whom he discussed the question of the ratification of the Additional Protocols.

At the invitation of the Polish Red Cross, the head of the Central Tracing Agency visited the National Society from 21 to 26 September. The Polish Red Cross tracing services have been co-operating closely with the CTA for many years.

The head of the CTA was also on mission in *Czechoslovakia* from 18 to 21 September, in response to an invitation from the National Society, to settle various questions pertaining to the Agency.

ROMANIA

Concerned by the large number of requests for family reunifications which had received no reply from the Roma-

nian authorities, the ICRC tried to discuss this issue on several occasions with the Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the country's authorities.

On 26 September the ICRC sent a note through the Permanent Mission in Geneva offering its good offices to Romania, while drawing the authorities' attention to the competence of the National Societies concerned in resolving such cases. By the end of the year the proposed dialogue had not been accepted.

UNITED KINGDOM

A fresh series of visits, the eleventh since October 1971, was carried out by an ICRC team to places of detention in Northern Ireland. Between 7 and 28 August, six ICRC delegates (including two doctors) visited the Maze, Maghaberry, Belfast (Crumlin Road) and Magilligan prisons where a total of 1,806 people were being detained. This series of visits, the longest ever in Northern Ireland, enabled the ICRC to develop its co-operation with the prison authorities, who very carefully examined the delegates' remarks and conclusions.

In addition to various missions to London and Belfast by the Deputy Delegate General for Europe and North America, lectures were given on international humanitarian law and the ICRC at the beginning of November, at Essex University, Queen's University, Belfast, the University of Ulster, the British Institute of International and Comparative Law in London and the Royal Army College, as well as to volunteer workers of the Belfast branch of the British Red Cross and to participants at the Conference on the International Red Cross and International Humanitarian Law for civil servants organized by the British Red Cross.

On 28 April the President of the ICRC received Mr. Christopher Patten, Minister for Overseas Development, at headquarters and outlined to him the main activities of the ICRC worldwide.

On 15 and 16 November Mr. Pierre Keller, a member of the Committee, delivered lectures on the ICRC to the London Diplomats Group, at the request of Quaker Peace and Service, and, to mark the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, at the United Nations Information Centre in London.

The ICRC was represented at the European Seminar run by the British Red Cross in Barnett Hill in September.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

The ICRC continued its contacts with the authorities and the Irish Red Cross both in Geneva through the Permanent Mission and in Dublin, which the Deputy Delegate General for Europe and North America visited in June and again in November.

SWEDEN

Between 27 and 29 January the President of the ICRC was received in Sweden by the President of the Swedish Red Cross, Mrs. G. Göransson, together with leaders of the National Society and several government representatives. During discussions Mr. Sommaruga laid particular stress on the support, both diplomatic and financial (support for the ICRC's special activities), provided to the ICRC by the Swedish government and the Swedish Red Cross. President Sommaruga delivered a lecture on international humanitarian law to an audience of university staff and students and diplomats at the Swedish Institute for Foreign Affairs.

SWITZERLAND

In addition to numerous contacts with the federal authorities in Bern and representatives of the various Swiss cantons, President Sommaruga and several members of the Committee received the following Federal Councillors at ICRC headquarters: Mr. Otto Stich, President of the Swiss Confederation (11 August), Mrs. Elizabeth Kopp, Head of the Federal Department of Justice and the Police (6 May), and Mr. René Felber, Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (7 November).

Relations with the Swiss Red Cross continued to be very close, and on 14 July Dr. Karl Kennel, its new President, was welcomed to ICRC headquarters by President Sommaruga and members of the Committee. The ICRC President accompanied by several colleagues went to Bern on 21 December to pursue discussions with the National Society.

TURKEY

On 1 February, while attending the World Economic Forum, which takes place every year in Davos, Switzerland, the President of the ICRC met Mr. Türgüt Özal, the Turkish

Prime Minister, and once again expressed the ICRC's willingness to take action in connection with the internal situation in Turkey (in particular, visiting detainees).

In addition, after the arrival in south-east Turkey of many Kurdish civilians who had fled from Iraq, the ICRC offered its services to the government in Ankara and to the Turkish Red Crescent to help these people who had been displaced because of the conflict situation. Although initially the Turkish government told the ICRC that there was no need for international aid for the time being, on 17 September it approached the ICRC through its Permanent Mission in Geneva asking the institution to visit Turkey to supervise the repatriation of Kurds who wanted to return to Iraq and to assess the situation in camps for these displaced Iraqi civilians. The Deputy Delegate General for Europe and North America immediately set out for Ankara where he was received by the authorities.

As a preliminary step while the conditions were being met for possible ICRC participation in this repatriation operation, on 22 September four ICRC delegates, including a doctor and a sanitary engineer, went to the Diyarbakir region and Hakkâri province with representatives of the Turkish Red Crescent and visited five camps for displaced Kurdish civilians.

However, the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the ICRC that its help would not be needed because normal diplomatic relations existed between his country and Turkey, and the ICRC decided not to become involved in the repatriation operation.

In the end the Turkish authorities declined the ICRC's offer of assistance to the Kurdish civilians who had been visited in the camps. The Turkish government and the Red Crescent Society themselves took responsibility for setting up a programme to assist the displaced persons. The Turkish authorities did, however, accede to the ICRC's request for permission to send a convoy from Turkey to bring relief to Kurdish Iraqis who had taken refuge on Iranian ter-

ritory. The convoy set out for Iran on 28 October. (See chapter entitled *Middle East and North Africa*.)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In Leningrad in October there was a meeting of the Commission on the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Peace and a Seminar on Information and the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law as a Contribution to Peace (see chapter entitled *Co-operation within the Movement*), which was attended by a large ICRC delegation headed by Mr. Paolo Bernasconi, a member of the Committee. In addition, the Director of Operations and the Delegate General for Europe and North America visited Moscow between 23 and 25 February, mainly to exchange views on the ICRC's operational activities with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

In line with the agreement reached between the two institutions in 1984, the Alliance and the ICRC continued to co-operate in 1988 in the field of information and the dissemination of international humanitarian law and the principles and ideals of the Red Cross.

YUGOSLAVIA

President Sommaruga accepted an invitation from the Red Cross of Yugoslavia to visit Belgrade between 24 and 26 October. He had various discussions with Mr. Branislav Pěšić, President of the National Society, and leading members of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia. Mr. Sommaruga was also received by Mr. Raif Dizdarević, President of the Collective State Presidency, Mr. Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Janko Obocki, Minister of Health. In addition, he gave a talk to the Institute of International Politics and Economics.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE IN AROlsen

By international agreement, the International Tracing Service (ITS) in Arolsen, Federal Republic of Germany, has been managed and run since 1955 by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The International Commission — International Tracing Service (IC-ITS) made up of representatives of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States acts as a supervisory body. Under the aforesaid agreement, the Federal Republic of Germany provides the ITS each year with the necessary funds to continue its work.

The ITS deals exclusively with enquiries submitted by:

- ☐ Germans and non-Germans who were held in concentration camps, labour camps or prisons of 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 International Tracing Service's terms of reference are fourfold:

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

As the following figures from its annual report show, the ITS had an unusually heavy workload:

- ☐ 95,128 enquiries (as against 59,086 in 1987) were received from 35 countries. These enquiries concerned 88,162 people wishing to obtain some form of certification of detention with or without forced labour or of time spent in a camp for displaced persons;
- ☐ ITS staff carried out 539,698 data checks in 29 different sets of documents;
- ☐ following this research, the ITS was able to send 105,071 replies — an increase of 61% over the previous year.

This unusual rise in the number of enquiries is explained by the fact that many of the former victims are now reaching retirement age and wish to document their pension entitlement. In addition, the release in some countries of funds for these victims has led to already existing files being reopened. A request was therefore made to the Federal German government to finance auxiliary posts for a limited period and 42 additional posts were granted. This staff increase should enable the ITS to deal with the higher number of enquiries.

However, a rise in the number of pending enquiries could not be avoided in 1988 and 73,010 therefore had to be deferred until 1989.

**RELIEF SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC
AND INVENTORIED IN THE FIELD IN 1988**

COUNTRY (in French alphabetical order)	CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND			ICRC PURCHASES			TOTAL (Sw. fr.)
	RELIEF (Tonnes)	(Sw. fr.)	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE (Sw. fr.)	RELIEF (Tonnes)	(Sw. fr.)	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE (Sw. fr.)	
AFRICA	55,139	37,057,544	452,247	15,782	14,143,856	2,103,005	53,756,652
South Africa	—	—	—	228	294,774	—	294,774
Angola	338	2,187,253	6,100	2,236	2,192,459	315,733	4,701,545
Angola (south-east)	14	82,437	23,573	24	49,781	228,395	384,186
Benin	—	—	—	9	26,653	1,760	28,413
Burundi	—	—	—	68	170,726	—	170,726
Ethiopia	45,238	24,544,377	15,555	8,634	6,924,030	84,529	31,568,491
Ethiopia (Tigray and Eritrea, via Sudan) .	—	—	324,260	35	454,816	152,233	931,309
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—	3,390	3,390
Malawi	—	—	3,036	3	31,840	1,660	36,536
Mozambique	2,624	3,357,716	12,600	1,294	913,271	217,059	4,500,646
Namibia	—	—	—	28	34,708	—	34,708
Uganda	92	353,739	22,150	58	197,941	177,058	750,888
Rwanda	—	—	3,129	—	2,105	5,586	10,820
Somalia	10	59,517	—	111	180,781	263,919	504,217
Sudan	6,538	3,966,497	12,973	2,667	2,105,752	96,485	6,181,707
Sudan (conflict in southern Sudan, via Kenya)	280	2,480,089	28,871	45	101,763	360,260	2,970,983
Chad	5	22,440	—	243	312,266	65,605	400,311
Togo	—	—	—	1	4,530	17,456	21,986
Zaire	—	—	—	20	58,920	9,749	68,669
Zimbabwe	—	3,479	—	78	86,740	102,128	192,347
LATIN AMERICA	1,478	2,818,144	13,500	1,052	1,269,999	576,783	4,678,426
Chile	195	915,093	—	102	118,470	9,382	1,042,945
Colombia	—	—	—	—	2,907	3,761	6,668
El Salvador	229	133,070	—	212	190,979	289,659	613,708
Guatemala	—	—	—	2	5,160	—	5,160
Honduras	50	175,205	—	—	—	—	175,205
Nicaragua	962	1,139,814	5,460	724	908,023	242,295	2,295,592
Paraguay	40	442,392	—	—	—	—	442,392
Peru	2	12,570	8,040	12	44,460	31,686	96,756
ASIA	510	237,405	954,351	273	649,893	5,182,554	7,024,203
Afghanistan	—	—	886,271	52	316,644	1,577,158	2,780,073
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	218,948	218,948
Indonesia	—	—	—	1	3,124	—	3,124
Indonesia (conflict in East Timor)	—	—	—	4	6,515	8,683	15,198
Kampuchea	—	—	—	1	8,145	330,494	338,639
Pakistan (conflict in Afghanistan)	—	—	—	202	240,380	2,239,260	2,479,640
Philippines	510	237,405	—	8	29,311	344,825	611,541
Thailand (conflict in Kampuchea)	—	—	68,080	5	45,774	463,186	577,040
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	1,517	3,641,469	673,132	1,573	5,370,794	1,323,707	11,009,102
Iraq	1	7,595	—	49	639,035	45,780	692,410
Iran	174	1,917,197	87,122	123	1,488,667	307,889	3,800,875
Israel and the occupied territories	414	362,052	—	238	1,056,225	31,466	1,449,743
Jordan	—	—	—	1	28,329	—	28,329
Lebanon	858	1,191,284	580,502	1,162	2,158,538	930,816	4,861,140
Syria	70	163,341	—	—	—	—	163,341
North Yemen	—	—	5,508	—	—	7,756	13,264
TOTAL	58,644	43,754,562	2,093,230	18,680	21,434,542	9,186,049	76,468,383

**CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND RECEIVED AND PURCHASES MADE BY THE ICRC
AND INVENTORIED IN THE FIELD IN 1988**

DONORS (in French alphabetical order)	Food & seeds (Tonnes)	Blankets (No.)	Tents (No.)	Kitchen sets (No.)	Clothing (Tonnes)	Other relief supplies (Tonnes)	TOTAL RELIEF SUPPLIES (Sw. fr.)	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE (Sw. fr.)	OVERALL TOTAL (Sw. fr.)
National Societies									
Germany (Federal Republic) .			350	3,300	6.5	5	534,461	—	534,461
Australia							—	65,580	65,580
Austria		1,005					22,000	—	22,000
Denmark		8,050	500		45.1		546,672	104,711	651,383
Spain		10,000					75,851	—	75,851
United States of America		10,000			9.0	1	148,680	—	148,680
Finland	254	11,450	374				1,117,068	751,251	1,868,319
Great Britain		60,000	200				596,022	—	596,022
Iceland					6.7		39,452	—	39,452
Norway							—	757,971	757,971
Netherlands	898	50,010	100			30	1,252,013	87,122	1,339,135
Sweden		106,200	863		229.3	125	2,973,304	261,185	3,234,489
Switzerland		47,010	412		6.7		858,472	62,910	921,382
Turkey		1,000	50				28,777	—	28,777
Other National Societies ¹	375	17,250			36.8	1	818,579	2,500	821,079
TOTAL NATIONAL SOCIETIES	1,527	321,975	2,849	3,300	340.1	162	9,011,351	2,093,230	11,104,581
Governments									
Germany (Federal Republic) .	4,184						1,820,185	—	1,820,185
Canada	7,024						3,481,864	—	3,481,864
Denmark	500	20,000					891,921	—	891,921
United States of America	7,472						3,284,145	—	3,284,145
Finland	254	42,550				194	2,861,243	—	2,861,243
Great Britain	5,110						2,600,182	—	2,600,182
Italy						172	1,218,719	—	1,218,719
Netherlands	1,000	30,000					375,333	—	375,333
Sweden						255	2,477,239	—	2,477,239
Switzerland	5,982						3,828,282	—	3,828,282
TOTAL GOVERNMENTS	31,526	92,550	—	—	—	621	22,839,113	—	22,839,113
Other donors									
EEC	22,120						11,164,299	—	11,164,299
WFP	1,658						707,098	—	707,098
Others	16		12				32,701	—	32,701
TOTAL OTHER DONORS	23,794	—	12	—	—	—	11,904,098	—	11,904,098
TOTAL DONATIONS	56,847	414,525	2,861	3,300	340.1	783	43,754,562	2,093,230	45,847,792
TOTAL ICRC PURCHASES	17,214²	165,965	3,705	5,220	35.0	1,103	21,434,542	9,186,049	30,620,591
TOTAL	74,061	580,490	6,566	8,520	375.1	1,886	65,189,104	11,279,279	76,468,383

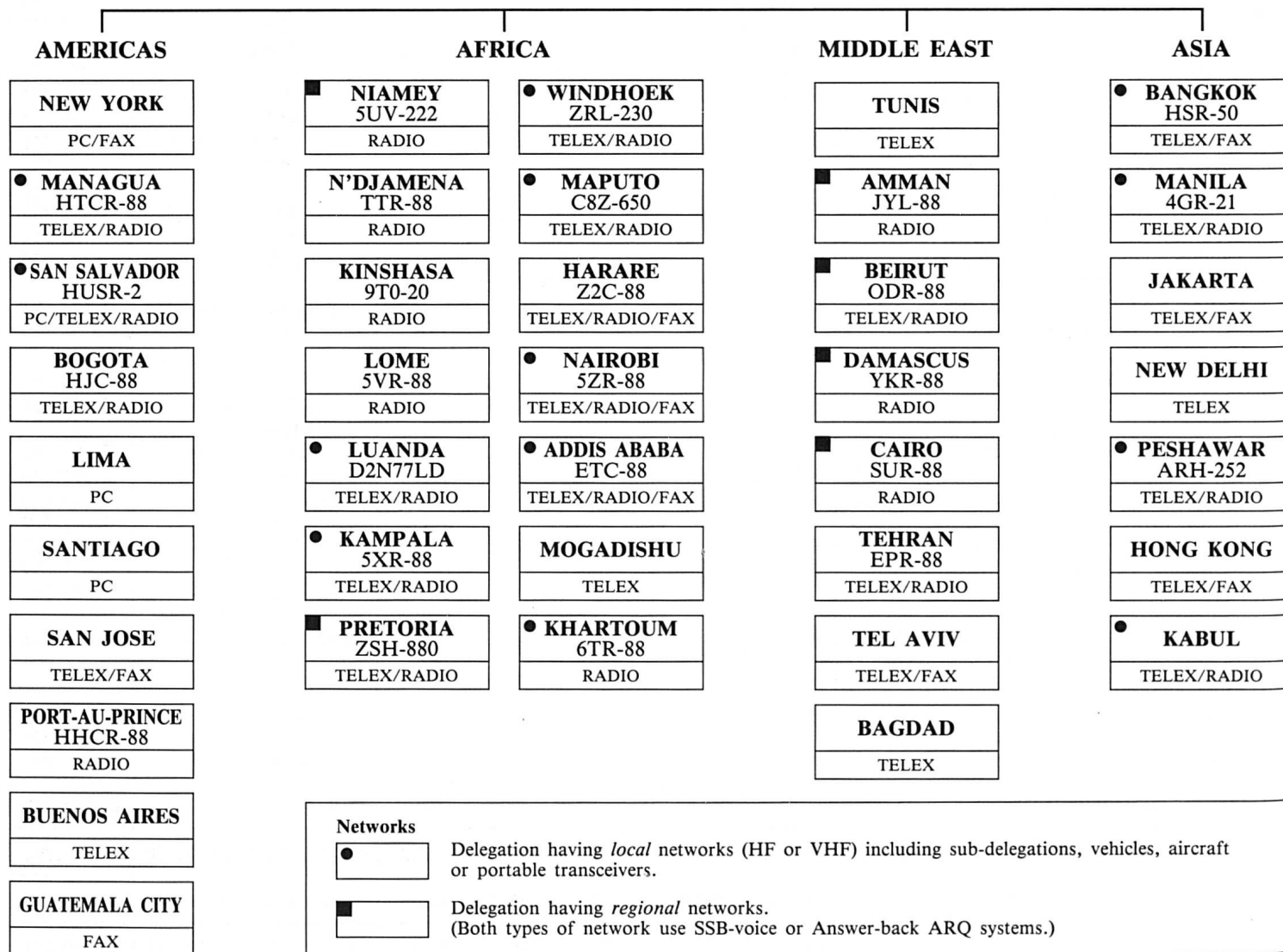
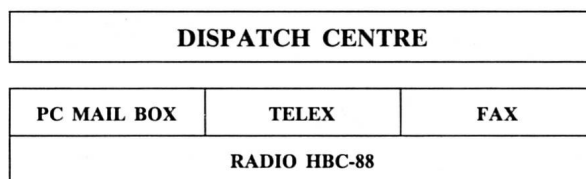
Note: Ambulances are included under "Other relief supplies" and not under "MEDICAL ASSISTANCE".

¹ League and National Societies whose contributions were less than Sw. fr. 20,000.

² Including 4,106 tonnes of seed.

ICRC TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

with direct links to Geneva
(Situation as of December 1988)



At 31.12.88 the ICRC possessed a total of 1,334 radio transceivers of which 1,100 were in use in delegations (320 HF and 780 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.

All together, a total of 91,000 messages were handled by the ICRC Dispatch Centre.