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# EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

In 1984, the ICRC continued its work in Poland. At the end of the year, it nevertheless closed its delegation in Warsaw. In May, the ICRC carried out a series of visits to persons imprisoned in Spain under the anti-terrorist legislation.

## Poland

In 1984, ICRC operations in Poland, which had begun in 1981 following the introduction of martial law, were reduced. At the end of the year the permanent delegation in Warsaw was closed. The joint League and ICRC assistance operation ended on 29 February; the two institutions subsequently carried out their work independently. The ICRC continued solely its medical assistance work. The ICRC-League office, set up in Geneva at the beginning of the joint operations to co-ordinate relief work in Poland, was also closed at the end of February. Following all the releases after the general amnesty promulgated by the government on 21 July, the ICRC no longer had any reason to maintain a permanent delegation in Warsaw. The delegates returned to Geneva on 6 December 1984. It was, however, agreed that contacts be maintained through frequent missions from Geneva in order to continue the dialogue with the authorities and the active collaboration with the Polish Red Cross for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law.

The ICRC activities in Poland were in large part dependent on gifts in kind from the EEC. Total contributions in kind and in services amounted to 9,288,753 Swiss francs in 1984. Consequently, no general appeal to donors had been launched during that year. By the end of 1984 operations in Poland were running at a deficit of 633,402 Swiss francs. The Ford Foundation absorbed 328,087 francs and the ICRC covered the remaining deficit of 305,315 francs.

Throughout the year, the ICRC delegation permanently numbered three persons.

During 1984, the ICRC continued the dialogue on its work with the Polish authorities and the National Society. The Polish Deputy-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Henryk Jaroszek, was received at ICRC headquarters by President Hay on 10 April. Missions were also carried out from Geneva to maintain contact and to deal with questions of common interest. The ICRC regional delegate for Eastern Europe went to Warsaw in March and the delegate-general for Europe and North America visited Poland three times. These missions made it possible to evaluate ICRC operations in Poland, in conjunction with leaders of the Polish Red Cross and with

the Government, especially during a meeting that the ICRC delegate-general had with the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. M. Rakowski.

A member of the Committee, Dr. Jacques de Rougemont, represented the ICRC at the Eighth National Congress of the Polish Red Cross, on 17 and 18 November.

## **Protection**

During the first part of the year, the ICRC continued its representations to obtain access to persons arrested or sentenced under legislation that had come into force with the introduction of martial law, in accordance with the offer of services that had been transmitted to the Polish authorities on 18 May 1982. The ICRC also requested authorization to visit persons arrested more recently for politically motivated offences. These steps had met with no success when a general amnesty was promulgated on 21 July 1984, leading to the release of persons that the ICRC wished to visit. From that date until the end of the year, the detention situation did not necessitate any further action on the part of the ICRC.

## **Assistance**

The agreement concluded on 23 December 1981 defining the ways and means of action by the International Red Cross in Poland came to an end on 28 February 1984. During the first two months of the year, the ICRC and the League, in collaboration with the Polish Red Cross, continued their joint programme, essentially food aid and clothing for the most vulnerable categories of the civilian population (the aged, handicapped, sick, newborn). Relief distributed during these two months amounted to 220 tonnes, valued at 1,629,825 Swiss francs.

From 1 March, the ICRC continued solely its medical assistance programme, regularly supplying 411 hospitals with kits of medicaments and medical equipment. As in the previous year, this programme was financed by the European Economic Community and carried out thanks to the National Societies of Denmark and of the Federal Republic of Germany which made up the kits according to ICRC specifications and made delegates available to take part in the distribution of medical relief. In June, an ICRC medical delegate went to Poland to re-evaluate this medical assistance programme. He visited 37 departmental and regional hospitals. Following his recommendations, a final distribution was made in autumn 1984, thanks to a contribution from the Federal Republic of Germany. Taking into account the decision to close the

permanent ICRC delegation in Poland, this programme also came to an end in December 1984.

The total value of medical assistance distributed in Poland in 1984 amounted to nearly 7.5 million Swiss francs.

### Tracing Agency

The role of the ICRC delegation in Poland was limited to that of an intermediary, the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva dealing with the cases submitted to it, in collaboration with the Polish Red Cross. In this field also, the volume of work was reduced in 1984. The ICRC registered new requests for family reuniting between Poland and foreign countries concerning 202 persons, 12 of whom were able to rejoin their families abroad. The ICRC was also engaged, at the request of their families, in tracing Polish nationals who had left their country (requests concerning 15 persons were registered in 1984).

### Dissemination and information

In 1984, the activities to disseminate knowledge of international humanitarian law and the principles and role of the Red Cross were within the competence of the head of the Warsaw delegation. He gave numerous lectures on ICRC activities throughout the world to various sectors of the Polish public, including Red Cross circles and university students. He took an active part in a training course held by the Polish Red Cross for its instructors in international humanitarian law, from 22 to 25 May 1985.

In order that the closure of the permanent ICRC delegation, at the end of 1984, would not jeopardize activities for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law in Poland, it was agreed with the Polish Red Cross that the ICRC would retain an office serving as a documentation centre on international humanitarian law and the principles of the Red Cross. Dissemination material and equipment (projector, recorder, films, photos, etc.) were handed over to the National Society in December to that end.

## Spain

Following the agreement in principle of the Spanish authorities for the ICRC to resume its visits to persons imprisoned under the anti-terrorist legislation (the previous series of ICRC visits had taken place in 1981), a team of ICRC delegates (three delegates, one of whom was a doctor) carried out a series of visits to places of detention, from 6 May to 2 June. The delegates went to seven places of detention administered by the Ministry of Justice (five prisons and two hospitals), where they saw, in accordance with the usual ICRC practice, 399 persons suspected of or condemned for "terrorist offences".

In November, the ICRC delegate-general for Europe and North America went to Madrid to review these visits with the Spanish authorities. He was received by several high ranking officials in the Ministries of Justice, the Interior, and Foreign Affairs. It was agreed that the ICRC visits would continue in 1985.

## Other activities

As in the past, the ICRC kept in constant touch with most of the European and North American National Societies and governments. It informed them of its activities throughout the world and often received their financial support or aid in kind (see Tables IV, V, VI, yellow pages), or the loan of qualified personnel. In taking part in meetings of the Red Cross movement or events closely connected with ICRC concerns in many European countries, ICRC staff members developed close contacts with the authorities of host countries as well as with leaders of National Societies (see the chapters on "Law and legal considerations" and "Co-operation within the Red Cross movement"). They also carried out important work in the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and Red Cross principles by taking part in numerous seminars.

Relations between the ICRC and the European and North American countries were maintained through missions carried out by the ICRC President, members of the Committee, directors, the delegate-general for Europe and North America and other ICRC staff members.

Apart from the activities described below, delegates more particularly engaged in co-operation with National Societies went on missions to Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Finally, through the services of its Central Tracing Agency, the ICRC continued to process enquiries arising from the Second World War and later conflicts in Europe.

Apart from the operations in Poland, all the activities carried out in Europe in 1984 were financed by the regular budget.

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Mr. Peter Küng was appointed delegate-general for Europe and North America in April 1984.

## AUSTRIA

Several missions were carried out by ICRC representatives to deal with questions of common interest, both with the authorities and with the National Society. The head of the Information Department went to Vienna on 30 January where

he met the information officers of the Austrian Red Cross. In September, the ICRC delegate-general for Europe and North America went to Vienna to organize a presidential mission.

From 28 to 30 November, President Hay visited Austria, in the company of the ICRC delegate-general for Europe and North America. He was received by the President of the Republic, the Chancellor, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Health and Environment; he also met several members of parliament. The ICRC representatives also had talks with Dr. Kurt Waldheim, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, and had a working session with the Austrian Red Cross. Discussions covered ICRC activities throughout the world, respect of international humanitarian law and its application, as well as the dissemination of this law, in which the National Society is very active.

ICRC staff members took part in some dissemination activities organized by the National Society. Delegates took part in an Austrian Junior Red Cross dissemination seminar, in Langenlois, in July, and in another seminar entitled "ICRC humanitarian work/Conventions and Peace", on 26 and 27 March, in the Tyrol, intended for teachers.

## BELGIUM

The Vice-President of the ICRC, Mr. Aubert, went to Brussels at the end of May. During this mission, he took part, in the company of the head of the ICRC Dissemination Division, in the Belgian Red Cross colloquium (28-30 May) dealing with dissemination questions. In addition, Mr. Aubert had talks with several representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on various topics of common interest concerning ICRC activities throughout the world, the ratification of the additional Protocols and the financing of the ICRC.

Various ICRC staff members participated in seminars or meetings organized by the Belgian Red Cross. A representative of the ICRC Legal Division took part in the Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law Week organized by the Belgian Red Cross (French-speaking community), from 26 February to 5 March. He gave courses on international humanitarian law at Liège and Louvain Universities and at the Free University of Brussels. The head of the International Organizations Division took part in a symposium organized at Anvers by the National Society, from 1 to 3 February, on international humanitarian law.

## BULGARIA

Contacts with Bulgaria were close, in particular because of the intermediary role played by ICRC in the context of the detention by UNITA of three Bulgarian nationals (see the chapter on "Angola"). An ICRC delegate was in Sofia from 24 to 26 July, at the invitation of the President of the Bulgarian Red Cross, and then in November on the occasion of the repatriation of the three Bulgarians liberated by UNITA. In addition, a Bulgarian journalist paid a three-day study visit to the ICRC.

## CANADA

The Director for Operational Activities had numerous contacts, in Toronto and Ottawa, from 20 to 23 February, with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and the National Red Cross Society. Discussions mainly centered on ICRC activities, especially those necessitating special appeals for funds, and on the ratification of the additional Protocols, in which the ICRC is encouraging Canada.

The head of the Central Tracing Agency, accompanied by the head of the Europe and North America Division of the CTA, met staff members responsible for the National Society's tracing service at the end of October in Toronto and Ottawa. They also discussed with representatives of the Canadian authorities the question of the establishment of a National Information Office.

The delegate specialist in the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law, based in New York, gave several lectures in Canada. During a mission at the beginning of April, he addressed Law Faculty students at Sherbrooke University, Québec, staff of the Québec division of the Canadian Red Cross in Montreal and heads of departments of the National Society Office in Toronto. From 18 to 20 October, this delegate participated in the Annual General Assembly of the Canadian Council for International Law in Ottawa and, from 1 to 4 November, he took part in the Annual Assembly of the Canadian Red Cross in Toronto.

## DENMARK

From 4 to 6 August, the head of the Operations Department visited Copenhagen where he met the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ministry staff, as well as the Secretary-General of the National Society.

## UNITED STATES

Contacts between the ICRC and the United States were close, through the ICRC delegation based in New York or missions carried out in the country.

In basing a permanent delegation in New York in 1971, the ICRC primarily intended to maintain close and regular contact with the international organizations, especially the United Nations (this delegation is attached to the International Organizations Division). It rapidly became evident that this delegation also made it possible to establish relations with the representatives of States represented in New York to deal with operational and legal questions. It was subsequently decided to entrust this delegation with dissemination work in North America (United States and Canada). An additional delegate, in charge of dealing with specific questions, joined this delegation in January 1984.

During the year, the head of the International Organizations Division and the delegates based in New York

attended at United Nations headquarters meetings of interest to the ICRC, especially those of donor countries relative to Kampuchea, of the working group on assistance to Lebanon, and of donor countries on emergency assistance in Africa. They also attended the 39th United Nations General Assembly, from September to December.

Thanks to the increase in delegation staff, it was possible to launch activities for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law. Lectures on international humanitarian law and the Red Cross movement were given to university students and to annual meetings of sections of the American Red Cross. ICRC delegates again took part in the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, in Washington DC, from 12 to 14 April.

A lawyer from headquarters in Geneva also gave courses on international humanitarian law in Washington DC to the American University Law School and to the George Washington Law School, on 9 and 10 October.

Various missions were carried out in 1984. The head of the ICRC Information Department was in Washington DC at the invitation of the American Red Cross, from 5 to 7 February, when he gave a talk on ICRC activities and concerns to an audience of some fifty United States journalists and other persons.

At the beginning of November, the head of the Central Tracing Agency, accompanied by the head of the CTA Europe and North America Division, met officers of the American Red Cross international services, and representatives of the American authorities, to discuss questions relative to tracing activities and to the National Information Office established by the Defence Department.

In June, the Director for Operational Activities, accompanied by the head of the International Organizations Division, had talks with the United Nations Secretary-General in New York and then, in Washington DC, with representatives of the State Department, the Special Assistant to the President of the United States for Affairs of National Security, and with the President of the American Red Cross. The talks dealt with ICRC activities throughout the world, and the additional Protocols, which the ICRC is encouraging the United States to ratify. The Director of Operational Activities again met representatives of the State Department and of the American Red Cross at the end of November, during a second mission.

## FINLAND

On 8 and 9 October, the ICRC delegate-general for Europe and North America and the head of the ICRC Press Division participated in a seminar organized by the Finnish Red Cross for representatives of the principal media in the country. The ICRC delegates spoke on international humanitarian law and its application in the field; discussion also covered the information policy applied in the different contexts in which the Red Cross works.

## FRANCE

Close contacts were maintained with the French National Society in various fields.

A staff member of the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva took part in a seminar organized by the French Red Cross for officers of tracing sections in National Society departmental offices, on 11 and 12 May, in Paris.

The ICRC Dissemination Division collaborated in several seminars organized by the French Red Cross: at Modane in August, at Bois-Larris in October and at Lyon in November. The goal of these seminars was to train members of the National Society in the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law. Another seminar was held at Tours in November to train medical personnel expected to go on missions.

## HUNGARY

From 6 to 8 March, the President of the ICRC visited Budapest at the invitation of the President of the Hungarian Red Cross Executive Committee and Vice-President of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, Mr. János Hantos. President Hay was accompanied by the Director for General Affairs and the ICRC regional delegate for Eastern Europe. The ICRC representatives were received by the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mr. István Sarlós. Several talks with the senior officials of the National Red Cross Society were devoted to topical questions relative to the Red Cross movement, especially the revision of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, the role of various components of the movement, and the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace (see the chapter on "Co-operation within the Red Cross movement" for this Conference). The ratification of the Protocols and the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law were also discussed. On 13 April, Mr. Hantos, visiting Geneva as Vice-President of the Standing Commission, was received at ICRC headquarters by President Hay.

## NORWAY

The ICRC, represented by the delegate-general for Europe and North America and by a press attaché, participated in the seminar organized in Oslo by the Norwegian Red Cross and held on 15 and 16 November, on the theme "ICRC and journalists in combat zones".

## PORTUGAL

The Director for Operational Activities paid a visit to Portugal, from 5 to 7 November, at the invitation of the

Secretary of State for Co-operation. He met directors of the National Society as well as representatives of the authorities.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

There were many and varied contacts between the ICRC and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1984. The head of the ICRC Information Department, in Bonn, on 31 January and 1 February, at the invitation of the National Society, participated in a meeting of information and public relations officers of local branches. In addition, an ICRC lawyer took part in a meeting of National Red Cross lawyers, in Mainz, from 6 to 8 September, during which he gave a lecture on the additional Protocols.

Staff members of the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva also went to the Federal Republic of Germany. From 12 to 16 March, the head of the CTA went to the National Red Cross tracing services in Bonn, Hamburg and Munich, and to the *Wehrmacht Auskunftstelle*, a sort of national information office for the Second World War. Another CTA staff member participated in a German Red Cross seminar, in Berlin from 22 to 25 October, concerning the problem of reuniting families dispersed between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Eastern European countries.

The head of the ICRC Relief Division participated in a German Red Cross technical seminar, on logistics, from 24 to 26 September, near Bonn.

The delegate-general for Europe and North America went to Bonn on 4 December where he met the President and other officials of the National Society.

## UNITED KINGDOM

Relations with the British authorities were close throughout the year, both in London and at ICRC headquarters where several British officials were received. Mr. Raison, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Minister for Overseas Development, came to headquarters on 28 March, where he had talks on ICRC activities and their financing. The same topics were dealt with during the visit to Geneva on 19 October of Mr. Renton, Under-Secretary for State at the Foreign Office, who was received by Vice-President Aubert; the importance of ratification of the additional Protocols by the United Kingdom was emphasized on this occasion. The ICRC also received the visit of two groups of British MPs.

The President of the ICRC, accompanied by the Director for Operational Activities, was in London on 14 and 15 November on an official mission. The ICRC representatives were received by Mr. Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and by Mr. Raison and Mr. Renton, who had already been seen at ICRC headquarters some months previously. Talks essentially centered on the respect of international humanitarian law and on the ratification of the additional Protocols.

In dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law, the ICRC actively participated in two seminars organized by the National Red Cross, with the objective of training members of the National Society who, in turn, would teach international humanitarian law and Red Cross principles in local branches. The two seminars took place in February and September, at Barnett Hill.

## SWEDEN

ICRC relations with Sweden remained close in 1984. On 7 March, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lennart Bodström, was received at ICRC headquarters by Vice-President Aubert.

At the invitation of the Institute of International Law of Lund University, an ICRC lawyer gave an eight-hour course on international humanitarian law, on 22 and 23 March.

The ICRC participated in two events organized by the Swedish Red Cross: a symposium entitled "Prevention better than cure", on 13 and 14 June in Stockholm, and a training course for Swedish Red Cross delegates, from 23 to 28 September in Finnåker.

## SWITZERLAND

On 18 October, the ICRC received a visit from 25 members of parliament of the "Health policy" group of the Swiss Federal Assembly. Two staff members of the ICRC Dissemination Division participated in a Junior Red Cross technical seminar, in Plans-sur-Bex, on 18 November. The ICRC was guest of honour at the Lausanne National Fair (*Comptoir suisse*) in September.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The President of the ICRC paid an official visit to Prague, from 31 May to 3 June, in the company of the ICRC regional delegate for Eastern Europe. He was received by the President of the Republic, Mr. Gustav Husak, and he held a working session with the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Lucan, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Svoboda, and the President of the Czechoslovak National Society, Dr. Hatiar. ICRC activities throughout the world and their financing were discussed, as were the additional Protocols, which the ICRC is encouraging Czechoslovakia to ratify. President Hay attended the opening of the Ninth Congress of the National Red Cross.

The ICRC regional delegate for Eastern Europe was in Prague on two other occasions: in June, when he accompanied the prisoners liberated by UNITA (see the chapter on Angola), and from 17 to 20 December, accompanied by a member of the financing division. On the latter occasion, the regional delegate met the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Svoboda, and some of his staff, and the Executive Vice-President of the National Society, Mr. Novotny.

In addition, the ICRC received the visit at headquarters of four journalists, representing the principal Czechoslovak media, from 27 to 31 August. Leaders of the National Society also visited ICRC headquarters, in December.

## TURKEY

The Turkish authorities put Ankara airport at the disposal of the ICRC three times in 1984 to allow operations for the repatriation of prisoners of war to be carried out, in the context of the Iraq/Iran conflict. These operations were carried out in collaboration with the Turkish Red Crescent (see the chapter on the Middle East). In addition, the ICRC maintained its contacts with the Turkish authorities, with a view to possible protection and assistance action relative to the internal situation in Turkey.

## USSR

The ICRC maintained close relations with the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. From 22 to 29 February, the head of the Information Department, accompanied by the ICRC regional delegate for Eastern Europe, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the President of the Alliance. The principal objective of this

mission was to gain knowledge of the National Society's information work and to study with the National Society the possibility of developing co-operation between the two institutions in this field. The ICRC delegates were received by the Leningrad region Red Cross and by the Uzbekistan Red Crescent in Tashkent. Following this mission, the Presidents of the ICRC and of the Alliance signed an agreement, in September, specifying the working programme relative to co-operation between these institutions in the fields of information and dissemination.

On 11 April, the President of the Alliance, Mr. Baltiyski, was received at headquarters by the President of the ICRC and members of the Directorate. Discussion covered the Second World Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference on Peace then under preparation, and various points concerning ICRC operations.

At the invitation of the President of the Alliance, the Vice-President of the ICRC, Mr. Aubert, was in the USSR from 11 to 16 June in the company of the delegate-general for Europe and North America. Discussions mainly centered on the topic of the Red Cross and Peace and on the additional Protocols which the ICRC is encouraging the USSR to ratify.

Finally, the ICRC received the visit in Geneva of the Presidents of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Red Crescent and of the Central Committee of the Armenian Red Cross on 17 October and the Presidents of the Uzbekistan Red Crescent and of the Central Committee of the Latvian Red Cross in December.

### RELIEF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED BY THE ICRC IN 1984

#### EUROPE

Country	Beneficiaries	Relief		Medical Assistance	Total Sw. fr.
		Tonnage	Value in Sw. fr.	Value in Sw. fr.	
Poland . . . . .	Civilians through National Society, hospitals	220	1,629,825	7,487,498	9,117,323
TOTAL . . . . .		220	1,629,825	7,487,498	9,117,323

## THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE IN AROlsen

The work of the International Tracing Service (ITS) based in Arolsen (Federal Republic of Germany) consists in assembling, classifying, storing and making use of all documentation relating to civilian victims of the National Socialist regime, and in issuing certificates at the request of those concerned, their immediate relatives or assignees.

Established in London in 1943, when the Allied military authorities had to face the problems posed by the plight of civilian populations that they were left to take care of in territories that were being progressively liberated, the ITS was the responsibility of different civilian and military organizations until 1955, when the management of its archives was entrusted to the ICRC as a neutral and impartial institution.

Each year, the ITS publishes its own reports on its activities, from which the following information has been taken:

- In 1984, the ITS received 34,338 requests from 37 countries. These requests concerned 23,000 persons wishing to obtain confirmation of their internment in concentration or labour camps, of their deportation as foreign labourers to the territory of the Third Reich during the war, or of time spent in refugee camps immediately after the war. Nearly 15,000 of the cases were first requests, while 8,000 others were relative to previously initiated inquiries.
- During the year, ITS staff carried out 271,851 data checks in 20 different card indexes, relating to 31,000 persons and bearing on more than 43,500 names (including maiden names and assumed names); in all, more than 51,200 replies were sent out.
- In 1984, the number of tracing requests amounted to 2,072. A total of 276 cases were solved.



*The new Central Tracing Agency building (in the foreground, to the left), at the ICRC headquarters in Geneva, was inaugurated in October 1984. It was built thanks to a contribution of 15 million Swiss francs from the Swiss Confederation. (Photo ICRC — Béatrice Plantier)*

**CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND RECEIVED**

DONORS*	Cereals (tonnes)	Peas & beans (tonnes)	Edible oil (tonnes)	Dairy products (tonnes)	Other foodstuffs (tonnes)	TOTAL FOOD- STUFFS (tonnes)
<b>National Societies</b>						
Germany (Federal Republic of) . . . .	9,340		672		20	10,032
Australia . . . . .						—
Canada . . . . .						—
Denmark . . . . .						—
Egypt . . . . .						—
Finland . . . . .	60	104	30		2	196
Great Britain . . . . .						—
Italy . . . . .						—
Japan . . . . .						—
Norway . . . . .						—
Netherlands . . . . .						—
Sweden . . . . .						—
Switzerland . . . . .						—
Other National Societies*** . . . . .				1	7	8
<b>TOTAL RED CROSS . . . . .</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10,236</b>
<b>Governments</b>						
Germany (Federal Republic of) . . . .						—
Canada (CIDA) . . . . .	5,255					5,255
Finland . . . . .						—
France . . . . .	300					300
Great Britain . . . . .						—
Switzerland . . . . .	5,254		238	168		5,660
USA (USAID) . . . . .	1,361	476	525	36		2,398
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENTS . . . . .</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>204</b>		<b>13,613</b>
<b>Others</b>						
EEC . . . . .	12,618	600	929	690	236	15,073
WFP . . . . .	4,375	871	79	102	676	6,103
Other donors . . . . .	941	102	2	10	11	1,066
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>39,504</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>46,091</b>

\* In French alphabetical order.

\*\* Partly covered by the EEC for operations in Poland and Lebanon (total amount Sw.fr. 6,762,709).

\*\*\* Societies whose contribution amounted to less than Sw.fr. 50,000.

BY THE ICRC IN 1984

Blankets (number of)	Tents (number of)	Trucks and trailers (number of)	All-terrain vehicles and ambulances (number of)	Other relief supplies (tonnes)	TOTAL RELIEF SUPPLIES (Sw.fr.)	MEDICAL SUPPLIES (Sw.fr.)	TOTAL CONTRI- BUTIONS (Sw.fr.)
1,200	815	5		108	9,706,676	4,442,747**	14,149,423
20,020					—	356,598	356,598
1,000			10	5	231,682	—	231,682
4,000			4	2	236,612	2,735,544**	2,972,446
14,800			1 + 5		—	71,820	71,820
					607,044	150,388	757,432
					377,935	147,535**	525,470
					—	114,545**	114,545
					—	72,000	72,000
9,350			16	1	389,312	532,549	921,861
13,000	250				238,126	—	238,126
1,700	203	7 + 11		219	2,839,292	995,041	3,834,333
	8			15	51,665	38,088	89,753
1,200					30,860	102,708**	133,568
<b>66,270</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>12 + 11</b>	<b>1 + 35</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>14,709,204</b>	<b>9,759,853</b>	<b>24,469,057</b>
			11		110,000	82,462	192,462
					4,932,528	—	4,932,528
					—	229,007	229,007
6,050					188,448	—	188,448
	800				87,535	—	87,535
				5	7,531,877	—	7,531,877
					3,604,134	—	3,604,134
<b>6,050</b>	<b>800</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16,454,522</b>	<b>311,469</b>	<b>16,765,991</b>
					20,975,557	—	20,975,557
2,170				63	3,393,003	—	3,393,003
					845,120	1,327	846,447
<b>74,490</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>12 + 11</b>	<b>1 + 46</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>56,377,406</b>	<b>10,072,649</b>	<b>66,450,055</b>

**RELIEF SUPPLIES DISPATCHED BY THE ICRC AND INVENTORIED  
IN THE FIELD IN 1984**

COUNTRY	CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND			ICRC PURCHASES			TOTAL
	RELIEF		MED. ASSIST.	RELIEF		MED. ASSIST.	
	(tonnage)	(Sw.fr.)		(Sw.fr.)	(tonnage)		
AFRICA . . . . .	37,761	40,333,823	64,762	14,406	15,704,105	2,455,681	58,558,371
South Africa . . . . .	—	—	—	250	320,417	—	320,417
Angola . . . . .	2,739	3,456,746	5,000	3,955	2,936,966	535,570	6,934,282
Ethiopia . . . . .	27,222	30,284,081	—	8,211	9,810,345	637,684	40,732,110
Mozambique . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	335,816	335,816
Namibia . . . . .	—	—	—	43	64,620	3,577	68,197
Uganda . . . . .	4,962	2,939,702	1,327	1,216	1,237,852	470,893	4,639,774
Rwanda . . . . .	—	—	—	(0.4)	2,764	11,453	14,217
Somalia . . . . .	3	27,038	—	27	91,100	46,541	164,679
Sudan (conflict in Tigre and Eritrea). . . .	2,792	3,508,322	58,435	384	793,582	332,020	4,692,359
Sudan . . . . .	—	—	—	5	11,983	—	11,983
Chad . . . . .	43	113,534	—	185	246,748	70,214	430,496
Zaire . . . . .	(0.3)	4,400	—	68	89,826	8,019	102,245
Zimbabwe . . . . .	—	—	—	62	97,902	3,984	101,796
LATIN AMERICA . . . . .	2,171	8,673,011	79,888	4,722	3,517,067	506,871	12,776,837
Argentina . . . . .	—	—	—	(0.2)	891	3,860	4,751
Chile . . . . .	110	305,859	—	17	29,454	12,893	348,206
Colombia . . . . .	(0.6)	6,000	—	(0.05)	661	—	6,661
Costa Rica . . . . .	—	—	—	3	36,950	—	36,950
El Salvador . . . . .	3,971	5,572,297	—	4,453	2,597,672	320,963	8,490,932
Haiti . . . . .	—	—	—	(0.075)	2,510	—	2,510
Honduras . . . . .	—	—	—	2	48,377	—	48,377
Nicaragua . . . . .	859	1,663,018	79,888	242	762,173	162,388	2,667,467
Paraguay . . . . .	30	305,248	—	—	6,577	—	606,489
Peru . . . . .	20	219,160	—	5	26,742	6,767	252,669
Uruguay . . . . .	180	601,429	—	—	5,060	—	606,489
ASIA . . . . .	2,086	2,912,678	483,956	432	1,261,225	3,734,315	8,392,174
India . . . . .	—	—	—	16	100,820	309,157	409,977
Kampuchea . . . . .	—	—	—	7	28,101	696,038	724,139
Pakistan (Afghan conflict) . . . . .	10	152,000	51,662	120	498,296	1,608,288	2,310,246
Philippines . . . . .	1,442	2,319,382	—	2	51,857	48,302	2,419,541
Thailand (Kampuchea conflict). . . . .	624	401,502	432,294	141	269,403	882,018	1,985,217
East Timor . . . . .	10	39,794	—	146	312,748	14,569	367,111
Vietnam . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	175,943	175,943
EUROPE . . . . .	220	1,629,825	7,663,618	—	—	27,610	9,321,053
Poland . . . . .	220	1,629,825	7,663,618	—	—	27,610	9,321,053
MIDDLE EAST . . . . .	1,646	2,828,069	1,780,425	2,918	5,822,262	1,829,646	12,260,402
Iraq . . . . .	—	1,805	—	4	152,635	3,230	157,670
Iran . . . . .	—	—	—	19	256,572	10,582	267,154
Israel and occupied territories . . . . .	1,100	722,261	—	157	327,051	21,043	1,070,355
Jordan . . . . .	—	—	—	(0.6)	31,153	—	31,153
Lebanon . . . . .	506	1,710,341	1,569,226	2,737	5,051,102	1,787,763	10,118,432
Syria . . . . .	40	393,662	211,199	—	3,749	7,028	615,636
TOTAL . . . . .	46,884	56,377,406	10,072,649	22,478	26,304,659	8,554,123	101,308,837
82	65.6%		34.4%		100%		

# CHANGES IN STOCKS OF RELIEF COMMODITIES IN 1984

	Stock as at 31.12.83 (tonnes)	Taken in stock (tonnes)	Removed from stock * (tonnes)	Stock as at 31.12.84 (tonnes)
Africa . . . . .	7,134	52,168 (75.4%)	35,222 (68.3%)	24,080
Latin America . . . . .	1,536	9,892 (14.3%)	9,142 (17.7%)	2,286
Asia . . . . .	1,764	2,518 (3.6%)	2,996 (5.8%)	1,286
Europe . . . . .	—	220 (0.3%)	220 (0.4%)	—
Middle East . . . . .	412	4,415 (6.4%)	4,009 (7.8%)	818
<b>TOTAL. . . . .</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>69,213</b>	<b>51,589</b>	<b>28,470</b>

\* Including loss.

## TRANSPORT

The cost of transport organized by the ICRC Transport Service in Geneva amounted to over 11 million Swiss francs in 1984, as follows:

<b>1. Consignment by regular carriers</b>	(Sw.fr.)
— sea and land . . . . .	329,015
— air . . . . .	280,750
<b>2. Chartered ships</b>	
Angola operation: — M/V Biscaya Star (1,069 tonnes) . . . . .	269,945
— M/V Tims S (2,417 tonnes) . . . . .	532,380
— M/V E. Nielsen (1,589 tonnes) . . . . .	434,745
<b>3. Chartered aircraft</b>	
— Split charter . . . . .	751,218
— Full charter. . . . .	1,393,138
— Angola operation: — heavy cargo planes (298 flying hours) . . . . .	2,055,511
— light cargo planes (2,184 flying hours) . . . . .	3,303,280
— Ethiopia operation: — heavy cargo planes (262 flying hours) . . . . .	1,368,682
— light cargo planes (265 flying hours) . . . . .	410,314
<b>4. Customs import charges . . . . .</b>	<b>48,970</b>
<b>5. Insurance premiums for transport and storage . . . . .</b>	<b>268,587</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,446,535</b>

# ICRC TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK as at 31 December

