

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Date: September 19, 1985
September 20, 1985

Location: The southwestern coast and inland areas, including the states of Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Oaxaca, and Puebla

No. Dead: 8,776, according to the GOM National Emergency Commission; 10,000, unofficial estimate

No. Affected: 100,000 homeless; 30,204 injured

Damage: Concentrated in the central portion of Mexico City, affecting hospitals, schools, housing, and telecommunications; damage estimated at \$4 billion

The Disaster

At 7:17 on the morning of September 19, a cataclysmic earthquake rumbled through Mexico, leaving thousands dead and inflicting tremendous damage to the central section of Mexico City. With its epicenter located about 40 km off the Pacific coast, some 400 km to the south of Mexico City, the earthquake jolted the southwestern coast and an extensive area of the interior. The quake registered 8.1 on the Richter scale, a magnitude which classifies this earthquake as one of the "great" earthquakes to strike in this century. A second major quake (of Richter magnitude 7.5) rocked Mexico on September 20 at 7:40 in the evening. The source of this tremor (considered an aftershock of the previous day's quake) was situated about 100 km southeast of the main shock. In addition, a total of 74 aftershocks above Richter magnitude 3 were recorded between September 19 and October 2. Although no damages were reported from these shocks, they were felt on the coast and in Mexico City.

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Mexico City, with approximately 18,000,000 residents, suffered the most severe damage, especially in the central metropolitan zone, which is built on a dried lake bed. This basin of sediment magnified the ground-shaking and resulted in widespread structural damage. In the devastated area, buildings crashed down on the residents, killing thousands immediately and trapping many more under the wreckage. Rubble -- broken windows, chunks of plaster, twisted girders, and splintered wood -- littered the streets. A total of 5,728 structures were damaged, of which 954 collapsed, 2,177 suffered varying degrees of structural damage, and the remainder sustained minor damage. Sixty-five percent of all the damaged or destroyed buildings were residential housing structures. Reinforced concrete structures, from five to twenty stories in height, suffered the greatest damage.

All communications were disrupted: domestic telephone service was only partially operative and international service in thirteen states was interrupted. Electric, gas, and water services were temporarily cut. Large fires broke out and ruptured gas mains posed further threats to the populace.

The central office of the city's water utility was destroyed, including all records and computer programming. The metropolitan water supply experienced problems due to breaks in both primary and secondary distribution systems. Insufficient water flow and a loss of water pressure affected between four and six million residents. The sewage system also suffered breaks in its primary, secondary, and tertiary pipe networks.

The three largest government hospitals had to be closed because of structural failures. A thirteen-story building in the Juarez Hospital complex collapsed, killing several hundred people. Some 200 people perished when the General Hospital's obstetrics building and medical intern dormitory caved in. The Social Security Hospital was also severely damaged, although there were not many casualties. The closure of these three hospitals constituted a loss of 5,000 beds, but the system managed to absorb the surplus of patients created by the emergency. Patients were evacuated to nearby hospitals and earthquake victims were directed to other facilities. The injured numbered 30,204, of whom 6,000 were seriously hurt. A total of 15,936 persons were treated at 281 on-site first aid stations, while the injuries of the remaining 14,268 people were attended to at 131 other facilities. An additional 22,669 persons reportedly suffered fatigue, shock, and hysteria.

The exact number of dead may never be known. The GOM's figures account only for recovered corpses. It is thought that many more bodies lie entombed in the ruins.

Damage to areas outside Mexico City, though less than initially feared, was extensive. Ciudad Guzman, 120 km south of Guadalajara, reported 36 persons dead and 738 injured as well as major structural damage. At

MEXICO - Earthquakes

least 3,000 people lost their homes and the city's 115-bed hospital was destroyed. The seaport of Lazaro Cardenas, population 60,000, suffered substantial damage and over 300 persons were injured. Three people died in the coastal resort of Zihuatanejo where 25 buildings incurred major damage. Acapulco, Colima, Cuernavaca, Ixtapa, Manzanillo, and Michoacan all reported only minor structural damage.

Action Taken by the Government of Mexico (GOM) and the Local Red Cross

In response to the situation, the National Emergency Commission (Comision Nacional de Emergencia) was created to coordinate the efforts of the entire government, in both Mexico City and other affected areas. Falling under the direction of the Secretariat of Government, this commission comprised representatives of the various secretariats. President Miguel de la Madrid declared the Federal District a disaster zone and appointed Mayor Ramon Aguirre Velazquez head of the Metropolitan Emergency Commission (Comision Metropolitana de Emergencia), subordinate to the National Emergency Commission. These two commissions spawned a series of working groups as different segments of the government convened regular meetings to marshal the country's resources for the relief effort as well as to plan for the enormous task of reconstruction. The GOM ruled that individual states would be responsible for relief and rescue operations in their jurisdictions; federal endeavors would serve to complement state ventures.

The GOM decreed that the rescue of survivors took priority over all other action. President de la Madrid requested the services of experts in detecting bodies in rubble and specialists in building demolition. However, he subsequently prohibited the use of explosives until mid-October, to allow maximum opportunity for the rescue of survivors. While never officially requesting international aid, the GOM indicated the need for external assistance and announced the establishment of a national reconstruction fund (Fondo de Reconstruccion) to receive donations, both domestic and foreign. The fund was administered by NAFINSA, the Mexican development bank. As of October 3, 1985, the fund registered \$2,500,000 in deposits.

In the first days of the disaster, the Mexican military and police cordoned off the affected portions of the city in order to protect people from possible injury by falling debris, as well as to discourage looting. Military personnel and fire, police, and medical services operated at full capacity to meet the needs of the situation.

The Mexican Red Cross had 22 permanent medical posts throughout the disaster zones. Doctors and paramedical personnel worked out of 50 ambulances in operation 24 hours a day. More than 100 additional Red Cross ambulances transported the injured to hospitals. More than 3,000 volunteers worked full-time at the disaster sites and at Red Cross headquarters. About 400 Red Cross volunteers offered their homes as

MEXICO - Earthquakes

shelter for homeless victims. In addition, the Red Cross coordinated the distribution of food, clothing, and medical supplies to 65 shelters.

An estimated 100,000 people were left homeless by the earthquake. Of this figure, 95% lived in Mexico City. Schools, churches, and community centers served as emergency shelters where approximately 23,000 persons took refuge. Many people, reluctant to leave the immediate vicinity of their former homes, lived in tent cities which sprang up throughout the damaged zones. The balance of the homeless found shelter among relatives and friends. Outside the capital city, an estimated 3,600 people lost their homes and the homes of some 5,000 were badly damaged.

In a unified effort, members of the community mobilized to help one another. An estimated 50,000 Mexican troops, police, and volunteers worked tirelessly to extricate survivors trapped beneath the wreckage. In an atmosphere fraught with horror and grief, Federal District residents - oftentimes using only their bare hands - scabbled through the remains of collapsed buildings trying to locate family members and friends. Citizens also responded by directing traffic to ease congestion around disaster sites and providing non-emergency transport for people. Groups of students cooked and delivered meals to rescue workers. Local community centers collected food, clothing, and medicines, and subsequently channeled these supplies to hospitals and shelters.

Assistance Provided by the United States Government (USG)

In response to a September 19 televised request for assistance, the U.S. Embassy provided bandages, blankets, pillows, flashlights, and batteries to the Mexican disaster relief authorities. On September 20, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, John Gavin, declared that a state of disaster existed in Mexico. Funds from OFDA's International Disaster Assistance account were made available for emergency assistance to the earthquake victims.

The USG relief effort was large-scale and required complicated logistical coordination among OFDA, other federal agencies, voluntary organizations, state and local governments, and private companies. Over two hundred USG-sponsored personnel assisted the GOM in the earthquake relief effort. OFDA convened a 24-hour emergency working group to monitor the situation and coordinate the USG response from Washington, D.C. Another task force on the Mexican earthquake was established in the State Department to respond to inquiries on the well-being of U.S. citizens in Mexico.

Immediately following the disaster, OFDA dispatched an eight-member multi-disciplinary team to assist the U.S. Embassy assess damage, determine the appropriate USG response, and coordinate USG relief response with other donors. In close consultation with U.S. Mission officials and local authorities, the OFDA team determined that the USG

MEXICO - Earthquakes

response would concentrate on assisting the GOM in two areas: search and rescue activities and the development of a system of emergency water distribution. Since the rescue of survivors was the first order of business, and in response to the GOM's request, the USG sent a five-member search and rescue team to assist GOM authorities in locating people buried in the wreckage. Team members came from the Bureau of Mines, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and Westinghouse Corporation. The team arrived on Saturday, September 21 aboard a U.S. Military C-141 aircraft. Also transported aboard this aircraft was a contingent of National Association for Search and Rescue (NASAR) members and their specially trained dogs. A total of thirteen dogs and seventeen NASAR volunteer handlers travelled to Mexico and provided invaluable assistance in locating survivors, as well as victims, of the earthquake. In addition, demolition experts from the Bureau of Mines and private companies were sent to assist the GOM with the demolition of unsafe buildings. As mentioned above, the demolition of buildings was held in abeyance until mid-October on orders from President de la Madrid.

The second focus of the USG response entailed assisting the GOM establish an emergency potable water supply system. The OFDA water team developed a two-pronged plan of action. The first objective was to help develop and implement a portable tank watering-point system. This required trucking potable water to remote portable tank sites throughout the affected metropolitan areas. In support of this effort, OFDA dispatched water tanks, water pumps, HTH for water purification, and related items. OFDA experts developed a model to demonstrate the technical organization of the emergency water plan and further assisted in developing a management plan of the logistics incidental to such a plan. After initial USG assistance, implementation of the emergency water plan was carried out by Mexican authorities. The second objective was to provide technical assistance to the GOM in repairing the water distribution system. The USG furnished such assistance to evaluate various pipeline repairs. In addition, OFDA provided leak detection equipment to aid GOM engineers in their endeavors.

A series of OFDA-funded DOD airlifts rushed U.S. experts and equipment to the disaster site to support the relief effort. In Mexico City, an A.I.D. Command Center was established to coordinate the various relief personnel. It also supervised a 24-hour operation providing for the receipt, warehousing, and distribution of relief supplies and equipment. The U.S. Embassy set up an Airport Coordination Office and dealt closely with the Mexican civil and military authorities. The DOD deployed an Airlift Control Element (ALCE) to help buttress airport operations. The ALCE consisted of forklifts and seventeen personnel to assist in off-loading emergency relief supplies arriving in Mexico City.

Several days into the disaster, Ambassador Gavin met with the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico and representatives of the Foreign Relations Secretariat to discuss how the U.S. could better define needs as rescue operations continued. Throughout the crisis, the U.S. Embassy

MEXICO - Earthquakes

also convened regular meetings of private voluntary agencies active in Mexico and representatives of the private sector in order to coordinate resources and programs.

The First Lady travelled to Mexico City on Monday, September 23, with the A.I.D. Administrator, M. Peter McPherson, and the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Elliott Abrams. Mrs. Reagan personally conveyed the sympathy and solidarity which the people of the U.S. felt for Mexico and the victims of the disaster. On behalf of the U.S., Mrs. Reagan contributed \$1,000,000 to the National Finance Bank (NAFINSA) for the Mexican disaster relief effort.

Summary of USG Assistance

Ambassador's Authority, used for local support costs.....	\$25,000
DOD airlift of dog teams, AID personnel, Bureau of Mines personnel, and seismic equipment.....	\$30,000
DOD transport of three U.S. Forest Service helicopters, support vehicles, and 27 personnel.....	\$900,000
DOD airlift of OFDA assessment team, FEMA assessment team, 1,000 respirators, and ten 1.5-kW generators.....	\$31,000
DOD airlift of radios, respirators, and generators.....	\$42,000
DOD airlift of construction equipment (purchased commercially).....	\$12,507
74 3,000-gal. stave water storage tanks from DOD stocks and airlift.....	\$197,832
DOD airlift of 81 3,000-gal. water tanks and 80 drums of HTH.....	\$64,750
DOD radio equipment (35 PRC-77 radios with batteries and carrying accessories) and airlift.....	\$60,000
Logistics support for relief operation (lease of warehouse, trucks, personnel).....	\$60,000
Commercial airlift of 20,000 2.5-gal. water jugs.....	\$18,125
DOD airlift of dog rescue teams from Mexico.....	\$19,000
Ten-day TDY of DOD ALCE.....	\$30,000
DOD airlift of 1,200 cots, 5,000 wool blankets, and 11 water tanks from OFDA's Panama stockpile.....	\$67,060

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Equipment (24 water tanks and 120 rolls of plastic sheeting from New Windsor stockpile; 2,000 respirators, 20 oxygen tanks, 20 acetylene tanks, and 120 pairs of welding gloves from DOD stocks) and DOD airlift.....\$57,872

DOD equipment (eight portable light sets and six 3-kW generators), personnel, and airlift.....\$56,000

DOD procurement and airlift of 100 5-gal. plastic water containers, six portable water pumps, 12 power saws, 200 pairs of leather work gloves, 600 sleeping bags, six 60-kW generators, 600 field jackets, and 300 cots. Also transported 20 50-ft. ropes, two 100-ft. ropes with remote hooks, and 12 cargo nets for the U.S. Forest Service and ten search and rescue dog teams.....\$265,630

DOD procurement and airlift of four water trailers, two HF radio systems with eight operators, four base stations, two repeaters, 52 hand-held radios, and 5,000 body bags.....\$164,000

DOD airlift of water pumps, hose, two OFDA water purification units, and support personnel.....\$117,008

USG cash contribution to GOM's relief fund.....\$1,000,000

Temporary duty assignments of disaster specialists, DOD civil engineers, sanitary engineers, special equipment operators, DOD medical expert, DOD relief expert.....\$41,322

Temporary duty assignments of OFDA and other A.I.D. disaster specialists (from OFDA travel budget).....\$9,026

FY 86

Return of DOD HF radio base station, radios, and personnel.....\$10,250

Local support costs for personnel and equipment.....\$375,000

240 hand-held water purification units.....\$4,788

80 75-lb. drums of HTH.....\$6,996

Two distilled water stills (four liter/hour capacity).....\$4,112

Local transport of HTH to Dover AFB.....\$400

Replacement cost for 5,000 wool blankets taken from Panama stockpile.....\$20,000

AID handclasp labels for USG-donated equipment.....\$1,301

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Replacement cost for 91 3,000-gal. water tanks.....	\$188,825
47 three-inch water pumps, 24 four-inch water pumps, hose, clamps, and personnel.....	\$192,417
Rescue equipment (jackhammers, portable generators, bolt cutters).....	\$99,174
Replacement cost for 120 rolls of plastic sheeting from New Windsor, Maryland stockpile.....	\$35,500
Six-month PVO coordination, salary for staff person.....	\$21,900
20 leak detectors with meter modules and rechargeable batteries.....	\$28,944
Ocean freight costs to return 5,000 wool blankets to Panama stockpile.....	\$4,000
20,000 2.5-gal. water containers.....	\$29,000
Return of Bureau of Mines equipment, local costs.....	\$300
Temporary duty assignments of U.S. Bureau of Mines personnel.....	\$5,300
Temporary duty assignments of OFDA and other A.I.D. personnel (from OFDA travel budget).....	\$3,145
TOTAL FY 85 OFDA assistance.....	\$3,268,132
TOTAL FY 86.....	\$1,031,352
TOTAL.....	\$4,299,484

U.S. Private Voluntary Agencies and Other Private Groups

As the scope of the disaster became known, U.S. private voluntary organizations and other private groups joined a worldwide effort to send every type of relief resource available. The following contributions had been reported to OFDA as of October, 1985.

ADRA - provided 5,000 wool blankets and a shipment of food, with a combined value of \$50,000. ADRA also donated \$125,000 for food and shelter supplies to be purchased locally. Total \$175,000.

American Chamber of Commerce - collected \$74,338.

MEXICO - Earthquakes

American Friends Service Committee - mounted an appeal and pledged \$25,000, and also sent a team to the disaster site.

ANRC - provided \$2,250,000 to the GOM for earthquake relief and \$600,000 through LRCS for the construction of a prosthetics hospital. In addition, the ANRC sent nine technical delegates to assist the Mexican Red Cross and to serve as liaison. The ANRC also sent 300 tents and tarps for the earthquake victims, value not reported.

Americares - sent 29 MT of antibiotics, blankets, and hand tools; estimated value \$750,000.

Bechtel Corporation - a three-person engineering team assessed earthquake damage to bridges, dams, and tunnels in the outlying earthquake impact area. The team arrived in Acapulco and travelled by car to Mexico City during which they evaluated any tsunami effects on the region. Total \$10,000.

Biolabs Inc. - donated 100 chlorine test kits and 70,000 DPT #1 free chlorine test tablets for use in water purification. Transport was provided through the Continental Cargo Development Group.

California Office of Emergency Services - dispatched 20 firefighters with power saws to help rescue trapped survivors, for a cost of \$250,000.

CARE - sent a three-member team with \$100,000 for short-term emergency relief, launched an appeal for donations on September 20, and established a water supply system in rural areas.

Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles - donated \$100,000 to church officials in Mexico City.

CRS - sent an assessment team, made an initial \$50,000 allocation, and established the CRS Mexico Earthquake Fund which had amassed \$1,000,000 as of late October. These contributions were used for immediate housing needs and rehabilitation for earthquake victims.

CWS - dispatched a representative to make an on-site assessment and also launched an appeal. CWS planned to focus on the longer-term effort at the request of Mexican churches. Raised \$10,000.

Continental Cargo Development Group - volunteered to deliver relief supplies on a space available basis. Total \$175,000.

Feed the Children - sent a 27-member medical team at the invitation of Juarez Hospital, and two truckloads of food; valued at \$200,000.

Food for the Hungry International - provided \$700,000 worth of medical supplies and medicine and operated three medical and food distribution centers close to the disaster area. Total \$720,000.

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Ford Motor Company - sent two planeloads of medical supplies (1.6 MT) at an estimated value of \$50,000.

Friends of the Americas - sent 10,000 relief boxes containing personal toiletry items valued at \$300,000. Transportation provided through the Continental Cargo Development Group.

General Motors Corporation - donated \$100,000 to the ANRC.

City and County of Los Angeles - responded to a request from their Sister Cities' counterpart in Mexico City for an array of tools and emergency rescue supplies, including extension cords, concrete saws, plastic water bags, and a water-purifying system. These materials were transported to Mexico via Mexicana Airlines. Estimated value \$590,500.

LWR - gave a grant of \$200,000.

Map International - airlifted \$1,000,000 worth of medical supplies.

Mennonite Central Committee - dispatched an investigative team to evaluate the situation; value not reported.

Mercy Sky Lift - provided a light aircraft from Los Angeles to carry relief supplies; value not reported.

National Academy of Sciences - in conjunction with the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, dispatched a seven-member team to coordinate with local experts on possible follow-up rehabilitation planning; valued at \$20,000.

National Bureau of Standards - in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, a team provided technical engineering assistance to the GOM and inspected damaged buildings and evaluated performance of engineered structures; valued at \$15,000.

Olin Matheson Company - donated 91 MT of HTH tablets for water purification. Transport provided by Union Pacific Railroad.

Pan American Development Foundation - sent \$1,000,000 worth of medical supplies and assorted tools.

Partners of the Americas - established a Mexican Reconstruction Fund to be used for construction and rehabilitation projects at the community level. Partners also sent an international disaster expert as part of OFDA's multi-disciplinary disaster assessment team. Value not reported.

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Sacramento Fire Department - donated equipment valued at \$10,000.

Salvation Army - provided 500 people to assist in the rescue effort. Salvation Army crews assisted with the removal of rubble and provided tools, picks, and shovels. A special medical team equipped with bandages, splints, and casting materials was sent to Mexico. The Salvation Army's program resources - consisting of 14 feeding stations, 14 housing stations, and counseling services - were fully engaged in the relief endeavor. Approximate value \$250,000.

San Bernadino County - sent a seven-person bilingual team to assess possible assistance from the county. The team included a building inspector, an operations specialist, a public works specialist, and others; value not reported.

SCF - sent \$100,000 to Mexico City to develop a community-based shelter and health project.

Texas - San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros flew to Mexico City to determine what kind of assistance Texas could provide. The city of San Antonio provided a planeload of supplies, including pick axes, shovels, and small tools. The Texas Governor's Office sent a private plane to Mexico City carrying 16 MT of hardware supplies, medical equipment, blankets, sheets, water in plastic bottles, and torches and goggles. Total \$85,000. Texas Rep. Kika de la Garza arrived in Mexico on September 23 with medicine; value not reported.

Union Pacific Railroad - provided free rail transportation to Mexico of required commodities. In addition, Union Pacific contributed two trailerloads of potable water in containers and continued these deliveries daily through the end of September. Cost estimated at \$60,000.

Washington State Department of Emergency Management - donated 120,000 surplus face masks at a cost of \$90,000.

World Concern - sent antibiotics; value unknown.

World Relief International - sent personnel to assess the damage; assisted the Mexican Evangelical Committee for Emergencies and Development (CEMPED) through a three-phase program of relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Response program contributions by World Relief and partner agencies totaled \$138,128.

World Society for the Protection of Animals - provided veterinarians and medicine to combat rabies and animal-related problems; value unknown.

WVRO - sent a four-person team and donated picks and sledge hammers; value not reported.

TOTAL \$10,497,966

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Assistance Provided by the International Community

World response to Mexico's misfortune was spontaneous, swift, and generous. Many international organizations and associations as well as over 50 countries contributed donations. Almost 200 flights from 43 countries, carrying 900 MT of relief supplies, arrived in Mexico during the first two weeks of the crisis. The heads of state from Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela, the head of the government of Spain, and other important dignitaries arrived to convey their personal condolences to President de la Madrid, as well as to confirm offers of assistance. As of October 2, the following contributions had been recorded by OFDA.

International Organizations

EEC - \$379,500 in cash.

LRCS - dispatched an assessment team to Mexico. Cash donations from national member societies exceeded \$1,000,000.

UNDRO - M'Hamed Essaafi, Under-Secretary General and U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator, traveled to Mexico as the special representative of the U.N. Secretary General. The UNDRO Coordinator donated \$50,000, the maximum grant authorized under the U.N. General Assembly's mandate. Although the GOM never requested that UNDRO launch an appeal for international assistance, the GOM did ask UNDRO to coordinate international donations.

UNICEF - contributed \$50,000 for needs assessment and for the expansion of their on-going program of support to mothers and children.

Governments

Algeria - sent four C-130s loaded with food, blood, and a team of search and rescue experts; value not reported.

Argentina - dispatched a special charter carrying 16 doctors and 25 MT of relief supplies, including 3,500 blankets, 100 tents, medicines, plasma, and cots, value not reported.

Australia - donated \$210,000.

Canada - allocated \$700,000 for earthquake relief.

Cuba - sent a planeload of sanitation materials, medicine, and vaccines; value not reported.

Denmark - gave \$99,009 to the GOM.

Finland - contributed \$339,000.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - sent two planes with 18 relief personnel and search dogs as well as relief goods and medicine, value not reported.

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Israel - dispatched a "Haga," a civil defense unit of five officers, to Mexico. Additionally, an Israeli Air Force plane delivered 35 rescue workers and special rescue equipment, value not reported.

Italy - sent a plane with 72 MT of relief supplies, including medicine, 40 tents, 1,000 blankets, and six vehicles, value not reported.

Japan - donated a cash grant of \$2,500,000.

New Zealand - gave \$135,135 in cash.

Venezuela - through its Office of Civil Protection (OIPC), sent three search and rescue teams with a total of 35 personnel.

Voluntary Agencies

Action d'Urgence International - sent a six-member relief team with two search dogs; value not reported.

Australian PVOs contributed \$45,773.

Austria Red Cross - \$114,000 in cash, in conjunction with People's Aid

Canada Red Cross - \$14,815 in cash

Caritas Austria - \$135,600 in cash

Caritas Belgium - \$15,800 in cash

Caritas Germany, Fed. Rep. - \$31,700 in cash

Caritas Hong Kong - \$5,000 in cash

Caritas Italy - \$50,000 in cash

Caritas Macau - \$12,500 in cash

Caritas Netherlands - \$28,130 in cash

Caritas Spain - \$55,000 in cash

Caritas Switzerland - \$38,540 in cash

Caritas United Kingdom - \$29,000 in cash

MEXICO - Earthquakes

Caritas Canada - \$22,800 in cash

Finland Red Cross - \$338,983 in cash

Germany, Fed. Rep., Red Cross - \$126,353 in cash

Honduras Red Cross - \$500 in cash

Iceland Red Cross - \$2,174 in cash

Italy Red Cross - \$10,526 in cash

Japan Red Cross - 2,000 units of blood for transfusions

MSF - sent an eight-person medical team with 2.5 MT of plaster bandages, five MT of IV fluid, ten hospital tents, and other medical supplies; value not reported.

Netherlands Red Cross - \$31,746 in cash

New Zealand Red Cross - \$2,702 in cash

Norway Red Cross - \$91,240 in cash

Sweden Red Cross - \$241,545 in cash

Swiss Disaster Relief Unit - sent a team of rescue specialists with search dogs, blood plasma, tents, sleeping bags, radio equipment, and kitchen utensils.

Switzerland Red Cross - sent a team accompanied by dogs trained to find bodies in the rubble.

TOTAL \$6,907,071