

*IN GENEVA***The Emperor and Empress of Japan at the ICRC**

On the occasion of their European trip, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan visited the Geneva headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 10 October 1971. Her Majesty the Empress, who is honorary president of the Japanese Red Cross, had expressed the wish to call at the ICRC during her visit to Switzerland.

The imperial couple were received by the President of the ICRC, accompanied by his colleagues and senior staff of the institution.¹ In his address, Mr. Naville recalled the links uniting the ICRC and the Japanese Red Cross and stressed the role which that National Society had played since its foundation in 1887. He also underlined the large donation which the Empress Shōken gave the institution in 1912 in the form of a Fund, the interest on which enables valuable material assistance to be given to National Societies in straitened circumstances. The initial Fund has been greatly increased in recent years thanks to the personal efforts and contributions of the Empress Nagako. He mentioned also the fact that 53 Japanese nurses had received the Florence Nightingale Medal, which was awarded by the ICRC in recognition of exceptional service to the wounded and the sick in time of war.

Pseudo-Medical Experiments

The twenty-first meeting of the Neutral Commission appointed by the ICRC to examine applications by Polish nationals for compensation in respect of pseudo-medical experiments to which they had been subjected in Nazi concentration camps during World

¹ *Plate.*

War II was held at ICRC headquarters in Geneva from 14 to 16 October 1971.

The Commission consisted of Mr. W. Lenoir, Chairman, a judge of the Geneva Court of Justice, Dr. S. Mutrux, Assistant Director of the Bel-Air psychiatric clinic in Geneva, and Dr. P. Magnenat, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Assistant at the Nestlé Hospital University Clinic in Lausanne.

The Commission awarded indemnities amounting to DM 1,600,000 to 58 victims whose applications were found to be justified. This brought to DM 34,830,000 the total assistance so far paid by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments.
