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HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS.

THE TREATY OF GENEVA,

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AND

ITS ADOPTION BY THE UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE RED CROSS,
1888.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

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To the President, Congress, and people of the United States:

Since the organization of the American Association of the Red Cross, the work accomplished and the facts developed through it have been interesting and important to an uncommon degree. So many applications for a more detailed account of that work, and those facts, have been received from persons interested and residing in almost every State of this country, and from those abroad who had long been looking for the accession of the United States to the Treaty of the Red Cross, that it has been deemed advisable to make a public statement of the same, taking somewhat the form of a continuation of the history of this Association since the publication of the first edition of the work which we now republish with the additions suggested.

THE RED CROSS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.
WHAT IT IS, ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

BY THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE RED CROSS.

PREFACE.

In placing this pamphlet before the public it is the desire of the committee to make known, as far as possible, not only the nature and objects of the organization known as the Red Cross, as existing in other countries, but also the little which has thus far been attempted in our own. It has therefore been deemed advisable to embody in this a smaller pamphlet, issued by our president as early as the winter of 1878, entitled "What the Red Cross Is," the design on her part being to introduce the work to the attention of the people and their representatives in Congress.

Both publications, with a few exceptions, are drawn, as nearly as possible without being literal translations, from original works issued by the International Committee of Geneva, whose literature upon the subject of humanitarian work in war is already quite extensive, including the regular issue of a quarterly international Bulletin which details the work of the societies and circulates in all countries embraced within the treaty.

The position which the organization of the Red Cross occupies among the nations will be at once apparent to all persons of observation. Entirely distinct in its origin, formation, objects, and methods from any system which has ever existed, standing so completely a work by itself, it is something not readily comprehended, as our own experience has too well shown. It is not appropriately classed with charities, but is rather to be regarded as a wise provision for the meeting of contingencies, certain sooner or later to confront us. The family which lays aside a portion of its passing income in health and prosperity, against the days when illness or misfortune shall overtake it, is held to be wise, economical, prudent, safe. Humanitarian in its principles and efforts, and realizing that nations are only the large families of the earth, the Red Cross seeks to introduce among nations and peoples, for their safety and welfare, the same wise course found so desirable and commendable in families and individuals.

Deploring war and its uncounted woes and evils, as they must, who unsolicited turn aside from the ordinary pursuits of life to seek out a system which shall lessen its horrors, and as its institutors have so beautifully expressed it, "enable war to make war upon itself," and "oppose the arms of humanity to the arms of violence," the Red Cross must by virtue of its very foundation stand in the foremost ranks of the great civilizers, educators, and benefactors of mankind.

International and national only, it will naturally bear so small relation in its work to the customary beneficences of the community, as never to come into collision with them,

but will seek to aid so far as lies in its power any good cause which may exist. Antagonistic to nothing, it can know neither jealousies nor rivalry; the course marked out for it by its regulations, and entered upon from the first, must be evenly pursued. Founding itself specifically with the laws which make the country, it can only end with the country, and having come to stay, will, in all its incipient arrangements, prefer reflection, wisdom, and mature judgment to haste and uncertainty.

With these views, and in this spirit, we place our publication before the people, inviting their earnest attention to the subject explained by it, and feel assured that, when once understood, the people of the United States of America will no longer be found behind all others in their active co-operation with the widest and most generally recognized humanitarian movement in the known world.

PART I.
—
ISSUED 1878.

THE RED CROSS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

BY CLARA BARTON.

*To the people of the United States, Senators and Representatives
in Congress:*

Having had the honor conferred upon me of appointment by the Central Commission holding the Geneva Convention, to present that treaty to this Government, and to take in charge the formation of a national organization according to the plan pursued by the committees working under the treaty, it seems to me but proper, that while I ask the Government to sign it, the people and their representatives should be made acquainted with its origin, designs, methods of work, etc. To this end I have prepared the following statement, and present it to my countrymen and women, hoping they will be led to indorse and sustain a benevolence so grand in its character, and already almost universal in its recognition and adoption by the civilized world.

CLARA BARTON,
Washington, D. C.

WHAT THE RED CROSS IS.

A confederation of relief societies in different countries, acting under the Geneva Convention, carries on its work under the sign of the Red Cross. The aim of these societies is to ameliorate the condition of wounded soldiers in the armies in campaign on land or sea.

The societies had their rise in the conviction of certain philanthropic men, that the official sanitary service in wars is usually insufficient, and that the charity of the people, which at such times exhibits itself munificently, should be organized for the best possible utilization. An international public conference was called at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1863, which, though it had not an official character, brought together representatives from a number of Governments. At this conference a treaty was drawn up, afterwards remodeled and improved, which twenty-five Governments have signed.

The treaty provides for the neutrality of all sanitary supplies, ambulances, surgeons, nurses, attendants, and sick or wounded men, and their safe conduct, when they bear the sign of the organization, viz: the Red Cross.

Although the convention which originated the organization was necessarily international, the relief societies themselves are entirely national and independent; each one governing itself and making its own laws according to the genius of its nationality and needs.

It was necessary for recognizance and safety, and for carrying out the general provisions of the treaty, that a uniform badge should be agreed upon. The Red Cross was chosen

out of compliment to the Swiss Republic, where the first convention was held, and in which the Central Commission has its headquarters. The Swiss colors being a white cross on a red ground, the badge chosen was these colors reversed.

There are no "members of the Red Cross," but only members of societies whose *sign* it is. There is no "*Order of the Red Cross*." The relief societies use, each according to its convenience, whatever methods seem best suited to prepare in times of peace for the necessities of sanitary service in times of war. They gather and store gifts of money and supplies; arrange hospitals, ambulances, methods of transportation of wounded men, bureaus of information, correspondence, &c. All that the most ingenious philanthropy could devise and execute has been attempted in this direction.

In the Franco-Prussian war this was abundantly tested. That Prussia acknowledged its beneficence, is proven by the fact that the Emperor affixed the Red Cross to the Iron Cross of Merit.

Although the societies are not international, there is a tacit compact between them, arising from their common origin, identity of aim, and mutual relation to the treaty. This compact embraces four principles, viz: centralization, preparation, impartiality, and solidarity.

1st. CENTRALIZATION.—The efficiency of relief in time of war depends on unity of direction; therefore in every country the relief societies have a common central head to which they send their supplies, and which communicates for them with the seat of war or with the surgical military authorities, and it is through this central commission they have governmental recognition.

2d. PREPARATION.—It is understood that societies working under the Red Cross shall occupy themselves with preparatory work in times of peace. This gives them a permanence they could not otherwise have.

3d. IMPARTIALITY.—The societies of belligerent nations cannot always carry aid to their wounded countrymen who are captured by the enemy; this is counterbalanced by the regulation that the aid of the Red Cross societies shall be extended alike to friend and foe.

4th. SOLIDARITY.—This provides that the societies of nations not engaged in war may afford aid to the sick and wounded of belligerent nations without affecting any principle of non-interference to which their Government is pledged. This must be done through the Central Commission, and not through either of the belligerent parties; this insures impartiality of relief.

That these principles are practical has been thoroughly tested during the fifteen years the Red Cross has existed.

The Convention of Geneva does not exist as a society, but is simply a treaty under which all the relief societies of the Red Cross are enabled to carry on their work effectually. In time of war, the members and agents of the societies who go to the seat of war are obliged to have their badges *revised* by the Central Commission, and by one of the belligerents—this is in order to prevent fraud. Thus the societies and the treaty complement each other. The societies find and execute the relief, the treaty affords them the immunities which enable them to execute.

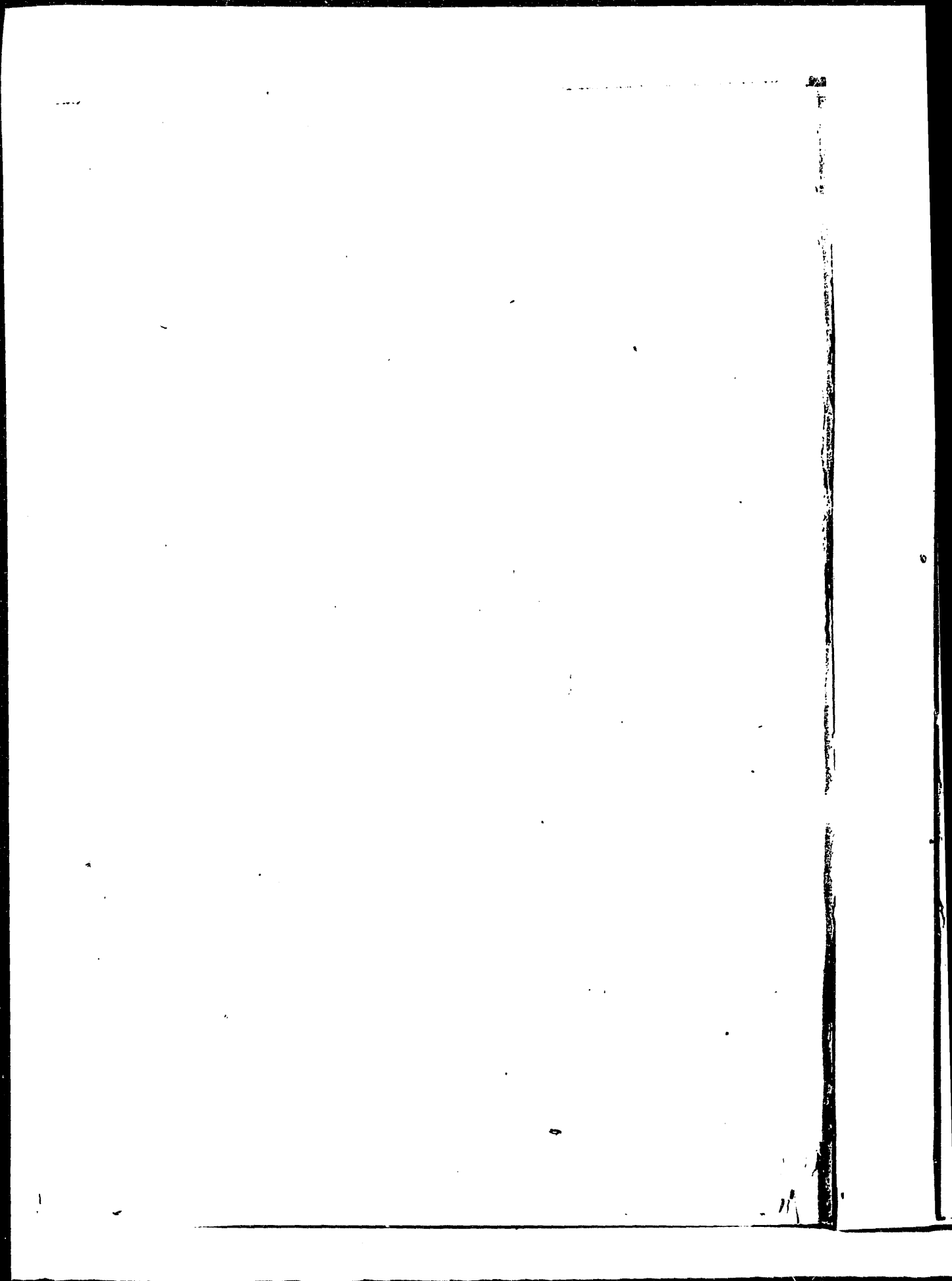
And it may be further made a part of the *raison d'être* of these national relief societies to afford ready succor and as-

sistance to sufferers in time of national or widespread calamities, such as plagues, cholera, yellow fever and the like, devastating fires or floods, railway disasters, mining catastrophes, &c. The readiness of organizations like those of the Red Cross to extend help at the instant of need, renders the aid of quadruple value and efficiency compared with that gathered hastily and irresponsibly, in the bewilderment and shock which always accompanies such calamities. The trained nurses and attendants subject to the relief societies in such cases, would accompany the supplies sent and remain in action as long as needed. Organized in every state, the relief societies of the Red Cross would be ready with money, nurses, and supplies, to go on call to the instant relief of all who were overwhelmed by any of those sudden calamities which occasionally visit us. In case of yellow fever, there being an organization in every State, the nurses and attendants would be first chosen from the nearest societies, and being acclimated, would incur far less risk to life than if sent from distant localities. It is true that the Government is always ready in these times of public need to furnish transportation, and often does much more. In the Mississippi flood, a few years ago, it ordered rations distributed under the direction of army officers; in the case of the explosion at the navy-yard, it voted a relief fund, and in our recent affliction at the South, a like course was pursued. But in such cases, one of the greatest difficulties is that there is no organized method of administering the relief which the Government or liberal citizens are willing to bestow, nor trained and acclimated nurses ready to give intelligent care to the sick; or if there be organiza-

tion, it is hastily formed in the time of need, and is therefore comparatively inefficient and wasteful. It would seem to be full time that, in consideration of the growth and rapidly accumulating necessities of our country, we should learn to economize our charities, and insure from them the greatest possible practical benevolence. Although we in the United States may fondly hope to be seldom visited by the calamities of war, yet the misfortunes of other nations with which we are on terms of amity appeal to our sympathies; our southern coasts are periodically visited by the scourge of yellow fever; the valleys of the Mississippi are subject to destructive inundations; the plains of the West are devastated by insects and drought, and our cities and country are swept by consuming fires. In all such cases, to gather and dispense the profuse liberality of our people without waste of time or material, requires the wisdom that comes of experience and permanent organization. Still more does it concern, if not our safety, at least our honor, to signify our approval of those principles of humanity acknowledged by every other civilized nation.

PART II.

ISSUED 1881.



A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS.

I.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

This society had its inception in the mind of Monsieur Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, who was ably seconded in his views by Monsieur Gustave Moynier and Dr. Louis Appia, of Geneva. Monsieur Dunant, being present at the battle of Solferino, was deeply impressed with a conviction of the need of more extended and efficient means than any which yet existed for ameliorating conditions consequent on war, and subsequently published a work entitled, "A Souvenir of Solferino," in which he strongly advocated more humane and extensive appliances of aid to wounded soldiers. As a result of their thoughts and consultations, M. Moynier, who was at that time president of the Society of Public Utility of Switzerland, called a meeting of this society to consider "A proposition relative to the formation of permanent societies for the relief of wounded soldiers." This meeting took place on the 9th of February, 1863. The matter was laid fully before the society; was heartily received and acted upon, and a committee appointed, with M. Moynier at its head, to examine into methods by which the desired results might be obtained.

So fully did this committee realize its responsibility and the magnitude, grandeur, and labor of the undertaking, that its first steps were made even with timidity. But, overcoming all obstacles, it decided upon a plan which seemed possible, and announced for the 26th of the following October a reunion, to which were invited, from all countries, men sympathizing with its views or able to assist in its discussions. This international conference was held at the appointed time, continuing four days. The resolutions adopted contain the fundamental principles of the work since accomplished. Upon this basis was commenced and wrought out the Geneva treaty, and the plan of all the national permanent relief societies. Upon this the Red Cross was founded.

One of the first objects to be desired by the international committee as necessary for the successful prosecution of its work, was the indorsement, by the several States of Europe, of a treaty which should recognize the neutrality of the hospitals established, of the wounded, and of all persons and effects connected with the sanitary; also the adoption of a uniform protective sign or badge. It inquired with care into the disposition of the several Governments, and was met with active sympathy and moral support.

First assuring itself of the co-operation of the Swiss Federal Council and the Emperor of France, it shortly after procured the signatures of ten other Governments, which were given at its rooms in the city hall of Geneva, August 22, 1864, and called the Convention of Geneva.

Its sign or badge was also agreed upon, viz: a red cross on a white ground, which was to be worn on the arm by all

persons acting with or in the service of the committees enrolled under the Convention. The number of Governments adhering to the treaty was shortly after increased to twenty-two, and at the present date there are twenty-seven.

The war of 1866, though not fully developing the advantages of this international law, was yet the means of discovering its imperfections. Consequently, in 1867, the relief societies of Paris considered it necessary that the treaty should be revised, modified, and completed. Requests were issued, the International Committee transmitted them to the various Governments, and in 1868 a second diplomatic conference was convened at Geneva, at which were voted additional articles, improving the treaty by completing its design and extending its beneficent action to maritime wars.

During the war of 1866 no decisive trial of the new principles involved in the treaty could be made, Austria not having at that time signed it. But in 1870-71 it was otherwise. The belligerents had accepted not only the first treaty but likewise the additional articles. Thus it became possible to show to the world the immense service and beneficent results which the treaty through the relief societies might accomplish.

The dullest apprehension can partially appreciate the responsibilities incurred by relief societies in time of war; and the thoughtful mind will readily perceive that these responsibilities involve constant vigilance and effort during periods of peace. It is wise statemanship which directs that in "time of peace we must prepare for war," and it is no less a wise benevolence that makes preparation in the hour of

peace for assuaging the ills that are sure to accompany war. We do not wait till battles are upon us to provide munitions of war and efficient soldiery. Everything that foresight and caution can devise to insure success is made ready and kept ready against the time of need. It is equally necessary to hold ourselves in readiness for effectual service in the mitigation of evils consequent upon war, if humane work is to be undertaken in that direction.

Permanent armies are organized, drilled, and supported for the actual service of contest; it is no less incumbent, if we would do efficient work in alleviating the sufferings caused by the barbarisms of war, that we should organize philanthropic effort, and be ready, with whatever is necessary, to be on the field at the sound of the first gun. An understanding of this truth led the Conference of 1863 to embody in its articles, as one of its first cardinal characteristics, the following: "In time of peace the committee will occupy itself with means to render genuine assistance in time of war."

The committee assumed that there should be a relief association in every country which indorsed the treaty, and so generally was the idea accepted that at the end of the year 1864, when only ten Governments had been added to the convention, twenty-five central committees had been formed, under each of which relief societies were organized.

It was, however, after the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870 that the movement began really to be popular. These conflicts brought not only contestants but neutral powers so to appreciate the horrors of war that they were quite ready to acknowledge the beneficence and wisdom of the Geneva

treaty. Many who approved the humane idea, and expressed a hearty sympathy for the object to be attained, had heretofore regarded it as Utopian, a thing desirable but not attainable, an amiable and fanatical illusion which would ever elude the practical grasp. Nevertheless, the work accomplished during the wars referred to, won not only such cavillers, but persons actually hostile to the movement, to regard it as a practical and most beneficent undertaking. The crowned heads of Europe were quick to perceive the benign uses of the associations, and bestowed upon the central committees of their countries money, credit, and personal approbation. The families of sovereigns contributed their sympathy and material support. The list of princes and princesses who came forward with personal aid and assumed direction of the work was by no means small, thus proving correct the augury of the Convention of 1863, viz. that "The Governments would accord their high protection to the committees in their organization."

The whole of Europe is marshaled under the banner of the Red Cross. To its powerful and peaceful sign the committee hopes to bring all civilized nations of the earth. Wherever men fight and tear each other in pieces, wherever the glare and roar of war are heard, they aim to plant the white banner that bears the blessed sign of relief. Already they have carried it into Asia. Their ensign waves in Siberia, on the Chinese frontier, and in Turkistan; through the African committee, in Algeria and Egypt; and Oceanica has a committee at Batavia. Even the islands of the sea are learning the blessings of more humane customs in war.

II.

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK.

One of the things considered indispensable, and therefore adopted as a resolution by the Conference of 1863, was the centralization of the work in each country separately by itself. While the treaty must be universally acknowledged, and its badge accepted as a universal sign, it was equally essential that the societies of the different countries should be simply national and in no respect international. It was therefore ordained by the Conference that all local committees or organizations desirous of working with the Red Cross should do so under the auspices of a central committee of their own nation, recognized by its Government, and also recognized by the International Committee from which the sign of the Red Cross emanates. Singularly enough, the International Committee has had considerable difficulty in making this fully understood, and frequently has been obliged to call local committees to order, for assuming centralization or nationality. Once in three months the International Committee publishes an official list of all committees recognized by it as central or national. In this way it is able to exercise a certain control, and to repress entanglements and abuses which would be consequent on irresponsible or counterfeit organizations. To recapitulate: The Commission of Geneva, of which Monsieur Moynier is president, is the *only International Committee*. All other committees are simply national or local. The Conference of 1863 foresaw that national differences would prevent a universal code of management, and that to make the

societies international would destroy them so far as efficiency was concerned; they therefore adopted a resolution that "central committees should organize in such a manner as seemed the most useful and convenient to themselves." Every committee, being its own judge, has its own constitution and laws. To be efficient, it must have Government recognition, must bear the stamp of national individuality, and be constructed according to the spirit, habits, and needs of the country it represents. No hierarchy unites the societies; they are independent of each other; but they have each an individual responsibility to the treaty, under the ensign of which they work, and they labor in a common cause. It is desirable that they should all be known by one name—viz: The Society of the Red Cross.

The functions of the International Committee whose headquarters are at Geneva were also determined by the Conference of 1863. It is to serve provisionally as an intermediate agent between national committees, and facilitate their communications with each other. It occupies itself with the general interests of the Red Cross, in correspondence, and the study of theoretical and practical methods of amelioration.

The national committees are charged with the direction and responsibility of the work in their own countries; they must provide resources to be utilized in time of need; take active measures to secure adherents, establish local societies, and have efficient working force always in readiness for action; and in time of war dispatch and distribute safely and wisely all accumulations of material and supplies, nurses and

assistants, to their proper destinations, and, in short, whatever may be gathered from the patriotism and philanthropy of the country; always remembering that central committees without abundance of sectional branches would be of little use.

In most countries the co-operation of women has been eagerly sought. It is needless to say it has been as eagerly given. In some countries the central committees are mixed, both sexes working together; in others, sub-committees are formed by women; and in others, as in the Grand Duchy of Baden, woman leads.

As a last detail of organization, the conference of 1863 recommended to the central committees to put themselves *en rapport* with their respective Governments in order that their offers of service should be accepted when required. This makes it incumbent upon societies to obtain and hold Government recognition, by which they are endowed with the immunities and privileges of legally instituted bodies, and with recognition from other nations in time of war not otherwise possible to them. Finally, the committees are advised to put themselves, through the medium of the central committee recognized by the Government, into relations with the War Departments of their respective countries, in order to have their services most perfectly utilized in time of war.

III.

OCCUPATION OF RELIEF SOCIETIES IN TIMES OF PEACE.

Recognition, organization, and communication are by no means all that is necessary to insure the fulfillment of the objects of these associations. A thing most important to be borne in mind is, that if money be necessary for war, it is also an indispensable agent in relief of the miseries occasioned by war. Self-devotion alone will not answer. The relief societies need funds and other resources to carry on their work. They not only require means for current expenses but, most of all, for possible emergencies. To obtain and prudently conserve these resources is an important work. The Russian society set a good example of activity in this direction. From the beginning of its organization in 1867, it systematically collected money over the whole empire, and neglected nothing that tended to success. It put boxes in churches, convents, armories, railroad depots, steamboats—in every place frequented by the public.

Besides the collection of funds, the conference of 1863 recommended that peace periods should be occupied in gathering necessary material for sanitary service. In 1868 there were in Geneva alone five depots where were accumulated one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dozen shirts, besides hosiery, bandages, lint, &c., for over six thousand wounded. There were also large collections in the provinces.

In other countries, the supplies remaining after wars were gathered into depots and added to abundantly. Thus in 1868 the Berlin committee was in possession of supplies worth over

\$25,000. Especial care is taken to acquire familiarity with all sanitary material use; to eliminate as far as possible what ever may be prejudicial to sick or wounded men; to improve both the sanitary system and all supplies used under it; to have everything of the very best, as surgical instruments, medicine chests, bandages, stretchers, wagons, and tents.

We would refer to the efforts made in the national exhibitions of various countries, where the societies of the Red Cross have displayed their practical improvements and inventions, in competitive zeal, taxing to their utmost human ingenuity and skill. Some countries have taken grand prizes. Hague held an exposition in 1867 exclusively for the works of the Red Cross. Permanent museums have been established where all sorts of sanitary material for relief are exhibited, as in Stockholm, Carlsruhe, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Paris; which last is the most important, and is international, other countries having participated in its foundation.

Another method is the publication of works bearing upon this subject, some of which are scientific and very valuable.

Not less important is attention to the sanitary *personnel*. Of all aid, efficient nurses are the most difficult to obtain. There are numbers of men and women who have the will and devotion necessary to lead them into hospitals or to the battle-field, but very few of them are capable of performing well the duties of nurses. Therefore but a small portion of the volunteers are available. The relief societies soon found that women were, by nature, much better fitted for this duty than men can be; and to enable them to fulfill to the best advantage the mission for which they are so well

adapted, it was decided to afford them the best possible professional instruction. For this purpose, during peace, training-schools were established, from which were graduated great numbers of women who are ready, at a moment's notice, to go upon the battle-field or into hospitals. These professional nurses find no difficulty during times of peace in securing remunerative employment; indeed, they are eagerly sought for by the community, and easily arrange to take positions at the bedside of the sick, with the proviso that they are to be allowed to obey the pledge to their society at the first tocsin of war. There are schools for this purpose in Germany, England, Sweden, Holland, Russia, and other European countries, and nothing has been neglected toward making them thorough and placing them on a strong and solid basis.

IV.

SERVICES IN TIME OF WAR.

Notwithstanding the readiness with which most persons will perceive the beneficent uses of relief societies in war, it may not be amiss to particularize some of the work accomplished by the societies of the Red Cross. Not to mention civil disturbances and lesser conflicts, they participated in not less than five great wars in the first ten years, commencing with Schleswig-Holstein, and ending with the Franco-German. Russia and Turkey have followed, with many others since that time, in all of which these societies have signally proved their power to ameliorate the horrors of war. The earlier of these, while affording great oppor-

tunity for the beneficent work of the societies, were also grand fields of instruction and discipline to the committee, enabling them to store up vast funds of practical knowledge which were to be of great service.

The Sanitary Commission of the United States also served as an excellent example in many respects to the relief societies of Europe, and from it they took many valuable lessons. Thus in 1866 Europe was much better prepared than ever before for the care of those who suffered from the barbarisms of war. She was now ready with some degree of ability to oppose the arms of charity to the arms of violence, and make a kind of war on war itself. Still, however, there was a lack of centralization. The provincial committees worked separately, and consequently lost force. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, large amounts of money were gathered, and munificent supplies of material brought into store. The Austrian committee alone collected 2,170,000 francs, and a great supply of all things needed in hospital service. The central committee was of great use in facilitating correspondence between the different peoples comprising the Austrian Empire, the bureau maintaining correspondence in eleven different languages.

Italy was not backward in the performance of her duty. She used her abundant resources in the most effectual way. Not only were her provincial societies of relief united for common action, but they received external aid from France and Switzerland. Here was exhibited the first beautiful example of neutral powers interfering in the cause of charity in time of war—instead of joining in the work of destruction,

lending their aid to repair its damages. The provincial committees banded together under the central committee of Milan. Four squads, comprising well-trained nurses and assistants, were organized and furnished with all necessary material to follow the military ambulances or field hospitals, whose wagons were placed at their disposal. Thus the committee not only re-enforced the sanitary *personnel* of the army, but greatly increased its supplies. It provided entirely the sanitary material for the Tyrolese volunteers, and afforded relief to the navy, and when the war was over, it remained among the wounded. In addition to the supplies this committee afforded, it expended in money not less than 199,064 francs.

But, after all, it was Germany standing between the two armies which distinguished herself. Since the conference of 1863 she had been acting on the rule of preparation, and now found herself in readiness for all emergencies. The central committee of Berlin was flooded with contributions from the provincial committees. In the eight provinces of Prussia, 4,000,000 of thalers were collected, and the other states of Germany were not behind. So munificently did the people bestow their aid, that large store-houses were provided in Berlin and in the provinces for its reception, and at the central depot in Berlin two hundred paid persons, besides a large number of volunteers, and nearly three hundred ladies and misses were employed in classifying, parceling, packing up, and dispatching the goods. Special railroad trains carried material to the points of need. In one train were twenty-six cars laden with 1,800 to 2,000 cwt. of supplies. Never

had private charity, however carefully directed, been able to accomplish such prodigies of benevolence. It was now that the beneficence of the treaty and the excellence of the organization were manifested. But the committee did not confine itself to sending supplies for the wounded to the seat of war. It established and provisioned refreshment stations for the trains, to which those unable to proceed on the trains to the great hospitals without danger to life were admitted, nursed and cared for with the tenderest solicitude until they were sufficiently recovered to be removed, or death took them. At the station of Pardubitz from six hundred to eight hundred were cared for daily for two months, and lodging provided for three hundred at night. This example suffices to show the extraordinary results of well-organized plans and concerted action. During the war the relief societies had also to contend with the terrible scourge of cholera. There can be no estimate of the misery assuaged and deaths prevented by the unselfish zeal and devotion of the wearers of the Red Cross.

In the interval between the wars of 1866 and 1867, and that of 1870-'71, the time had been improved by the societies existing under the Geneva treaty, in adding to their resources in every possible manner. Improvements were made in all articles of sanitary service; excellent treatises regarding the hygiene of the camp and hospital were widely circulated; the press had greatly interested itself in the promulgation of information regarding all matters of interest or instruction pertaining to sanitary effort, and almost universally lent its powerful influence to build up the societies. Ten

new societies were formed during this time. In Germany the work of the Red Cross was so thoroughly organized, that, at the first signal from Berlin, committees arrived as if by magic at all required points, forming a chain which extended over the whole country, and numbered over two thousand persons. This is more remarkable, since Germany was a neutral power. Constant communication was kept up between these committees and the central bureau, and the most perfect order and discipline were maintained. Relief was sent from one or another of these stations as was needed. The state afforded free transport, and the voluntary contributions of the people kept up the supplies of sanitary material, so that there was never any lack or danger of failure. With the Government transports, whether by land or water, there went always the agents of the Red Cross, protected by their badges and flag, to wait on the invoices, hasten their progress, see to their being kept in good order, and properly delivered at their destination. Depots of supplies were moved from place to place as exigencies demanded. The greatest care was taken to prevent disorder or confusion, and the best military circumspection and regularity prevailed. The great central depot at Berlin comprised seven sections, viz, camp material, clothing, dressing for wounds, surgical apparatus, medicines and disinfectants, food and tobacco, and hospital furnishings. Did space allow, it would be desirable to give statistics of the contributions in money and supplies to this service. Suffice it to say, the humanity of peoples is far beyond that of Governments. Governments appropriate immense sums to carry on destructive conflicts,

but the work of relief societies the world over, and especially during the war of 1870-'71, has shown that the philanthropy of the people equals their patriotism. The sums given to assuage the miseries of the Franco-Prussian war were simply fabulous. In 1863, fears were expressed that there would be difficulty in collecting needful funds and supplies to carry out the designs of the treaty. These misgivings proved groundless. After the war of 1870-'71, notwithstanding nothing had been withheld in the way of relief, the societies settled their accounts with large balances in their treasuries.

In France, not nearly so much had been previously done to provide for the exigencies which fell upon them, but the committee worked with such vigor, and so wrought upon the philanthropy of individuals, that active measures of relief were instantly taken. Gold and supplies poured into the hands of the committee at Paris. One month sufficed to organize and provide seventeen campaign ambulances or field hospitals, which immediately joined the army, and accompanied it through the first period of the war, or until the battle of Sedan. In Paris, ambulances were stationed at the railroad depots to pick up the wounded, and a bureau of information was created for soldiers' families. When the siege of Paris was about to take place, the committee threw, without delay, a commission into Brussels, charged with the direction and help of flying hospitals. Nine committees were established in the provinces, with power to act for the central committee, and to invite the people to help. Meanwhile the committee in Paris did its utmost to mitigate the distress that reigned

there, and to prepare for the result of the siege. History has recorded the sufferings, the horrors of misery that accompanied and followed that siege; but history can never relate what wretchedness was averted, what agonies were alleviated, what multitudes of lives were saved, by the presence and effort of the relief societies! What the state of France must have been without the merciful help of the Red Cross societies, the imagination dares not picture. After the armistice was signed, there were removed from Paris, under the auspices of the relief societies, ten thousand wounded men, who otherwise must have lingered in agony or died from want of care; and there were brought back by them to French soil nine thousand men who had been cared for in German hospitals.

V.

ACTION OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN TIME OF WAR.

Neutral countries also during this war were ready and bountiful with help; and those working under the treaty did most effectual service. England contributed 7,500,000 francs, besides large gifts of sanitary supplies; in one hundred and eighty-eight days' time she sent to the seat of war twelve thousand boxes of supplies through the agents of the Red Cross.

To give an idea of the readiness and efficacy with which the committees worked even in neutral countries, one instance will suffice. From Pont-a-Mousson a telegram was sent to London for two hundred and fifty iron beds for the wounded, and in forty-eight hours they arrived in answer to the request.

England kept also at the seat of war agents to inform the committee at home of whatever was most needed in supplies. The neutral countries sent also surgeons, physicians, and nurses, and in many other ways gave practical testimony to the benign efficacy of the Geneva treaty.

As will be seen by the foregoing pages, the objects and provisions of the Geneva Convention and the societies acting under it, are designed for and applicable to the exigencies of war only. The close contact of the nations hitherto signing this treaty, renders them far more liable to the recurrence of war than our own country. Our geographical position and our distance from the neighboring nations, allow us a feeling of security which justifies the hope that we may seldom if ever again have occasion to provide for the exigencies of war in our land.

This leads the American Association to perceive the great wisdom, foresight, and breadth of the resolution adopted by the convention of 1863, which provides that "Committees shall organize in the manner which shall seem most useful and convenient to themselves." Also in their article on the organization of societies in these pages, occurs the following: "To be efficient, societies must have Government recognition, must bear the stamp of their national individuality, and be constructed according to the spirit, habits, and needs of the country they represent. This is essential to success."

As no work can retain its vitality without constant action, so in a country like ours, with a people of so active a temperament, an essential element in endearing to them a work, is to keep constantly before them its usefulness. With this

view the question of meeting the want heretofore felt, on all occasions when great public calamities had fallen upon us, has received attention at the hands of this association. For this purpose the necessary steps have been inaugurated to organize auxiliary societies prepared to co-operate with the central association in all plans for prompt relief; whilst the volunteers who shall render personal aid will be expected to hold themselves in the same readiness as in the case of an international call.

It must, however, be distinctly understood that these additional functions for local purposes shall in no manner impair the international obligation of the association; on the contrary, it is believed that they will thus be rendered more effective in time of need.

It may appear singular that a movement so humane in its purposes, so wise and well considered in its regulations, so universal in its application, and every way so unexceptional, should have been so long in finding its way to the knowledge and consideration of the people of the United States. This fact appears to have been the result of circumstances rather than intention. While eminently a reading people, we are almost exclusively confined to the English language. The literature of the Red Cross is entirely in other languages, largely French, and thus has failed to meet the eye of the reading public.

It will be observed that the first convention was called during our war; no delegates were especially sent by the United States, but our minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, acting as delegate, sent a copy of the doings of the con-

vention to our Government for recognition. In the midst of civil war as we were at the time, the subject was very naturally and properly declined.

It was again most fittingly presented in 1866, through Rev. Dr. Henry Bellows, and by this eminent gentleman and philanthropist, a society of the Red Cross was actually formed; but for some cause it failed, and the convention was not recognized. The International Committee became in a manner discouraged in its efforts with the United States, but finally it was decided to present it again, through Miss Clara Barton, and accordingly the following letter was addressed to President Hayes, during the first year of his administration:

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
RELIEF OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
Geneva, August 19, 1877.

To the President of the United States, at Washington:

MR. PRESIDENT: The International Committee of the Red Cross desires most earnestly that the United States should be associated with them in their work, and they take the liberty of addressing themselves to you, with the hope that you will second their efforts. In order that the functions of the National Society of the Red Cross be faithfully performed, it is indispensable that it should have the sympathy and protection of the Government.

It would be irrational to establish an association upon the principles of the Convention of Geneva, without the association having the assurance that the army of its own country, of which it should be an auxiliary, would be guided, should the case occur, by the same principles. It would consequently be useless for us to appeal to the people of the country, inasmuch as the United States, as a Government, has made no declaration of adhering officially to the principles laid down by the convention of the 22d August, 1864.

Such is, then, Mr. President, the principal object of the present request. We do not doubt but this will meet with a favorable reception from you, for the United States is in advance of Europe upon the subject of war, and the celebrated "Instructions of the American Army" are a monument which does honor to the United States.

You are aware, Mr. President, that the Government of the United States was officially represented at the Conference of Geneva, in 1864, by two delegates, and this mark of approbation given to the work which was being accomplished was then considered by every one as a precursor of a legal ratification. Until the present time, however, this confirmation has not taken place, and we think that this formality, which would have no other bearing than to express publicly the acquiescence of the United States in those humanitarian principles now admitted by all civilized people, has only been retarded because the occasion has not offered itself. We flatter ourselves with the hope that appealing directly to your generous sentiments will determine you to take the necessary measures to put an end to a situation so much to be regretted. We only wait such good news, Mr. President, in order to urge the founding of an American Society of the Red Cross.

We have already an able and devoted assistant in Miss Clara Barton, to whom we confide the care of handing to you this present request.

It would be very desirable that the projected asseveration should be under your distinguished patronage, and we hope that you will not refuse us this favor.

Receive, Mr. President, the assurance of our highest consideration.

For the International Committee :

G. MOYNIER, *President.*

This letter was sent to Miss Barton, who, having labored with committees of the Red Cross during the Franco-Prussian war, thus becoming familiar with its methods, was very naturally selected as the bearer of the letter and the exponent of the cause. Moreover, foreign nations had secured her promise to present it to the Government on her return to her country and endeavor to make its principles understood among the people.

Accordingly, the letter was presented by Miss Barton to President Hayes, and by him referred to his Secretary of State, but as no action was taken, and no promise of any action given, it was not deemed advisable to proceed to the organization of societies formed with special reference to act-

ing under the regulations of a Governmental treaty having no present existence and no guarantee of any in the future.

Thus it remained until the incoming of the present Administration, when a copy of the letter of Mr. Moynier was presented by Miss Barton to President Garfield, very cordially received by him, and indorsed to Secretary Blaine, from whom, after full consideration of the subject, the following letter was received:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 20, 1881.

MISS CLARA BARTON,
American Representative of the Red Cross, &c., Washington:

DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed by Mr. Moynier, president of the Red Cross International Convention, to the President of the United States, bearing the date of the 19th August, 1877, and referred by President Garfield on the 30th March, 1881, to this Department.

It appears from a careful perusal of the letter that Mr. Moynier is anxious that the Government of the United States should join with other Governments of the world in this International Convention.

Will you be pleased to say to Mr. Moynier, in reply to his letter, that the President of the United States and the officers of this Government are in full sympathy with any wise measures tending toward the amelioration of the suffering incident to warfare. The Constitution of the United States has, however, lodged the entire war-making power in the Congress of the United States; and as the participation of the United States in an International Convention of this character is consequent upon and auxiliary to the war-making power of the nation, legislation by Congress is needful to accomplish the humane end that your society has in view. It gives me, however, great pleasure to state that I shall be happy to give any measures which you may propose careful attention and consideration, and should the President, as I doubt not he will, approve of the matter, the Administration will recommend to Congress the adoption of the international treaty which you desire.

I am, madam, with very great respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

On the 25th of June the following letter from Mr. Moynier, president of the International Committee of Geneva, in reply

to the preceding letter of Secretary Blaine, was received by Miss Barton, and duly presented at the State Department:

GENEVA, June 13, 1881.

To the Hon. the Secretary of State, JAMES G. BLAINE, *Washington*:

SIR: Miss Clara Barton has just communicated to me the letter which she has had the honor to receive from you, bearing date of May 23, 1881, and I hasten to express to you how much satisfaction I have experienced from it. I do not doubt now, thanks to your favorable consideration and that of President Garfield, that the United States may soon be counted among the number of signers of the Geneva Convention, since you have been kind enough to allow me to hope that the proposition for it will be made to Congress by the Administration.

I thank you, as well as President Garfield, for having been willing to take into serious consideration the wish contained in my letter of August 19, 1877, assuredly a very natural wish, since it tended to unite your country with a work of charity and civilization for which it is one of the best qualified.

Since my letter of 1887 was written, several new Governmental adhesions have been given to the Geneva Convention, and I think that these precedents will be much more encouraging to the United States from the fact that they have been given by America. It was under the influence of events of the recent war of the Pacific that Bolivia signed the treaty the 16th of October, 1879, Chili on the 15th of November, 1879, Argentine Republic on the 25th of November, 1879, and Peru on the 22d of April, 1881. This argument in favor of the adhesion of your country is the only one I can add to my request, and to the printed documents that Miss Barton has placed in your hands, to aid your judgment and that of Congress.

I now await with full confidence the final result of your sympathetic efforts, and I beg you to accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

G. MOYNIER, *President.*

The very cordial and frank expressions of sympathy contained in Secretary Blaine's letter gave assurance of the acceptance of the terms of the treaty by the Government at no distant day, and warranted the formation of societies. Accordingly a meeting was held in Washington, D. C., May

21, 1881, which resulted in the formation of an association to be known as the American [National] Association of the Red Cross. A constitution was adopted, a copy of which follows:

Constitution of the American Association of the Red Cross.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, on the 22d day of August, 1864, at Geneva, Switzerland, plenipotentiaries respectively representing Italy, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal, France, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and the Federal Council of Switzerland agreed upon ten articles of a treaty or convention for the purpose of mitigating the evils inseparable from war; of suppressing needless severities, and ameliorating the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle; and particularly providing, among other things, in effect that persons employed in hospitals and in affording relief to the sick and wounded, and supplies for this purpose, shall be deemed neutral and entitled to protection; and that a distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances, and convoys of sick and wounded, and an arm badge for individuals neutralized; and

Whereas said treaty has been ratified by all said nations above named, and others, but not by the United States of America; and

Whereas a permanent society is an agency needed in every nation, to carry out the purposes of said treaty, and especially to secure supplies for relief, and persons to execute the humane objects contemplated by said treaty in a form somewhat similar to that adopted by the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission during the war of the Rebellion in the United States; and while sincerely hoping for the dawn of perpetual and universal peace among the nations of the earth, and earnestly deprecating war, we cannot shut our eyes to its existence, nor to the liability of its recurrence, nor to the fact that it is the part of true wisdom to prepare to assuage the sufferings caused by an evil which we cannot avert:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of securing the assent of the United States to said treaty, of securing a perpetual act of incorporation from Congress for a national society, with power to organize auxiliary societies to carry out the humane objects of said treaty, and with authority to adopt a distinctive flag and arm badge, as contemplated by said treaty, on which shall be the sign of the Red Cross, and for the purpose of co-operating with the "*Comité International de Secours aux Militaires Blessés*" [International Committee of Relief for the Wounded in War] of Geneva

an organization in aid of the purposes of said treaty and with similar associations in other nations, an association is hereby organized with a constitution as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

NAME, LOCATION, COMPOSED OF.

ARTICLE 1. This association shall be known as the American Association of the Red Cross, with its office located at Washington, D. C., and shall consist of the subscribers hereunto, and such other persons as shall hereafter be elected to membership; and it shall constitute a Central National Association with power to organize State and Territorial Associations auxiliary to itself.

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.

ART. 2. The objects of the National Association are—

First. To secure the adoption by the Government of the United States of the treaty of August 22, 1864.

Second. To obtain recognition by the Government of the United States, and to hold itself in readiness for communicating therewith at all times, to the end that its purposes may be more widely and effectually carried out.

Third. To organize a system of national relief and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by war, pestilence, famine and other calamities.

Fourth. To collect and diffuse information touching the progress of mercy, the organization of national relief, the advancement of sanitary science and hospital service, and their application.

Fifth. To co-operate with all other national societies, for the furtherance of the articles herein set forth, in such ways as are provided by the regulations governing such co-operation.

DUTIES.

ART. 3. This association shall hold itself in readiness in the event of war or any calamity great enough to be considered national, to inaugurate such practical measures, in mitigation of the suffering and for the protection and relief of sick and wounded, as may be consistent with the objects of the association as indicated in Article 2.

OFFICERS.

ART. 4. The officers of this association shall consist of a president; first vice-president; other vice-presidents, not to exceed one from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia; a secretary; treasurer; an executive board; a board for consultation, which shall consist of the following officers of the United States Government, viz: the President and his Cabinet; General of the Army; Surgeon-General; Adjutant-General; and Judge-Advocate-General; and such other officers as may hereafter be deemed necessary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ART. 5. The annual meeting of the association, to hear the reports of the various officers and act thereon, to act upon any changes in the constitution and by-laws and to transact such other business as may legally come before it, shall take place on the third Monday of January.

At the first general meeting after the formation of the society, the following officers shall be elected by ballot, viz: president; first vice-presidents; members of the executive board and board for consultation; secretary, and treasurer; and thereafter these officers shall be elected for one year beginning on the third Monday in January, 1882.

Elections to fill vacancies may be had at any regular meeting or at any meeting duly called for that purpose.

Each member shall be entitled to one vote, in person or by proxy.

The candidate for any office receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected, although the same may not be a majority of all the votes cast.

The President, with the concurrence of the executive board, may at any time convene a meeting of the association and shall do so upon request of the executive board.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

ART. 6. The executive board shall consist of eleven members, nine of whom shall be chosen by ballot. This board shall organize and proceed to appoint a secretary, who may also act as corresponding secretary of the national association. The president and first vice-president shall be members *ex officio* of the executive board; the first vice-president to be chairman of the executive board.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ART. 7. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office.

The executive board shall arrange the time for holding its meetings, and shall convene at the call of its chairman.

Five members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

It shall take into consideration and act upon all questions concerning the objects sought by the association, and shall devise and adopt such ways and means as may be deemed necessary for the fullest possible attainment of said objects. It shall confer with the board of consultation whenever its counsel and advice may seem desirable. It shall prepare and submit to each annual meeting of the association a report of its transactions during the year.

The treasurer shall receive, invest, and disburse the funds of the association under direction of the executive board; and shall provide and furnish such bonds for the faithful performance of the duties as may be prescribed by the executive board.

The secretary shall keep a true and accurate record of the transaction of business at all meetings of the association, and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned to the office by the president.

At a subsequent meeting, held on the 9th of June, 1881, the following officers were elected :

Miss CLARA BARTON, *President.*

Judge WM. LAWRENCE, *First Vice-President.*

Dr. ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT, *Vice-President of the District of Columbia.*

A. S. SOLOMONS, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE KENNAN, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Judge WM. LAWRENCE, *Chairman.* Miss CLARA BARTON.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING. Mr. WALKER BLAINE.

Gen. S. D. STURGIS. Col. RICHARD J. HINTON.

Mrs. S. A. MARTHA CANFIELD. Mrs. F. B. TAYLOR.

Mr. WALTER P. PHILLIPS. Mr. JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

Mr. WM. F. SLINNEY.

Gen. R. D. MUSSEY, *Consulting Counsel of the Association.*

Miss CLARA BARTON, *Corresponding Secretary.*

This society has been duly incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, the articles of which are as follows:

NOTE.—The adoption of the treaty by the United States has led to a corresponding modification of the above constitution.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE RED CROSS.

The undersigned, all of whom are citizens of the United States of America, and a majority of whom are citizens of the District of Columbia, desirous of forming an association for benevolent and charitable purposes to co-operate with the Comité International de Secours aux Militaires Blessés of Geneva, Switzerland, do, in pursuance of sections 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, and 551 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, make, sign and acknowledge these

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

1.

The name of this Association shall be The American Association of the Red Cross.

2.

The term of its existence shall be for twenty (20) years.

3.

The objects of this association shall be :

1st. To secure by the United States the adoption of the treaty of August 22d, 1864, between Italy, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal, France, Prussia, Saxony, Würtemberg, and the Federal Council of Switzerland.

2nd. To obtain recognition by the Government of the United States, and to hold itself in readiness for communicating therewith at all times, to the end that its purposes may be more wisely and effectually carried out.

3rd. To organize a system of national relief and apply the same as mitigating the sufferings caused by war, pestilence, famine, and other calamities.

4th. To collect and diffuse information touching the progress of mercy, the organization of national relief, the advancement of sanitary science, and their application.

5th. To co-operate with all other similar national societies for the furtherance of the articles herein set forth, in such ways as are provided by the regulations governing such co-operation.

4.

The number of this association, to be styled the "Executive Board," for the first year of its existence, shall be eleven (11).

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at the city of Washington this first day of July, A. D. 1881.

CLARA BARTON. [L. S.]
WILLIAM LAWRENCE. [L. S.]
JOS. K. BARNES. [L. S.]
A. S. SOLOMONS. [L. S.]
ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT. [L. S.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Columbia, ss :

I, R. D. Mussey, a United States commissioner in and for the District of Columbia, hereby certify: That Clara Barton, William Lawrence, Jos. K. Barnes, A. S. Solomons, and Alex. Y. P. Garnett, subscribers to the annexed and foregoing articles of incorporation, being personally well known to me to be the persons who signed and sealed the same, personally appeared before me, in the District aforesaid, and acknowledged the said articles of incorporation to be their free act and deed for the purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and seal at the city of Washington, D. C., this first day of October, A. D. 1881.

[L. S.]

R. D. MUSSEY,
U. S. Com. D. C.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS,
District of Columbia.

I hereby certify that the within and preceding articles of incorporation of the "American Association of the Red Cross" were received for record at my office aforesaid on the seventh (7) day of October, A. D. 1881, at three (3) o'clock p. m., and were duly recorded in Liber "Incorporations No. 3," folio 191, *et seq*, one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and examined by

FREDERICK DOUGLAS,
Recorder.

Fee remitted.

A true copy.

FRED'K DOUGLASS,
Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

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BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, July 31, 1882.

Be it remembered that Frederick Douglass, who has signed the annexed certificate, is, and was at the time of signing thereof, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and that to his attestations full faith and credit are, and ought to be, due.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department to be affixed, on this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

[L. S.]

H. M. TELLER.

Secretary.

No. 574.

United States of America. Department of State. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the document hereunto annexed is under the seal of the Department of the Interior of the United States, and is entitled to full faith and credit.

In testimony whereof, I, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of August, A. D. 1882, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventh.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Resolutions of the International Conference of Generals, assembled at Geneva on the 26th-29th of October, 1863.

The International Conference, desirous of aiding the wounded in cases where the military hospital service is insufficient, adopts the following resolutions:

ARTICLE 1. That there exist in each country a committee whose mission consists in co-operating in times of war with the hospital service of the armies by all means in its power;

That this committee be organized in the manner which seems the most useful and convenient.

ART. 2. Sections, to an unlimited number, can be formed to aid this committee, to which belongs the general direction.

ART. 3. Each committee should put itself in relation with the Government of its country in order that its services shall be accepted.

ART. 4. In time of peace, committees can be occupied in rendering

themselves truly useful in time of war, especially in preparing materials of all kinds and in selecting and training volunteer nurses.

ART. 5. In case of war, the committees of the belligerent nations will furnish, according to their resources, aid to their respective armies; particularly in organizing and putting into active service the volunteer nurses, and arranging the localities for the wounded in accordance with the military authorities. They can solicit the assistance of the committees belonging to neutral nations.

CONVENTION OF GENEVA.

FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WOUNDED IN ARMIES AT THE FIELD. AUGUST 22, 1864.

The sovereigns of the following countries, to wit: Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal, France, Prussia, Saxony, Württemberg, and the Federal Council of Switzerland, animated with a common desire of mitigating, as far as in their power, the evils inseparable from war, of suppressing needless severities and of ameliorating the condition of soldiers wounded on fields of battle, having concluded to determine a treaty for this purpose, and having named plenipotentiaries to sign such a convention, these plenipotentiaries, after the due interchange of their powers found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following article: to wit:

ARTICLE 1. Ambulances [field hospitals] and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neutral, and as such shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein. Such neutrality shall cease, if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

ART. 2. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutral-

ity whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any to bring in or to succor.

ART. 3. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they may have, or may withdraw in order to regain the corps to which they belong. Under such circumstances, when the persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy. They shall have specially the right of sending a representative to the headquarters of their respective armies.

ART. 4. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war persons attached to such hospitals cannot on withdrawing carry away any articles but such as are their private property. Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

ART. 5. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it. Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

ART. 6. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of to whatever nation they may belong. Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy, soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties. Those who are recognized after they are healed as incapable of serving, shall be sent back to their country. The others may also be sent back on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war. Evacuations, together with the persons under whose directions they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

ART. 7. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances, and evacuations. It must on every occasion be accompanied by the national flag. An arm badge [*brassard*] shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority. The flag and arm badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

ART. 8. The details of execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective Governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

ART. 9. The high contracting powers have agreed to communicate the present convention to those Governments which have not found it convenient to send plenipotentiaries to the International Convention at Geneva, with an invitation to accede thereto; the protocol is, for that purpose, left open.

ART. 10. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratification shall be exchanged at Berne, in four months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Geneva, the 23d day of August, 1864.

GOVERNMENTS ADOPTING THE TREATY.

List in chronological order of the Governments which have adopted the articles of the Convention of Geneva, of the 22d of August, 1864:

- | | |
|---|--|
| * France, September 22, 1864. | * Switzerland, October 1, 1864. |
| * Belgium, October 14, 1864. | * Netherlands, November 29, 1864. |
| * Italy, December 4, 1864. | * Spain, December 15, 1864. |
| * Sweden and Norway, December 13, 1864. | * Denmark, December 15, 1864. |
| * Baden, December 16, 1864. | Greece, January 17, 1865. |
| Great Britain, February 18, 1865. | Mecklenburg-Schwerin, March 9, 1865. |
| * Prussia, June 22, 1865. | Turkey, July 5, 1865. |
| * Württemberg, June 2, 1866. | * Hesse Darmstadt, June 22, 1866. |
| Bavaria, June 30, 1866. | Austria, July 21, 1866. |
| * Portugal, August 9, 1866. | Saxony, October 25, 1866. |
| Russia, May 22, 1867. | Pontifical States, May 9, 1868. |
| Roumania, November 30, 1874. | Persia, December 5, 1874. |
| San Salvador, December 30, 1874. | Montenegro, November 29, 1875. |
| Servia, March 24, 1876. | Bolivia, October 16, 1879. |
| Chili, November 15, 1879. | Argentine Republic, November 25, 1879. |
| Peru, April 22, 1880. | |

These countries have formed societies to co-operate with the treaty.

The Convention of Geneva was signed the 22d of August, 1864, by the twelve countries of which the name is preceded by an*.

ADDRESS BY MISS CLARA BARTON.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Red Cross of Geneva is attracting so much attention among influential persons, and among foreign nations, and the interest of the people of the United States is so certain to be ultimately and deeply aroused by the humane, peaceful, and practical charities which it symbolizes, that it seems desirable at once to explain, as fully as may be, its true character, its principles and its methods of work, its history and development, especially the American modification of it.

For this explanation no one appeared so competent as the president * of the American branch of this International Association; no one so prepared by practical work on battle-fields and by thorough comprehension of everything relating to the subject. The committee of direction has accordingly requested her to prepare some further and more adequate statement of all that the Red Cross of Geneva means and is. With that request she has complied, and we recommend this statement with great confidence to the Congress and people of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November, 1881.*

* Miss Barton was nominated for president of the American (National) Association of the Red Cross, by President Garfield, on the 9th of June, 1881.

ADDRESS.

To the President, Congress, and People of the United States:

A brief statement of how I became acquainted with the society of the Red Cross may serve to explain at once its principles and methods, as well as the present attitude of our Government in regard to that society.

The practical beneficence of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions of the United States attracted the attention of the civilized world. I had borne some part in the operations of field hospitals in actual service in the battles of the Rebellion, and some public notice had been taken of that work. But, broken in health, I was directed by my physicians to go to Europe, prepared to remain three years.

In September, 1869, I arrived at Geneva, Switzerland. In October I was visited by the president and members of the "International Committee for the relief of the wounded in war." They wished to learn, if possible, why the United States had declined to sign the treaty. Our position was incomprehensible to them. If the treaty had originated with a monarchical Government they could see some ground for hesitancy. But it originated in a Republic older than our own. To what did America object, and how could these objections be overcome? They had twice formally presented it to the Government at Washington, once in 1864 through our minister plenipotentiary at Berne, who was present at the convention, again in 1868 through Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, the great head of war relief in America. They had failed in both instances. No satisfactory nor adequate rea-

son had ever been given by the nation for the course pursued. They had thought the people of America, with their grand sanitary record, would be the first to appreciate and accept it. I listened in silent wonder to all this recital, and when I did reply it was to say that I had never in America heard of the Convention of Geneva nor of the treaty, and was sure that as a country America did not know she had declined; that she would be the last to withhold recognition of a humane movement; that it had doubtless been referred to and declined by some one department of the Government, or some one official, and had never been submitted to the people; and as its literature was in languages foreign to our English-speaking population, it had no way of reaching us.

You will naturally infer that I examined it. I became all the time more deeply impressed with the wisdom of its principles, the good practical sense of its details, and its extreme usefulness in practice. Humane intelligence had devised its provisions and peculiarly adapted it to win popular favor. The absurdity of our own position in relation to it was simply marvelous. As I counted up its roll of twenty-two nations—not a civilized people in the world but ourselves missing, and saw Greece, Spain, and Turkey there, I began to fear that in the eyes of the “rest of mankind” we could not be far from barbarism. This reflection did not furnish a stimulating food for national pride. I grew more and more ashamed. But the winter wore on as winters do with invalids abroad. The summer found me at Berne in quest of strength among its mountain views and baths.

On the 15th of July, 1870, France declared war against

Prussia. Within three days a band of agents from the "International Committee of Geneva," headed by Dr. Louis Appia (one of the prime movers of the convention), equipped for work and *en route* for the seat of war, stood at the door of my villa inviting me to go with them and take such part as I had taken in our own war. I had not strength to trust for that, and declined with thanks, promising to follow in my own time and way, and I did follow within a week. No shot had then been fired—no man had fallen; yet this organized, powerful commission was on its way, with its skilled agents, ready to receive, direct, and dispense the charities and accumulations which the generous sympathies of twenty-two nations, if applied to, might place at its disposal. These men had treaty power to go directly to any field, and work unmolested in full co-operation with the military and commanders-in-chief; their supplies held sacred and their efforts recognized and seconded in every direction by either belligerent army. Not a man could lie uncared for nor unfed. I thought of the Peninsula in McClellan's campaign, of Pittsburg Landing, Cedar Mountain, and second Bull Run, Antietam, old Fredericksburg with its acres of snow-covered and gun-covered *glace*, and its fourth day flag of truce; of its dead and starving wounded, frozen to the ground, and our commissions and their supplies in Washington with no effective organization or power to go beyond; of the Petersburg mine with its four thousand dead and wounded and no flag of truce; the wounded broiling in a July sun—dying and rotting where they fell. I remembered our prisons, crowded with starving men whom all the powers and

pities of the world could not reach with even a bit of bread. I thought of the widows' weeds still fresh and dark through all the land, North and South, from the pine to the palm,—of the shadows on the hearths and hearts over all my country. Sore, broken hearts—ruined, desolate homes! Was this people to decline a humanity in war? Was this country to reject a treaty for the help of wounded soldiers? Were these the women and men to stand aloof and consider? I believed if these people knew that the last cloud of war had forever passed from their horizon, the tender, painful, deathless memories of what had been, would bring them in with a force no power could resist. They needed only to know.

As I journeyed on and saw the work of these Red Cross societies in the field, accomplishing in four months under their systematic organization what we failed to accomplish in four years without it—no mistakes, no needless suffering, no starving, no lack of care, no waste, no confusion, but order, plenty, cleanliness and comfort wherever that little flag made its way—a whole continent marshaled under the banner of the Red Cross—as I saw all this, and joined and worked in it, you will not wonder that I said to myself, "If I live to return to my country, I will try to make my people understand the Red Cross and that treaty."

But I did more than resolve, I promised other nations I would do it, and other reasons pressed me to remember my promise.

The Franco-Prussian war and the war of the Commune were both enormous in the extent of their operations and in

the suffering of individuals. This great modern international impulse of charity went out everywhere to meet and alleviate its miseries. The small, poor countries gave of their poverty, and the rich nations poured out abundantly of their vast resources. The contributions of those under the Red Cross went quietly, promptly, through international responsible channels, were thoughtfully and carefully distributed through well-known agents; returns, accurate to a franc, were made and duly published to the credit of the contributing nations, and *the object aimed at was accomplished*. America, filled with German and French people, with people humane and universal in their instincts of citizenship and brotherhood, freighted ships with supplies and contributions in money prodigal and vast. They arrived in Europe, but they were not under the treaty regulations. No sign of the Red Cross authorized any one to receive and distribute them. The poor baffled agents, honest, well-meaning, and indefatigable, did all that individuals without system or organization could do. But for the most part the magnificent charity of America was misapplied and went as unsystematized charity always tends to go, to ruin and to utter waste. *The object aimed at was not accomplished*, and at the end of the report of the Red Cross organization occurs something like this: It is said that the United States of America also contributed something for the sick and wounded, but what, or how much, or to whom, or when or where, it is impossible to tell.

In the autumn of 1873 I returned to America more broken in health than when I left in '69. Then followed years of suffering in which I forgot how to walk, but I remembered

my resolve and my promise. After almost five years I was able to go to Washington with a letter from Monsieur Moynier, president of the International Committee of Geneva, to the President of the United States, asking once more that our Government accede to the articles of the convention. Having been made the official bearer of this letter, I presented it in 1877 to President Hayes, who received it kindly; referring it to his Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, who in his turn referred it to his Assistant Secretary as the person who would know all about it, and would examine and report for decision. I then saw how it was made to depend not alone upon one department, but one man, who had been the Assistant Secretary of State in 1864 and also in 1868, when the treaty had been on the two previous occasions presented to our Government.

It was a settled thing. There was nothing to hope for from that Administration. The matter had been officially referred and would be decided accordingly. It would be declined because it had been declined. If I pressed it to a decision, it would only weigh it down with a third refusal.

I waited. My next thought was to refer it to Congress. That step would be irregular, and discourteous to the Administration. I did not like to take it, still I attempted it, but could not get it considered, for it promised neither political influence, patronage, nor votes.

The next year I returned to Washington to try Congress again. I published a little pamphlet of two leaves addressed to the members and Senators, to be laid upon their desks in the hope they would take the trouble to read so little as that,

and be by so much the better prepared to consider and act upon a bill, if I could get one before them. My strength failed before I could get that bill presented, and I went home again in midwinter. There then remained but a portion of the term of that Administration, and I determined, if possible, to outlive it, hoping another would be more responsive. Meanwhile I wrote, talked, and did whatever I could to spread the idea among the people; and last March, when the Administration of President Garfield came in, I went again to Washington. The subject was very cordially received by the President and carefully referred by him to Secretary Blaine, who considered it himself, conferred fully with me, and finally laid it before the President and the Cabinet. Perhaps the most satisfactory account of that transaction will be found in the letter of Mr. Blaine, addressed to me (see page 14), which gives the assurance that President Garfield would recommend the adoption of the treaty in his message to Congress.

What were the provisions of that treaty which had been so conspicuously and persistently neglected and apparently rejected by this whole Government, whose people are as humane as any people in the world, and as ready to adopt plain and common-sense provisions against evils sure to come upon themselves and those whom they hold most dear?

It was merely the proposed adoption of a treaty by this Government with other nations for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions incident to warfare, humanizing its regulations, softening its barbarities, and, so far as possible, lessening the sufferings of the wounded and sick who fall by it. This treaty

consists of a code of ten articles (see page 49), formed and adopted by the International Convention of Geneva, Switzerland, held August 22, 1864, which convention was composed of delegates, two or more from each of the civilized nations of the world, and was called at the instance of the members of the Society of Public Utility of the country of Switzerland. The sittings of the convention occupied four days, and resulted, as before stated, in a code of ten articles, to be taken by the delegates there present, back to the Governments of their respective countries for ratification. Four months were allowed for consideration and decision by the Governments, and all acceding within that time were held as having signed at the convention. At the close of this period, it was found that twelve nations had indorsed the terms of the treaty and signed its articles. The protocol was left open for such as should follow.

The articles of this treaty provide, as its first and most important feature, for the entire and strict neutrality of all material and supplies contributed by any nation for the use of the sick and wounded in war; also that persons engaged in the distribution of them shall not be subject to capture; that all hospitals, general or field, shall be neutral, respected and protected by all belligerents; that all persons comprising the medical service, surgeons, chaplains, superintendents, shall be neutral, continuing their work after the occupation of a field or post, the same as before, and when no longer needed be free to retire; that they may send a representative to their own headquarters if needful; that field hospitals shall retain their own equipments; that inhabitants of a

country who entertain and care for the wounded of either side, in their houses, shall be protected; that the generals of an army shall so inform the people; that commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, both parties consenting to the same; that the wounded, incapable of serving, shall be returned when healed; that all transports of wounded, and all evacuations of posts or towns shall be protected by absolute neutrality; that the sick and wounded shall be entertained regardless of nationality; and that commanders-in-chief shall act in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments and in conformity to the treaty. In order that all may understand, and no mistake be possible, it also provides that one uniform international flag shall mark all hospitals, all posts of sick and wounded, and one uniform badge or sign shall mark all hospital material, and be worn by all persons properly engaged in the hospital service, of any nation included within the treaty; that this international flag and sign shall be a red cross on a white ground, and that the nations within the compact shall not cease their endeavors until every other nation capable of making war shall have signed this treaty, and thus acceded to the general principles of humanity in warfare recognized by other peoples.

Thirty-one Governments have already signed this treaty, thirty-one nations are in this humane compact. The United States of America is not in it, and the work to which your attention is called, and which has occupied me for the last several years, is to induce her to place herself there.

This is what the Red Cross means,—not an order of knight-hood, not a commandery, not a secret society, not a society at all by itself, but the powerful, peaceful sign and the reducing to practical usefulness of one of the broadest and most needed humanities the world has ever known.

These articles, it will be observed, constitute at once a treaty governing our relations with foreign nations, and additional articles of war governing the conduct of our military forces in the field. As a treaty under the Constitution, the President and Senate are competent to deal with them; as additional articles of war, Congress must sanction and adopt them before they can become effective and binding upon the Government and the people. For this reason I have appealed to Congress as well as to the Executive Department.

On the breaking up of the original convention at Geneva, the practical work of organizing its principles into form and making them understood and adopted by the people, devolved upon seven men, mainly those who had been instrumental in calling it. These men were peculiarly fitted for this work by special training, enlarged views, and a comprehensive charity, no less than by practical insight, knowledge of the facts and needs of the situation, and a brave trust in the humane instincts of human nature. They are known to lay the world over as "The International Committee of Geneva for the relief of the sick and wounded in war." This committee is international, and is the one medium through which all nations within the treaty transact business and carry on correspondence.

The first act of each nation subsequent to the treaty, has

been to establish a central society of its own, which of course is national, and which has general charge and direction of the work of its own country. Under these comes the establishment of State and local societies. It will be perceived that their system, aside from its international feature, is very nearly what our own war relief societies would have been had they retained permanent organization. Indeed, it is believed that we furnished for their admirable system some very valuable ideas. The success of the Red Cross associations consists in their making their societies permanent, holding their organizations firm and intact, guarding their supplies, saving their property from waste, destruction, and pillage, and making the persons in charge of the gifts of the people as strictly responsible for straightforward conduct and honest returns as they would be for the personal property of an individual, a business firm, or a bank.

In attempting to present to the people of this country the plan of the Red Cross societies, it is proper to explain that originally, and as operating in other countries, they recognize only the miseries arising from war. Their humanities, although immense, are confined to this war center. The treaty does not cover more than this, but the resolutions for the establishment of societies under the treaty, permit them to organize in accordance with the spirit and needs of their nationalities. By our geographical position and isolation we are far less liable to the disturbances of war than the nations of Europe, which are so frequently called upon that they do well to keep in readiness for the exigencies of war alone. But no country is more liable than our own to great overmastering calamities,

various, wide-spread, and terrible. Seldom a year passes that the nation from sea to sea is not by the shock of some sudden, unforeseen disaster brought to utter consternation, and stands shivering like a ship in a gale, powerless, horrified, and despairing. Plagues, cholera, fires, flood, famine, all bear upon us with terrible force. Like war, these events are entirely out of the common course of woes and necessities. Like death, they are sure to come in some form and at some time, and like it no mortal knows where, how, or when.

What have we in readiness to meet these emergencies save the good heart of our people and their impulsive, generous gifts? Certainly no organized system for collection, reception, nor distribution; no agents, nurses, nor material, and worst of all no funds; nowhere any resources in reserve for use in such an hour of peril and of national woe; every movement crude, confused and unsystematized, everything as unprepared as if we had never known a calamity before and had no reason to expect one again. Meanwhile the suffering victims wait!

True, in the shock we bestow most generously, lavishly even. Men "on 'Change" plunge their hands into their pockets and throw their gold to strangers, who may have neither preparation nor fitness for the work they undertake, and often no guarantee for honesty. Women, in the terror and excitement of the moment and in their eagerness to aid, beg in the streets and rush into fairs, working day and night, to the neglect of other duties in the present, and at the peril of all health in the future—often an enormous outlay for very meager returns. Thus our gifts fall far short of

their best, being hastily bestowed, irresponsibly received, and wastefully applied.

We should not, even if to some degree we might, depend upon our ordinary charitable and church societies to meet these great catastrophes; they are always overtaxed. Our communities abound in charitable societies, but each has its specific object to which its resources are and must be applied; consequently they cannot be relied upon for prompt and abundant aid in a great and sudden emergency. This must necessarily be the case with all societies which organize to work for a specific charity. And this is as it should be; it is enough that they do constantly bestow.

Charity bears an open palm, to give is her mission. But I have never classed these Red Cross societies with charities; I have rather considered them as a wise national provision which seeks to garner and store up something against an hour of sudden need. In all our land we have not one organization of this nature,—not one which acts upon the system of conserved resources. Our people have been more wise and thoughtful in the establishment of means for preventing and arresting the destruction of property than the destruction of human life and the lessening of consequent suffering. They have provided, and maintain at an immense cost in the aggregate, a system of fire departments with their expensive buildings and apparatus, with their fine horses and strong men kept constantly in readiness to dash to the rescue at the first dread clang of the fire-bell. Still, while the electric current may flash upon us at any moment its ill tidings of some great human distress, we have no means of relief in readiness such as these Red Cross societies would furnish.

I beg you will not feel that in the presentation of this plan of action I seek to add to the labors of the people. On the contrary, I am striving to lessen them by making previous, calm preparation do away with the strain and confusion of unexpected necessities and haste. I am providing not weariness, but rest.

And again, I would not be understood as suggesting the raising of more moneys for charitable purposes; rather I am trying to save the people's means, to economize their charities, to make their gifts do more by the prevention of needless waste and extravagance. If I thought that the formation of these societies would add a burden to our people, I would be the last to advocate it. I would not, however, yield the fact of the treaty. For patriotism, for national honor, I would stand by that at all cost. My first and greatest endeavor has been to wipe from the scroll of my country's fame the stain of imputed lack of common humanity, to take her out of the roll of barbarians. I said that in 1869 there were twenty-two nations in the compact. There are now thirty-one, for since that date have been added Roumania, Persia, San Salvador, Montenegro, Servia, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Peru. If the United States of America is fortunate and diligent, she may perhaps come to stand No. 32 in the roll of civilization and humanity. If not, she will remain where she at present stands, among the barbarians and the heathen.

In considering this condition of things, it seemed desirable to so extend the original design of the Red Cross societies operating in other lands, as to include not only suffering by

war, but by pestilence, famine, fires, or floods—in short, any unlooked-for calamity so great as to place it beyond the means of ordinary local charity, and which by public opinion would be pronounced a national calamity. But it is important that this addition should in no way impair the original functions of the society, and that each organization, for its own well-being, should be held firm by the distinguishing feature of the international constitution, which provides that local societies shall not act except upon orders from the National Association, which is charged with the duty of being so fully informed upon all such subjects, both at home and abroad, as to constitute it the most competent judge of the magnitude and gravity of any catastrophe.

During all these years, no societies under the true banner of the Red Cross of Geneva were or could be organized, for the Government had not yet ratified the treaty, and no department of the Government had then intimated that it ever would be ratified. It could not be a responsible or quite an honest movement on my part to proceed to the formation of societies to act under and in conformity to a treaty of special character so long as our Government recognized no such treaty and I could get no assurance that it ever would or indeed could recognize it.

But this delay in the formation of societies, however embarrassing, was in no manner able to interfere with the general plan, or with the working details for its operations, which had been arranged and decided upon before the presentation of the subject to the Government in 1877, and published in pamphlet form in 1878, making it to cover, as it now does,

the entire field of national relief for great national woes and calamities in time of peace no less than in war. The wise provisions, careful preparations, and thorough system which had been found so efficient in the permanent societies of the Red Cross in other countries, could not fail, I thought, to constitute both a useful and powerful system of relief in any class of disasters. I therefore ventured so far upon the generous spirit of their original resolutions, in the plan of our societies, as, mechanically speaking, to attach to this vast motor power the extra and hitherto dead weight of our great national calamities, in order that the same force should apply to all, and serve to lighten, I hoped, so far as possible, not only the woes of those directly called to suffer, but the burdens on the hearts and hands of those called to sympathize with their sufferings.

The time allowed for the practical test of this experiment has been short—scarcely three months in which to organize and act; but the brave societies of the Red Cross of Western New York, at this moment standing so nobly among their flame-stricken neighbors of Michigan, so generously responding to their calls for help, are quite sufficient, I believe, to show what the action and results of this combined system will be when recognized and inaugurated.

It may be said that this treaty jeopardizes our traditional policy which jealously guards against entangling alliances abroad; that as we are exempt by our geographical position from occasions for war, this treaty must bring us not benefits but only burdens from other people's calamities and wars—calamities and wars which we do not create, and of which we

may properly reap the incidental advantages. But this treaty binds none to bear burdens, but only to refrain from cruelties; it binds not to give, but to allow others to give wisely and to work humanely if they will, while all shall guarantee to them undisturbed activity in deeds of charity. There is, then, in the Red Cross no "entangling alliance" that any but a barbarian at war can feel as a restraint.

This inculcated wariness of foreign influences, wonderfully freshened by the conduct of foreign rulers and writers during the Rebellion, and deepened by the crimes and the craft directed primarily at Mexico, and ultimately at us, made the people of America, in 1864 and 1868, devoutly thankful for the friendly and stormy sea that rolled between them and the European states. And it is not perhaps altogether strange that American statesmen, inspired by such a public opinion, should then have been but little inclined to look with favor upon any new international obligations, however specious in appearance or humane in fact. But the award of Geneva surely opened the way for the Red Cross of Geneva. Time and success have made plain the nation's path. The postal treaty since made among all nations, and entered into heartily by this, has proved salutary to all. It has removed every valid state reason for opposition to the harmless, humane, and peaceful provisions of the treaty of the Red Cross.

But in the midst of the rugged facts of war come sentimental objections and objectors. For, deplore it as we may, war is *the great fact* of all history, and its most pitiable feature is not after all so much the great numbers slain, wounded, and captured in battle, as their cruel after-treat-

ment as wounded and prisoners, no adequate provision being made for their necessities, no humane care even permitted, except at the risk of death, or of imprisonment as spies, of those moved by wise pity or simple religious zeal.

Among these hard facts appears a conscientious theorist, and asks, Is not war a great sin and wrong? Ought we to provide for it, to make it easy, to lessen its horrors, to mitigate its sufferings? Shall we not in this way encourage rulers and peoples to engage in war for slight and fancied grievances?

We provide for the victims of the great wrong and sin of intemperance. These are for the most part voluntary victims, each in a measure the arbiter of his own fate. The soldier has generally no part, no voice in creating the war in which he fights. He simply obeys, as he must, his superiors and the laws of his country. Yes, war is a great wrong and sin, and because it is, I would provide not only for, but against it.

But here comes the speculative theorist! Isn't it encouraging a bad principle? Wouldn't it be better to do away with all war? Wouldn't peace societies be better? Oh, yes my friend, as much better as the millennium would be better than this, but it is not here. Hard facts are here; war is here; war is the outgrowth, indicator and relic of barbarism. Civilization alone will do away with it, and scarcely a quarter of the earth is yet civilized, and that quarter not beyond the possibilities of war. It is a long step yet to permanent peace. We cannot cross a stream until we reach it. The sober truth is, we are called to deal with facts, not theo-

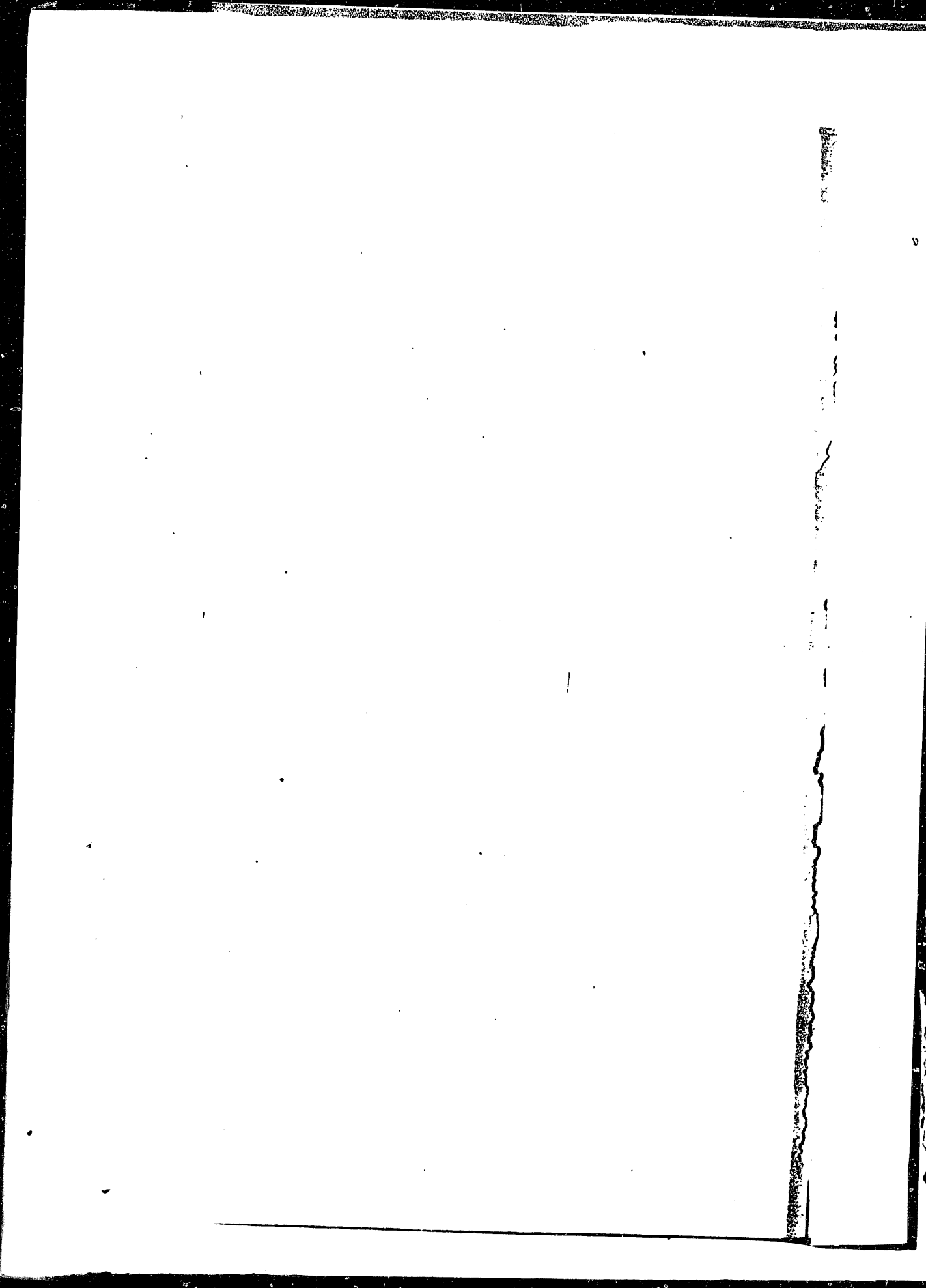
ries; we must practice if we would teach. And be assured, my friends, there is not a peace society on the face of the earth to-day, nor will there ever be one, so potent, so effectual against war as the Red Cross of Geneva.

The sooner the world learns that the halo of glory which surrounds a field of battle and its tortured, thirsting, starving, pain-racked, dying victims exists only in imagination; that it is all sentiment, delusion, falsehood, given for effect; that soldiers do not die painless deaths; that the sum of all human agony finds its equivalent on the battle field, in the hospital, by the weary wayside, and in the prison; that, deck it as you will, it is agony; the sooner and more thoroughly the people of the earth are brought to realize and appreciate these facts, the more slow and considerate they will be about rushing into hasty and needless wars, and the less popular war will become.

Death by the bullet painless! What did this nation do during eighty agonizing and memorable days but to watch the effects of one bullet wound? Was it painless? Painless either to the victim or nation? Though canopied by a fortitude, patience, faith, and courage scarce exceeded in the annals of history, still was it agony. And when in his delirious dreams the dying President murmured, "The great heart of the nation will not let the soldier die," I prayed God to hasten the time when every wounded soldier would be sustained by this sweet assurance; that in the combined sympathies, wisdom, enlightenment, and power of the nations, he should indeed feel that the great heart of the people would not let the soldier die.

Friends, was it accident, or was it Providence, which made

it one of the last acts of James A. Garfield, while in health, to pledge himself to urge upon the representatives of his people in Congress assembled, this great national step for the relief and care of wounded men? Living or dying, it was his act and his wish, and no member in that honored, considerate, and humane body but will feel himself in some manner holden to see it carried out.



APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF DANSVILLE.

To the American Association of the Red Cross, Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your request, given through the secretary of your association, that we make report to you concerning the inauguration of our society, its subsequent proceedings and present condition, the committee has the honor to submit the following statement:

Dansville, Livingston County, New York, being the country residence of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Association of the Red Cross, its citizens, desirous of paying a compliment to her, and at the same time of doing an honor to themselves, conceived the idea of organizing in their town the first local society of the Red Cross in the United States. To this end, a general preliminary meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, when the principles of the treaty of Geneva and the nature of its societies were defined in a clear and practicable manner by Miss Barton, who had been invited to address the meeting. Shortly after, on the 22d of August, 1881, a second meeting, for the purpose of organization, held in the Lutheran church and presided over by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Strobel, was attended by the citizens generally, including nearly all the religious denominations of the town, with their respective pastors. The purpose of the meeting was explained by your president, a constitution presented and very largely signed, and officers elected.

Thus we are able to announce, that on the eighteenth anniversary of the treaty of Geneva, in Switzerland, August 22, 1864, was formed the first local society of the Red Cross in the United States of America. We most respectfully submit for your inspection the following copy of its

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—*Name; location.*—This association shall be known as the "Dansville Society of the Red Cross," located at Dansville, Livingston County, New York, which society shall be auxiliary to the New York State Society of the Red Cross, and shall constitute Local Society No. 1.

ART. II.—*Objects and duties.*—The objects of this society are: First, to procure the adoption by the Government of the United States of the treaty of the Convention of Geneva, August 22, 1864, the object of such treaty being the prevention of unnecessary barbarities in war, the alleviation of suffering on the field of battle, and in connection with the conflicts of war; second, to cultivate a broad spirit of philanthropy, to obtain, translate, and circulate the literature of the Red Cross of foreign societies, and to keep advised of the progress of the movement in our own country; third, to accumulate funds and material, to provide nurses and assistants, if need be, and hold these for use or service in war, and also in case of other calamities, as famine, pestilence, or fire, so great as to be considered national; such accumulations and service to be rendered up only on call of the National Association of the Red Cross, at Washington, D. C., through the State Association of New York.

ART. III.—*Membership.*—New members can be admitted to this society by ballot of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, by signing the constitution, and paying the regular fee in advance. Each member shall pay a yearly fee of \$—, which shall become due at the annual meeting; arrears of annual fee for the period of eleven months shall forfeit membership.

ART. IV.—*Officers and committees.*—The officers of this association shall consist of a president, first vice-president, other vice-presidents not to exceed one for each religious society in town, a secretary, a treasurer, a consulting counsel, an executive board, a board for consultation, a committee on foreign literature, and a committee on work.

ART. V.—*Meetings and elections.*—The annual meeting of the society to hear the reports of the various officers and act thereon, and to transact such other business as may legally come before it, shall be held on the first Tuesday in October. At the first annual meeting after the formation of the society the following officers shall be elected by ballot, viz, President and first vice-president, members of the executive board, secretary, and treasurer. Elections to fill vacancies may be had at any regular meeting, or any meeting duly called for that purpose. Each member present shall be entitled to one vote. The candidate for any office receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected. The president, with the concurrence of the executive board, may at any time convene a meeting of the society, and shall do so upon request of the executive board. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. VI.—*Executive board.*—The executive board shall consist of thirteen members, eleven of whom shall be chosen by ballot. This board shall

organize and proceed to appoint for the society a consulting counsel, a board of consultation, a committee on work, and such other committees or officers as shall be deemed necessary. The president and first vice-president shall be members ex-officio of the executive board; the president to be chairman of the executive board.

ART. VII.—*Duties of officers.*—The president shall preside at all meetings of the society, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office. The executive board shall arrange the time for holding its meetings, and shall convene at the call of its chairman. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall take into consideration and act upon all questions concerning the objects sought by the society, and shall devise and adopt measures for the attainment of said objects. It shall confer with the board of consultation whenever its counsel and advice may seem desirable. It shall prepare and submit to each annual meeting of the society a report of its transactions during the year. The treasurer shall receive, invest, and disburse the funds of the society, but only upon written order signed by the president and secretary of the executive board, and he shall provide and furnish such bonds for the faithful performance of the duties as may be prescribed by the executive board. The secretary shall keep a true and accurate record of the transactions of business at all meetings of the society, and shall attend to such other duties as may be assigned to the office by the president. The committee on foreign literature shall procure and translate the published works of Red Cross societies in other countries, and prepare the same for reading before the society or for publication, whenever requested.

ART. VIII.—*Amendments.*—This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of members present, one month's previous notice in writing specifying the intended amendment having been given at a meeting of this society, provided such amendment does not in any way conflict with the spirit and restrictions of Article II of this constitution.

The following officers were chosen: President, Mr. George A. Sweet; first vice-president, Mrs. Fanny B. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Mary Noyes Colvin; treasurer, Hon. James Faulkner, jr.; executive board, Miss Clara Barton, Maj. Mark J. Bunnell, Dr. G. Bastian, Maj. E. H. Pratt, Mrs. George Hartman, Mr. T. E. Gallagher, Mr. William Kramer, Mr. Oscar Woodruff, Mrs. Reuben Whiteman, Mrs. (Rev.) L. Q. Galpin; consulting counsel, Judge John A. Van Derlip.

THE RED CROSS AT WORK.

Before a month had passed, before a thought of practical application to business had arisen, we were forcibly and sadly taught again the old lesson, that we need but to build the altar, God will himself provide the sacrifice. If we did not hear the crackling of the flames, our skies grew murky and dark, and our atmosphere bitter with the drifting smoke that rolled over from the blazing fields of our neighbors of Michigan, whose living thousands fled in terror, whose dying hundreds writhed in the embers, and whose dead blackened in the ashes of their hard-earned homes. Instantly we felt the help and strength of our organization, young and untried as it was. We were grateful that in this first ordeal your sympathetic president was with us. We were deeply grateful for your prompt call to action, given through her, which rallied us to our work. Our relief rooms were instantly secured, and our white banner, with its bright scarlet cross, which has never been furled since that hour, was thrown to the breeze, telling to every looker-on what we were there to do, and pointing to every generous heart an outlet for its sympathy. We had not mistaken the spirit of our people; our scarce-opened doorway was filled with men, women, and children bearing their gifts of pity and love. Tables and shelves were piled, our working committee of ladies took every article under inspection, their faithful hands made all garments whole and strong; lastly, each article received the stamp of the society and of the Red Cross, and all were carefully and quickly consigned to the firm packing cases awaiting them. Eight large boxes were shipped at first, others followed directly, and so continued until notified by the Relief Committee of Michigan that no more were needed. Meanwhile the hands of our treasurer were not left empty, some hundreds of dollars were deposited with him. A most competent agent, our esteemed townsman and county clerk of Livingston, Maj. Mark J. Bunnell, was dispatched with the first invoice of funds, and charged with the duty of the reception of the supplies, their proper distribution, and of making direct report of the condition and needs of the sufferers.

The good practical judgment of the people and society led them to consider the near approach of winter and the unsheltered condition of the victims, bereft of every earthly possession, and warm clothing and bedding were sent in great abundance. Our cases were all marked with the Red Cross and consigned to Senator Omar D. Conger, of Port Huron, who led the call of the Michigan committee, and to whom, as well as his kind-hearted and practical wife, we are indebted for many timely suggestions and words of grateful appreciation.

In a spirit of gratitude and hope, we submit this partial report of our first work under the Red Cross, which can be but partial, as our rooms are still open and our work in progress awaiting such further calls as may come to us. We are grateful that we were called, grateful that your honored president, with the acquired skill of the humane labors of many years in many lands, was with us to counsel and instruct. We are glad to have learned from this early object lesson the value of organized effort, and the value of our own organization.

We hope our report may be satisfactory to you, and that our beautiful little valley town, quietly nestling among the green slopes of Genesee, after having offered the first fruits of the Red Cross to its own countrymen, may always be as prompt and generous in any call of yours for suffering humanity.

SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS OF MONROE COUNTY.

Influential citizens of Rochester, Monroe County, New York, having become interested in the subject of the Treaty of Geneva and the Red Cross work going on in Dansville, sent a request through the mayor of the city to Miss Clara Barton to address them in a public meeting. Miss Barton met an audience of thinking, philanthropic men and women to whom it was a pleasure to unfold her theme. The result was a proposition to organize a society before adjournment. Accordingly names were pledged, and, the second evening after, a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, Edward M. Moore, M. D.; first vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Nichols; secretary, Rev. H. C. Briggs; treasurer, J. E. Pierpont. Executive committee—John A. Morgan, Edwin C. Sage, Mrs. Chas. Fitz Simons, Rev. Chas. Siebenpfeiffer, A. B. Hone, Mr. William Alling, Rev. N. M. Mann, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Alexander Hows, Dr. B. L. Hovey, Dr. A. Mandeville, Henry Michaels, Dr. Samuel R. A. Delley, John W. Deuel, Rev. T. Edwin Brown; and sixteen vice-presidents for the various wards.

Steps were immediately taken for reducing to practice the theory of their newly-formed society, and in three days from its existence its agent, Prof. J. B. Hubbell, was on the burnt fields of Michigan with instructions to examine into the condition of the people and report their necessities to the society from actual observation. These duties were faithfully and judiciously performed, and the day following his report of the special need of money the sum of \$2,500 in cash was forwarded as a

first installment. At last reports the sum raised amounted to \$3,807.28 and the society numbered 250 members. It is evident that no full report can be made concerning a movement of which only the first steps are taken, and which is still in active operation, but it is believed that the instances are rare when, with no distress of its own as an incentive, but from the simple motive of benevolence, a people has accomplished so much, both in organization and practical results, in so brief a space of time.

SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS OF ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Following close on the organization in Rochester, the citizens of the sister city of Syracuse and vicinity, in Onondaga County, New York, met at the Board of Trade rooms and perfected their organization under the above name. Rev. Dr. Richmond Fiske, a widely known philanthropist, prominently connected with the principal charities of the city, assisted by Prof. G. F. Comfort, of the Syracuse University, led the movement. The constitution, embracing in admirable form the principles of the Geneva Convention, was signed by a large number present, and officers appointed representing the names of the leading people of the city; among them, Hon. Irving G. Vann, president, Miss Eliza Lawrence, first vice-president, and other vice-presidents from Presbyterian, Unitarian, Methodist, Catholic, Episcopal, Congregational, Universalist, Baptist, Israelite, Reformed Lutheran, Christian, and Wesleyan churches. Like the other societies, this proceeded to immediate and effective work for the sufferers from fires in Michigan. Only partial accounts of this last-formed society have reached us, but these bear the impress of marked enthusiasm and spirit among the people.

ACTION OF THE DANSVILLE POST.

HEADQUARTERS BARTON POST, No. 216,
Department of New York, G. A. R., Danville, N. Y.

At a regular meeting of this post, held Tuesday evening, June 7, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the International Convention at Geneva, Switzerland, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in time of war, and for furnishing relief in cases of great national calamity—whose symbol is the Red Cross—is the grandest of human charities; and

Whereas the treaty of this convention has been signed by every civilized nation except the United States, and is now presented to this Government by Miss Clara Barton, its distinguished representative in this country; and

Whereas the purpose of this convention—the relief of suffering soldiers—is identical with the object of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Resolved, That personally, and as an organization, we will do all that in our power lies for the promotion of this grand scheme of benevolence, and the establishment of societies of the Red Cross in this country.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, it is the duty and should be the high purpose of the Grand Army of the Republic to agitate this subject throughout its jurisdiction, and, in proper manner, to urge its consideration upon Congress, to the end that the United States, by its official action, may aid in the promotion of this great charity.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be immediately forwarded to Miss Clara Barton, at Washington, D. C.

Resolved, That the Commander of this post be requested to communicate at once with such of the posts of the Department of the Potomac as he may be able, urging their consideration of this subject, and inviting their co-operation.

(Official.)

SETH N. HEDGES,
Post Commander.
CHAS. SUTFIN,
Post Adjutant.

ACTION OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

At the fifteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army, at Indianapolis, June 15, 1881, Comrade S. S. Burdette, of Washington, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas the articles of the convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, signed at Geneva, August 22, 1864, are intended to introduce and make universal the law of kindness and brotherhood in times of war, and so to palliate its horrors among the sick and fallen; and

Whereas the principles formulated by the Geneva Convention have been adopted, by treaty, by nearly all civilized nations of the earth, and are now presented for the sanction and adoption of the Government of

the United States, by Clara Barton, the delegate of the central commission having the matter in charge; and

Whereas the beneficent purposes of the convention commend themselves with peculiar force to the remnants of the Grand Army of the Republic, who remember the battle-fields and hospitals where their comrades fell and suffered: Therefore,

Resolved by the Grand Army in National Encampment assembled, That the purposes of the Geneva Convention meet our hearty approval, and that its work is commended to the earnest attention of the treaty-making power, to the end that our own country, saved by the Grand Army, may be placed in the column of nations who recognize that the love of mercy may survive and conquer the evil passions engendered by war.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Miss Clara Barton, and that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington.

CONCERNING THE RED CROSS IN RUSSIA.

The following extract from Edward Fairfax Taylor's "Russia Before and After the War" may serve to show the strong contrast between the regular military service and that of the Red Cross societies. The writer says:

The same want of foresight and order so conspicuous in most of the administrative departments of the state was felt in the management of the hospitals and all the medical arrangements for the war. Doctors only can be the proper judges of what, during a bloody war, is possible and attainable in the way of arrangements for mitigating the miseries of its victims. But it is just the doctors who are most severe in their strictures on the medical department for the degree of disorder and want of organization which surpass belief. * * * He quotes from a doctor who had worked at Sistova: "The hospitals at Sistova consisted of what could hardly be called houses; they were rather holes or dens, bearing every mark of destruction, in which the Turks, their former inhabitants, had left behind them the traces of their intolerable filth. The interiors were still more loathsome, and bore no appearance of ever having been intended for the reception of sick and wounded. The food was carried about in pails, which were taken straight, when emptied, to the wells to receive the water for preparing more victuals. It was distributed by dirty attendants, whose hands had not been washed for weeks, and whose

appearance was enough to fill the most hardened with horror and disgust. The utensils for the food were smeared with fat, dirt, and all manner of unsavory garbage. 'Why am I here at all?' remarked one of the doctors at Sistova; 'there is not a single thing to be had—no servants, no medicines, no provisions.' More than a score of wounded wretches were lying in hospital No. 50 at the beginning of August, who, after having been jolted about for three hours in springless carts, remained for forty hours without food and without a doctor; and this happened, not in suddenly improvised hospitals near the scene of action, but at regular hospitals in a large town, where arrangements had previously been made, or were supposed to have been made, for the reception of wounded men brought thither from a distance! The medical department had simply been incapable of calculating beforehand the requirements of a field hospital, and even of providing the bare necessities of the case. Arrangements had been made at Sistova (we say nothing of their miserable character) for from 400 to 600 wounded, and yet from 1,000 to 1,500 men were allowed to be penned together there, with only about ten doctors, badly provided with assistants, to look after this mass of unfortunate creatures.

At Simnitsa things were even worse than at Sistova. Here there was a hospital (No. 57) with "arrangements" for 630 sick and wounded, which, on September 5, 1877, contained no less than 2,886 inmates, and was accordingly in a state of dirt, stench, and disorder that baffles all description. The doctors, attendants, and sisters of mercy, from their incessant overwork and exertions, found themselves in the same terrible condition as the wounded, who were so closely herded together that they literally pushed against and trod upon each other. Happy indeed was the man who possessed a bed, however filthy and uncomfortable. Many of the wounded lay uncovered in their blood-stained clothes upon the floor, and often lay there for twelve or fifteen hours together without the taste of food or water. At Frajeschty, early in September, a hospital intended for 630 men was packed with 3,000 sick and wounded. Dr. Iljinski who was employed here, reports that around the barracks about 300 wounded lay along the railway on straw caked and stiff with mud and exposed to the open air. These poor creatures remained for four and twenty hours without seeing a doctor or receiving a morsel of bread.

And all this occurred at one of the central places which were said to have been arranged for the reception of the wounded. No wonder that the complaints heaped upon the medical department by the doctors, the voluntary nurses, and the soldiers and officers who were wounded were

loud, severe, and bitter, and that the report just alluded to declares the whole organization of this department to be "beneath all criticism." No wonder that the report of Professor Sklifassowski concludes as follows: "The selections of the places and buildings intended for hospitals, the composition of the staff, the arrangement of the hospitals, and the organization of the service—all and everything was in incapable hands."

The means of transportation for the wounded were in keeping with the condition of the hospitals. The unfortunate victims to their bravery lay heaped one on another by dozens in miserable small carts without springs. The mere sight of these crazy vehicles betrayed that they had been hastily scraped together, without the least regard to their fitness or convenience. The medical department had evidently not given a thought to providing for the conveyance of the wounded, and had left them entirely to chance. Cases could be given of 300 or 400 wounded being dragged for days along the road under the escort of a single physician and a couple of army surgeons, to find, when they reached at length their destination, that no preparation whatever had been made for their reception, and that nothing was left to the leaders of this miserable caravan but to continue their journey. Sometimes no conveyance at all was to be had. After their assault on Plevna 574 wounded men had to march on foot for five days to Simnitza without receiving on their way any regular food. And among these "lightly wounded," as they were called there were men with broken bones.

"One would have supposed," says an eye witness, "that this war, expected for so many years, had been a surprise which had rendered preparations impossible. That preparations would certainly have been possible that, with some intelligence and care, they might have been made with satisfactory results, is shown by the enormous difference that existed between the official medical organization and that of the Red Cross society."

The hospital arrangements which were under the control of this society are a theme of grateful admiration to this day among all who were fortunate to come under their nursing. Officers and soldiers who were removed from the other hospitals to those of the Red Cross describe the change as one from hell to heaven. Wherever this sign appeared, there reigned, in spite of the same difficulties, order, cleanliness, and a system of treatment as humane as it was methodical.

THE TURKOMAN PRISONERS.

One more extract illustrative of the marvelous increase of the practice of humanity in war, in countries where, until the introduction of the Treaty of Geneva and the Red Cross societies, the worst of barbarities had been the custom and the rule, will perhaps not be out of place. It will be remembered that Russia signed the treaty in May, 1867, and no nation has surpassed her in the attention, protection, and patronage she has given to her societies of the Red Cross; to this mainly may be attributed the noble action which so enriches her record and so justly elevates her in the scale of civilization and humanity in these later years. In the Pall Mall Gazette a few months since appeared the following facts relating to the Turkoman prisoners of the late war between Russia and Turkey:

"Under the double-headed eagle, as under the British flag, no slavery is permitted, and the hoisting of the Russian standard on the ruined ramparts of the Turkoman fortress was the signal for the emancipation of 700 wretched Persian slaves; half naked, starving, and covered with bruises, after being compelled to work all day they were being chained at night, hand and foot, to stakes and guarded by dogs. No words could describe the rapture of these unfortunate men when the Russians told them they were free to return to the Province of Khorassan, from whence most of them had been carried off by the Turks. Within the fortress the Russians found about 4,000 Turkoman families, or about 18,000 individuals, whose astonishment knew no bounds when, instead of being butchered or enslaved, they were treated with scrupulous kindness and confided to the care of the Russian Red Cross Society."—*Newspaper article.*

THE RED CROSS IN THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

A report has been published by the Russian Red Cross Society, showing the part played by this society during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. It appears that the society established 13,120 beds, and that a total of no less than 24,973 were founded by voluntary agencies in conjunction with the Red Cross Society. The society, moreover, gave succor to 116,296 patients, among whom were 1,238 officers. The deaths of patients under their care amounted to 2,863. The society's staff consisted of 300 medical men, including sub-surgeons, and 1,214 attendants.—*Newspaper article.*

INDORSEMENT BY PRESIDENT WOOLSEY AND OTHERS.

We append the approving words of Dr. Woolsey, ex-president of Yale College, and leading authority on international law in the United States; of Prof. Wayland, dean of the faculty of the Yale Law School, and president of the American Social Science Association; and of other gentlemen eminent as lawyers and doctors of divinity, recommending to the President of the United States the adoption by the Government of the United States of the principles of the International Convention of Geneva.

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned would respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration the adoption by the Government of the United States of the provisions of the International Treaty of Geneva for the care of the sick and wounded in war.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.
H. B. HARRISON.
JOHN E. TODD.
EDWIN HARWOOD.
FRANCIS WAYLAND.
JOSEPH SHELDON.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 20, 1881.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

Chicago, March 31, 1881.

MISS CLARA BARTON, *Washington, D. C.:*

MY DEAR MISS BARTON: * * * I fully agree with you that an association for the amelioration of the sufferings of the sick and wounded in armies in time of war should have an official status in our country. In case of war in the future we should derive the greatest benefit had we an organization officially charged with dispensing the charities of the humane, and I hope you will be able to lay this matter before the Government in such a way as to insure some favorable action at an early day. *

Very truly, yours,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. Army.

LETTER FROM M. EDOUARD SEVE, CONSUL-GENERAL OF BELGIUM.

[Translated from the French.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1861.

Miss CLARA BARTON, *Washington, D. C.*:

MADemoisELLE: I should be infinitely obliged to you if you would send me the statutes of the American Association of the Red Cross which you founded during my recent sojourn in Europe, as I wish to annex them to my annual report to the International Committee of Geneva. All the societies of the Red Cross take a deep interest in the results of your persevering and generous efforts in regard to this great humanitarian work, and it will afford them great happiness when they shall hear of the success of your powerful associations of Washington, and of the State of New York, and of their work for Michigan, &c., &c. I had the honor to give a statement in person to the illustrious General Garfield, so cruelly removed from the United States and the civilized world, concerning the extension of the Red Cross on the continent of South America, where I exercised for a long time the functions of the consul-general chargé d'affaires for Belgium. He received favorably the recital of my efforts (crowned with success in the States of the Pacific during the last war), and he then assured me of his generous and well-meaning interest for the admirable institution of which you are one of the most efficient protectors.

I went to Geneva last June in order to communicate to the International Committee your generous efforts and the good dispositions of President Garfield. I send you, here inclosed, divers documents, and I beg you, Mademoiselle, to accept the homage of my profound respect.

EDOUARD SEVE DE BAR,

Representative of the International Committee of Geneva.

LETTER FROM THE REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1861.

MY DEAR Miss BARTON: It has been a sore disappointment and mortification to those who inaugurated the plan of organized relief by private contributions for sick and wounded soldiers, in our late war, since

so largely followed by other nations, that they should still find the United States the *only* great Government that refuses to join in the treaty framed by the International Convention of Geneva, for neutralizing battle fields, after the battle, and making the persons of surgeons and nurses flying to the relief of the wounded and dying free from arrest.

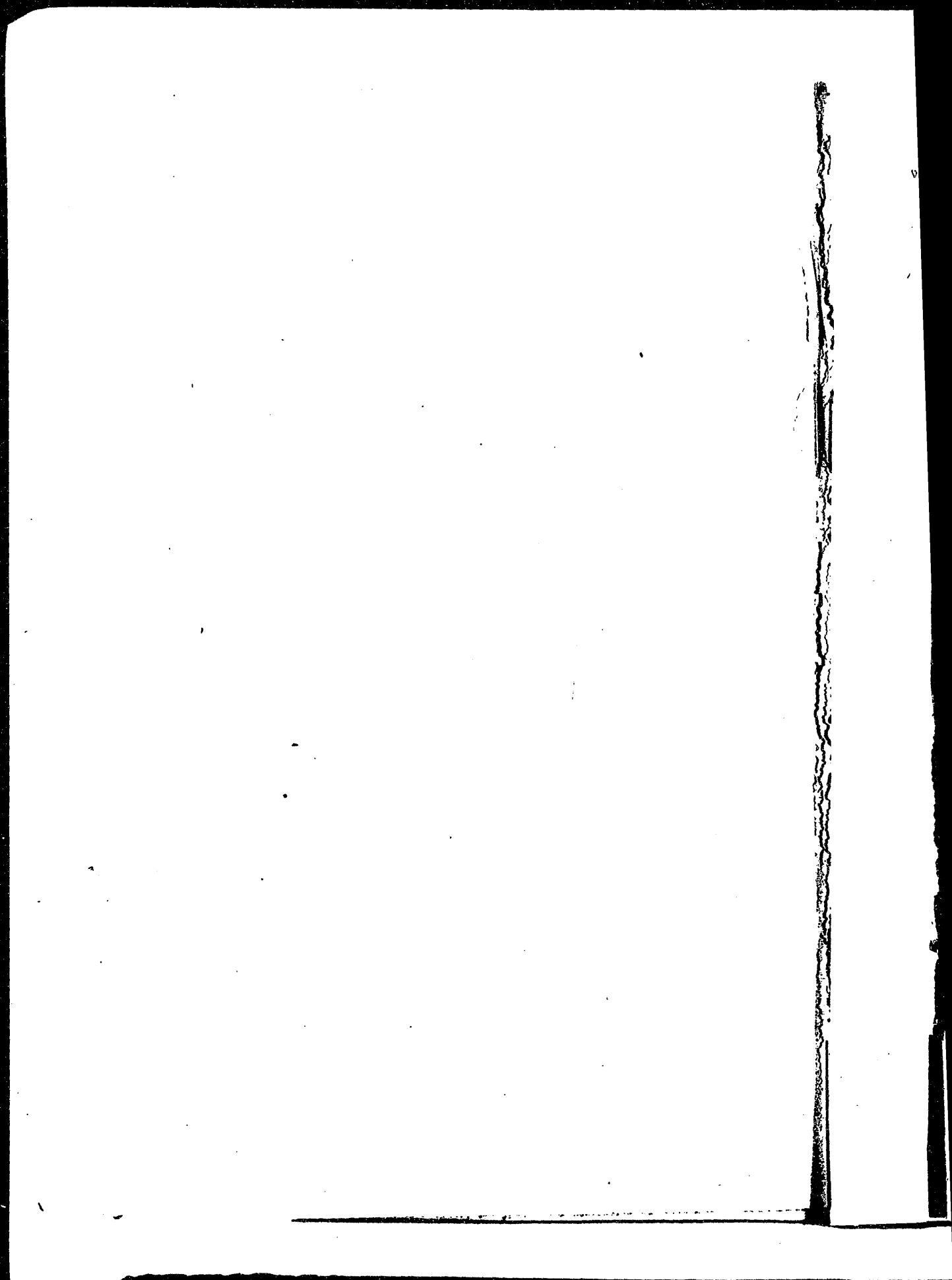
This great international agreement for mitigating the horrors of war finds its chief defect in the conspicuous refusal of the United States Government to join in the treaty! The importance of our national concurrence with other governments in this noble treaty, has been urged upon every administration since the war, but has thus far met only the reply that our national policy did not allow us to enter into entangling alliances with other powers. I rejoice to hear from you, that our late President, and his chief official advisers, were of a different opinion, and encouraged the hope that in the interests of mercy and humanity, it might be safe to agree by treaty with all the civilized world, that we would soften to non-combatants the hateful conditions that made relief on battle fields a peril or a forbidden act. I trust you will press this matter upon our present Administration with all the weight of your well-earned influence. Having myself somewhat ignominiously failed to get any encouragement for this measure from two administrations, I leave it in your more fortunate hands, hoping that the time is ripe for a less jealous policy than American self-isolation in international movements for extending and universalizing mercy towards the victims of war.

Yours, truly,

H. W. BELLOWS.

PART III.

ISSUED 1883.



ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

After the publication of the foregoing edition of 1881 of the little volume entitled "The Red Cross-Geneva Convention," the president of the Association, in November, 1881, laid before the President of the United States the matter of the treaty of Geneva, and the unfulfilled desire of President Garfield that the United States should give its adhesion to that international compact. To this President Arthur gave a cordial and favorable response, and made good his words by the following paragraphs in his first annual message, sent to the Forty-seventh Congress:

I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy, and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our Navy.

We have for many years maintained with foreign Governments the relations of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the Republic.

But if we heed the teachings of history we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms can alone save it from dishonor.

No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other Governments.

But, for avoiding as well as for repelling dangers that may threaten us in the future, we must be prepared to enforce any policy which we think wise to adopt.

At its last extra session the Senate called for the text of the Geneva

Convention for the relief of the wounded in war. I trust that this action foreshadows such interest in the subject as will result in the adhesion of the United States to that humane and commendable engagement.—*President Arthur in his Annual Message to Congress.*

This part of the message was immediately taken up in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, consisting of the following-named gentlemen, to wit: Hon. Wm. Windom, Minnesota; Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, Vermont; Hon. Jno. T. Miller, California; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, Michigan; Hon. Elbridge G. Lapham, New York; Hon. John W. Johnston, Virginia; Hon. J. T. Morgan, Alabama; Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Ohio; Hon. Benj. H. Hill, Georgia.

During the consideration of the subject an invitation was extended to the president of the American Association, its counsel, and other associate members to meet the above named Senate committee at the Capitol, for conference, and for an explanation of such points as still remained obscure, to aid their deliberations, and to facilitate investigations.

On the 17th of May, 1881, Hon. Omar D. Conger submitted to the United States Senate the following resolution; which was considered, by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish to the Senate copies (translations) of Articles of Convention signed at Geneva, Switzerland, August 22, 1864, touching the treatment of those wounded in war, together with the forms of ratification employed by the several Governments, parties thereto.

On the 12th of December, 1882, in response to the above resolution, President Arthur addressed to the Senate a message transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, with

accompanying papers, touching the Geneva convention for the relief of the wounded in war, which message, report, and accompanying papers were as follows:

[Senate Ex. Doc. No. 6, 47th Congress, 1st Session.]

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution of May 17, 1881, a report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, touching the Geneva Convention for the relief of the wounded in war.

DECEMBER 12, 1881.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, in response to the resolution of the Senate of the 17th of May last, a report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, touching the Geneva Convention for the relief of the wounded in war.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 12, 1881.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was addressed a resolution of the Senate, dated the 17th of May, 1881, requesting him "to furnish to the Senate copies (translations) of Articles of Convention signed at Geneva, Switzerland, August 22, 1864, touching the treatment of those wounded in war, together with the forms of ratification employed by the several Governments parties thereto," has the honor to lay before the President the papers called for by the resolution.

In view of the reference made, in Annual Message of the President, to the Geneva Convention, the Secretary of State deems it unnecessary now to enlarge upon the advisability of the adhesion of the United States to an international compact, at once so humane in its character and so universal in its application as to commend itself to the adoption of nearly all the civilized Powers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 10, 1881.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

GENEVA CONVENTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED
IN WAR.

(SIGNED AUGUST 22, 1864.)

The Swiss Confederation; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; Her Majesty the Queen of Spain; His Majesty the Emperor of the French; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves; His Majesty the King of Prussia; His Majesty the King of Württemberg, being equally animated with the desire to soften, as much as depends on them, the evils of warfare, to suppress its useless hardships and improve the fate of wounded soldiers on the field of battle, have resolved to conclude a Convention to that effect, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, viz:

The Swiss Confederation:

GUILLAUME HENRI DUFOUR, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, General in Chief of the federal army, Member of the Council of the States;

GUSTAVE MOYNIER, President of the International Relief Committee for wounded soldiers and of the Geneva Society of Public Utility, and

SAMUEL LEHMANN, federal Colonel, Doctor in Chief of the federal army, Member of the National Council;

His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Baden:

ROBERT VOLZ, Knight of the Order of the Lion of Zähringen, M. D., Medical Councillor at the Direction of Medical Affairs, and

ADOLPHE STEINER, Knight of the Order of the Lion of Zähringen Chief Staff Physician;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

AUGUSTE VISSCHERS, Officer of the Order of Leopold, Councillor at the Council of Mines;

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

CHARLES EMILE FENGER, Commander of the Order of Danebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same Order; Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, &c., &c., His Councillor of State;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain :

DON JOSÉ HERIBERTO GARCÍA DE QUEVEDO, Gentleman of Her Chamber on active service, Knight of the Grand Cross of Isabella-the-Catholic, Numerary Commander of the Order of Charles III, Knight of the first class of the Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, Her Minister-Resident to the Swiss Confederation ;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French :

GEORGES CHARLES JAGERSCHMIDT, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the third class, &c., &c., Sub-Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

HENRI EUGÈNE SEGURINEAU DE PRÉVAL, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of fourth class, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy, &c., &c., military Sub-Commissioner of first class, and

MARTIN FRANÇOIS BOUDIER, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the fourth class, decorated with the medal of Military Valor of Italy, &c., &c., doctor in chief of second class ;

His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Hesse :

CHARLES AUGUSTE BRODRÜCK, Knight of the Order of Philip the Magnanimous, of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Officer of the Royal Order of the Holy Savior, &c., &c., Chief of Battalion, Staff Officer ;

His Majesty the King of Italy :

JEAN CAPELLO, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, His Consul General to Switzerland, and

FELIX BAROFFIO, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Doctor in Chief of medical division ;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands :

BERNARD ORTUINUS THEODORE HENRI WESTENBERG, Officer of his Order of the Crown of Oak, Knight of the Orders of Charles III of Spain, of the Crown of Prussia, of Adolphe of Nassau, L. D., His Secretary of Legation at Frankfort ;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves :

JOSÉ ANTONIO MARQUES, Knight of the Order of Christ, of Our Lady

of the Conception of Villa Viciosa, of Saint Benedict of Aviz, of Leopold of Belgium, etc., M. D. Surgeon of Brigade, Sub-Chief to the Department of Health at the Ministry of War;

His Majesty the King of Prussia :

CHARLES ALBERT DE KAMPTZ, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of second class, &c., &c., &c., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, Private Councillor of Legation;

GODEFROI FREDERIC FRANÇOIS LOEFFLER, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of third class, etc., etc.; M. D. Physician in chief of the fourth Army Corps;

GORGES HERMANN JULES RITTER, Knight of the Order of the Crown of third class, etc., etc., Private Councillor at the Ministry of War;

His Majesty the King of Württemberg :

CHRISTOPHE ULRIC HAHN, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, etc., Doctor of Philosophy and Theology, Member of the Central Royal Direction for Charitable Institutions,

Who, after having exchanged their powers, and found them in good and due form, agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE. 1. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

ART. II. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality, whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

ART. III. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when these persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

ART. IV. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

ART. V. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected, and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent Powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it.

Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

ART. VI. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they may belong.

Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties.

Those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving, shall be sent back to their country.

The others may also be sent back, on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

Evacuations, together with the persons under whose directions they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

ART. VII. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances, and evacuations. It must, on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm-badge (brassard) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority.

The flag and the arm-badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

ART. VIII. The details of executions of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective Governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

ART. IX. The high contracting Powers have agreed to communicate the present convention to those Governments which have not found it convenient to send plenipotentiaries to the International Conference at Geneva, with an invitation to accede thereto; the protocol is for that purpose left open.

ART. X. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne in four months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Geneva, the twenty-second day of the month of August, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[L. S.] G ^l G. H. DUFOUR.	[L. S.] BOUDIER.
[L. S.] G. MOYNIER.	[L. S.] BRODRÜCK.
[L. S.] DR. LEHMANN.	[L. S.] CAPELLO.
[L. S.] DR. ROBERT VOLZ.	[L. S.] F. BAROFFIO.
[L. S.] STEINER.	[L. S.] WESTENBERG.
[L. S.] VISSCHERS.	[L. S.] JOSÉ ANTONIO MARQUES.
[L. S.] FENGER.	[L. S.] DE KAMPTZ.
[L. S.] Y. HERIBERTO GARCÍA DE QUEVEDO.	[L. S.] LOEFFLER.
[L. S.] CH. JAGERSCHMIDT.	[L. S.] RITTER.
[L. S.] S. DE PRÉVAL.	[L. S.] DR. HAHN.

The Convention of Geneva was signed on behalf of Switzerland, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse-Darmstadt, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, and Württemberg, August 22, 1864, and the following Powers have since acceded to it:

Austria, 1866; Bavaria, 1866; Great Britain, 1865; Greece, 1865; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1865; the Pope, 1868; Persia, 1874; Russia, 1867; Saxony, 1866; Sweden and Norway, 1864; Turkey, 1865.

ACTS OF RATIFICATION.

a. OF SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation:

After having seen and examined the Convention for the improvement of the condition of wounded soldiers in armies in the field, concluded by the respective Plenipotentiaries and under reserve of ratifications, at Geneva the 22d of August, 1864, between the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of

Württemberg, which Convention has been approved by the National Council on the 28th of September, 1864, and by the Council of the States on the 30th of the same month, and the tenor whereof is as follows:

(See above.)

Declares that the above Convention is ratified and has legal power in all its parts, promising in the name of the Swiss Confederation to observe it conscientiously and at all times, inasmuch as is in its power.

In faith whereof, the present ratification has been signed by the President and the Chancellor of the Confederation and provided with the Federal Seal.

Done at Berne the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Confederation:

[L. S.]

Dr. J. DUBS.

The Chancellor of the Confederation:

SCHIESS.

b. OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

FREDERIC, by the grace of God, Grand Duke of Baden, Duke of Zähringen:

A Convention having been concluded at Geneva, the 22d of August, ultimo, between the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Empire, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Portugal, the Kingdom of Prussia, and the Kingdom of Württemberg, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which Convention is as follows:

(See above.)

We having seen and examined the said Convention and having found its tenor conformable to Our will in all and each of the dispositions in it contained, Declare that it is approved, confirmed, and ratified, reserving, however, the obligatory position held by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden, as a member of the Germanic Confederation.

In witness whereof, We have signed these presents and have caused to be affixed Our Seal of State.

Given at Carlsruhe, the sixteenth of December of the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of our reign, the thirteenth.

[L. S.]

FREDERIC.
ROGGENBACH.

By order of His Royal Highness:

RECK.

c. OF BELGIUM.

LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, to all present and to come, greeting:

Having seen and examined the Convention, signed at Geneva, the 22d of August, 1864, between Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Denmark, Spain, France, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, the Swiss Confederation, and Württemberg, for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which Convention is as follows:

(See above.)

We, being satisfied with the preceding Convention, do approve, ratify and confirm it, promising to enforce its observance according to its form and tenor, without allowing it to be infringed in any manner whatsoever.

In witness whereof, We have signed the present letters of ratification and have caused to be affixed thereunto Our Royal Seal.

Given at Laeken, the fourteenth day of the month of October, of the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[L. S.]

LEOPOLD.

By the King:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
CH. ROGIER.

d. OF DENMARK.

We, CHRISTIAN the Ninth, by the grace of God, King of Denmark, the Vandals and the Goths, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsch, Lauenburg, and Oldenburg, hereby make known:

That We, after having read and considered the Convention for the im-

provement of the condition of the wounded on battle-fields, signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries, between Us, the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Württemberg, at Geneva, on the 22d of August ultimo, which Convention is, word for word, as follows :

(See above.)

Have approved, established, and ratified the said convention, as We also hereby approve, establish, and ratify the same in the best and strongest manner possible, both for Us and Our Successors, promising with Our Royal Word, for Ourselves and for Them, strictly to observe and execute the said Convention in all its words and points.

In testimony whereof, We have signed the ratification with Our own hand and caused Our Great Royal Seal to be thereunto affixed.

Done at Copenhagen, our capital and the city of our residence, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1864, the second year of Our Reign.

[L. S.]

CHRISTIAN.

BLICHME.

e. OF SPAIN.

ISABELLA the Second, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy Queen of Spain :

Whereas, was arranged, concluded and signed at Geneva the twenty-second day of August of the present year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by Don José Heriberto Garcia de Quevedo, General Guillermo Enrique Dufour, Mr. Gustave Moynier, Colonel Samuel Lehmann, Messrs. Robert Volz, Adolphe Steiner, Anguste Visschers, Charles Emile Fenger, George Charles Jagerschmidt, Henri Eugène Seguinéau de Préval, Martin François Boudier, Charles Auguste Brodrick, Jean Capello, Felix Baroffio, Bernard Ortunus, Theodore-Henri Westenberg, José Antonio Marques, Charles Albert de Kamptz, Godefroi Frederic François Loeffler, George Hermann, Jules Ritter and Christophe Ulric Hahn, Plenipotentiaries named for the purpose in due form, a Convention to improve the condition of soldiers wounded on the field, concluded between Us,

the Swiss Confederation, the Grand Duke of Baden, the King of the Belgians, the King of Denmark, the Emperor of the French, the Grand Duke of Hesse, King Victor-Emanuel, the King of the Netherlands, the King of Portugal, the King of Prussia, and the King of Württemberg, the Convention being composed of ten articles in the French language, the tenor of which, word for word, is as follows:

(See above.)

Therefore having seen and examined one by one the ten articles contained in the above-mentioned Convention, We have approved and ratified all its contents and do by these presents approve and ratify in the best and most ample form in Our power, promising on the faith of Our Royal Word, to fulfill and observe it and have it fulfilled and observed accurately in all its parts, and for its greater validity and strength we issue these presents signed by Our Hand, sealed with Our privy seal and countersigned by Our First Secretary of State.

Given at the Palace of Madrid, the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[L. s.]

ALEJANDRO LLORENTE.

I, the QUEEN.

f. OF FRANCE.

NAPOLÉON, by the grace of God and the will of the nation Emperor of the French, To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

An international Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded on battle-fields, having been signed at Geneva, the 22d of August, 1864;

Which Convention has the following tenor:

(See above.)

We, having seen and examined the said Convention, have approved and do approve of it in all and singular the dispositions therein contained; We declare it accepted, ratified and confirmed, and promise that it shall be inviolably observed.

In faith whereof We have given these presents, signed by our hand and sealed with our Imperial Seal.

Done at St. Cloud, the 22d of September, of the year of grace 1864.

[L. s.]

By the Emperor:

NAPOLÉON.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

g. OF ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II, by the grace of God and the will of the Nation King of Italy, To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

An international Convention to improve the fate of soldiers wounded in war, having been concluded and signed at Geneva, the twenty-second day of the month of August, of the present year, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four,

Which Convention has the following tenor:

(See above.)

We, having seen and examined the above-written international Convention, and approving of it in all and singular its parts, have accepted, ratified and confirmed it, and do by these presents, accept, ratify, and confirm it, promising to observe it and to make it be observed inviolably.

In faith whereof, We have signed these present letters of ratification and have caused to be affixed thereunto Our Royal Seal.

Given at Turin the fourth day of the month of December, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of Our Reign the sixteenth.

[L. S.]

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

By request of His Majesty the King.

The president of the Council, Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

ALF. LA MARMORA.

h. OF THE NETHERLANDS.

WILLIAM III, by the grace of God King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange, Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, &c., &c., &c.:

Having seen and examined the Convention for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers wounded in the armies in the field, concluded and signed at Geneva the twenty-second of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by Our Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiaries of the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty

the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Württemberg, respectively named and designated to that effect, the tenor of which Convention, word for word, is as follows:

(See above.)

We approve the above Convention in all the dispositions therein contained, declare it accepted, ratified and confirmed, and promise that it shall be executed and observed according to its form and tenor.

In faith whereof, We have given these presents, signed by Our hand and sealed with Our Royal Seal at The Hague, the twenty-ninth day of the month of November, of the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[L. S.]

WILLIAM.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs:

E. CREMERS.

i. OF PRUSSIA.

We WILLIAM, by the grace of God King of Prussia, to wit by these presents:

Considering we have agreed with the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, Their Majesties the King of the Belgians, the King of Denmark, the Queen of Spain, the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, Their Majesties the King of Italy, the King of the Netherlands, the King of Portugal and the Algarves, and his Majesty the King of Württemberg, to lay down the principles of an international character for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers wounded in armies in the field; and Our Plenipotentiaries having concluded, signed and exchanged with the Plenipotentiaries of the above-mentioned States, at Geneva, on the 22d day of August, 1864, the following Convention:

(See above.)

We, after having read and examined the said Convention, have found it, in all respects, conformable to Our will.

In consequence, We have approved, confirmed and ratified it, and do approve, confirm and ratify it by these presents, for Ourselves and Our successors, promising on Our faith and kingly word to have all its stipula-

tions scrupulously accomplished without infringing it or allowing that it should be infringed.

In faith whereof, We have signed the present act of ratification with Our hand and have had it provided with Our Royal-Seal.

Done at Berlin, the fourth of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of Our reign the fifth.

[L. S.]

WILLIAM.

V. BISMARCK.

NOTE.—The above ratifications were exchanged on the 22d of June, 1865, at Geneva, between the Plenipotentiaries above mentioned.

ACTS OF ADHESION.

The following States have adhered subsequently to the Convention for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers wounded on the field :

Sweden	December 13, 1864.
Greece	January 5-17 1865.
Great Britain.....	February 18, 1865.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	March 9, 1865.
Turkey	July 5, 1865.
Württemberg	June 2, 1866.
Hesse	June 22, 1866.
Bavaria.....	June 30, 1866.
Austria.....	July 21, 1866.
Persia.....	December 5, 1874.
Salvador	December 30, 1874.
Montenegro	November 17-29, 1875.
Servia	March 24, 1876.
Bolivia	October 16, 1879.
Chili	November 15, 1879.
Argentine Republic.....	November 25, 1880.
Peru	April 22, 1880.

a. DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF SWEDEN.

We, CHARLES, by the grace of God King of Sweden and Norway, of the Goths and Vandals, to wit:

The Swiss Confederation having, in virtue of Article IX, of the general Convention concluded at Geneva the 22d of August, ultimo, for the

amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, invited our Government to adhere to the said Convention, the tenor of which is, word for word, as follows:

(See above.)

Therefore, We have accepted and confirmed the said Convention with all its articles, points, and clauses, and by this present act of accession We do accept, confirm and ratify it in the most efficacious manner possible; intending and promising to fulfill loyally and sincerely the said Convention with all its articles, points and clauses.

In faith whereof, We have signed these presents with our hand and have had them provided with Our Royal Seal:

Given at the Castle of Stockholm the 13th day of December, of the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[L. S.]

MANDERSTRÖM.

CHARLES.

b. DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF GREECE.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Athens, the 5th-17th of January, 1865.

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT: I have had the honor to receive the letter dated the 14th of November ultimo, in which, transmitting to me a copy of the Convention concluded at Geneva, between the Helvetic Confederation and several others States for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in armies in the field, as well as the protocol of the conferences that took place to that effect, Your Excellency kindly forwarded at the same time the invitation made to the Government of His Majesty, my August Sovereign, to adhere supplementarily to the aforesaid Convention.

The Government of the King, having taken cognizance of the contents of these documents, and appreciating the benevolent purpose of the international instrument concluded at Geneva on the 22d of August, 1864, by the noble initiative of the Helvetic Confederation, did not hesitate to associate itself therewith, in the conviction that a unanimous accord on the subject between the European States cannot fail, in fact, to contribute powerfully to the relief of the hardships and sufferings that are generally produced by war.

I have, in consequence, the honor to declare, Monsieur le Président, that in virtue of a Royal Ordinance dated December 31, 1864 (January

12, 1865), the Government of His Hellenic Majesty adheres entirely to the above-mentioned Convention.

Accept, Monsieur le Président, the assurance of my very high consideration.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

D. S. BOUDOURIS.

To His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATION.

C. DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The President and Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation having communicated to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland a Convention signed at Geneva on the 22d of August, 1864, between the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Württemberg, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

(See above.)

And the Swiss Confederation having, in virtue of Article IX of the said Convention, invited the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to accede thereto;

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, duly authorized for that purpose, hereby declares that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty fully accedes to the Convention aforesaid.

In witness whereof he has signed the present Act of Accession and has affixed thereto the seal of his Arms.

Done at London the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[L. S.]

RUSSELL.

d. DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

FREDERIC FRANCIS, by the grace of God Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince of the Vandals, of Schwerin, and of Ratzburg, Count of Schwerin, Lord of Rostock, of Stargard, &c.:

Having taken cognizance of the Convention the purpose of which is to ameliorate the condition of the wounded in the armies in the field, and which was concluded at Geneva between the Plenipotentiaries of several European Powers, on the 22d of August, 1864, being, word for word, the following:

(See above.)

We, desiring to contribute, for our part, to the accomplishment of the charitable purpose that is the object of this Convention, have determined to accede, and by these presents do formally accede to the said Convention, intending that all and each of its articles shall have the same force and virtue with Us, as if they had been concluded and signed by Our Plenipotentiary in Our name, and promising not to make or to allow to be made any obstruction whatever to them, but on the contrary to accomplish them faithfully, reserving however, to conform Ourselves to all the decisions that may be taken by the German Diet, relative to the execution of this Convention.

In faith whereof We have signed the present act of accession in Our hand and have had apposed thereunto Our Grand Ducal Seal.

Given at Schwerin, March 9, 1865.

[L. S.]

FREDERIC FRANCIS.

W. V. OERTZEN.

e. DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF TURKEY.

SUBLIME PORTE, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
July 5, 1865.

The Swiss Federal Council having communicated to the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, the Convention signed at Geneva the 22d of August, 1864, between the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the

King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Württemberg, for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which Convention is as follows:

(See above).

And the Swiss Federal Council having, in virtue of Article IX of the above-mentioned Convention, invited the Government of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, to give His adhesion to it;

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, duly authorized to that effect by His August Sovereign, declares by these presents that the Sublime Porte accedes completely to the above-mentioned Convention.

In faith whereof he has signed the present Act of Accession, and has affixed thereunto the seal of his arms.

Done at Constantinople the fifth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[L. S.]

AALL.

f. DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF WÜRTENBERG.

A Convention for the improvement of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field was concluded on the 22d of August, 1864, between the representatives of the Governments of several European States, the tenor of which Convention is as follows:

(See above.)

In consequence of difficulties arising as to its form, the Royal Government of Württemberg was unable to sign the ratification reserved for this Convention, although a representative of the said Government had taken part in its conclusion; it therefore reserved itself the right to adhere subsequently to the Convention in virtue of the provision of Article IX, which right of reserve has been admitted by the other signatory States to the Convention, according to the report of the representatives of those States, on the 22d of June, 1865.

In virtue of this reserve, the undersigned Ministry declares that these difficulties having been removed, and with the high approbation of His Majesty the King of Württemberg, the Royal Government accedes to the

above Convention in all its contents, and will enforce its execution in all its points.

In faith whereof, the present ministerial declaration has been issued and provided with the royal seal.

Given at Stuttgart, the 2d of June, 1866.

[L. S.]

The Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Baron DE BARNBÜLER.

g. DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

A Convention for the improvement of the condition of the wounded in the armies in the field was concluded on the 22d of August, 1864, between the representatives of the Governments of several European States, the tenor of which Convention is as follows:

(See above.)

Owing to difficulties arising as to its form, the grand ducal Government of Hesse was unable to sign the ratification reserved for this Convention, although a representative of this Government had taken part in its conclusion; it therefore reserved to itself the right to accede subsequently to the Convention, in virtue of the provision of Article IX, which right of reserve has been admitted by the other signatory States to the Convention, according to the report of the representatives of those States, on the 22d of June, 1865.

In virtue of this reserve the undersigned Ministry declares that these difficulties having been removed, and with the high approbation of His Royal Highness, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the grand ducal Government accedes to the above Convention in all its contents, and will have it executed in all its points, without prejudice, however, to the obligations consequent to its existing relations with the Germanic Confederation.

In faith whereof, the present ministerial declaration has been issued, and provided with the seal of the undersigned Ministry.

Darmstadt, the 22d of June, 1866.

Grand ducal Ministry of Hesse, of the grand ducal household, and of Foreign Affairs:

[L. S.]

Baron DE DALWIGK.

h. DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF BAVARIA.

Ministerial declaration.

The Swiss Federal Council having addressed to the royal Government of Bavaria an invitation to accede to the Convention concluded at Geneva on the 22d of August, 1864, between Switzerland, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, and Württemberg, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which Convention is as follows:

(See above.)

The Royal Government of Bavaria, referring to Article IX of this Convention, and after having obtained sovereign authority, declares its accession to it.

In faith whereof the present ministerial declaration has been issued by the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to which declaration the Swiss Federal Council has responded in an analogous form.

Munich, June 30, 1865.

Royal Ministry of Bavaria, of the Royal Household, and of Foreign Affairs:

[L. S.]

Baron v. D. PFORDTEN.

I.—DECLARATION OF ADHESION OF AUSTRIA.

Declaration of Accession.

The undersigned, Imperial Royal Minister of the Imperial Household and of Foreign Affairs, declares by these presents that with the sovereign authorization of His Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, and in consideration of Article IX of the Convention, concluded on the 22d of August, 1864, at Geneva, by the Governments of Baden, Belgium, Denmark, France, Hesse, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, Switzerland, and Württemberg, relative to the treatment of wounded soldiers in armies in the field, that the Government of His Majesty, the Emperor, accedes to the said Convention.

In faith whereof he has signed with own hand the present declaration, and has had affixed unto it the seal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Vienna, July 21, 1866.

By the Austrian Minister of the Imperial Household and of Foreign Affairs:

[L. S.]

F. M.

ALEXANDER, Count MENSNDORFF POUILLY.

PERSIA.

Act of Accession to the Convention of Geneva, signed at Teheran, December 5, 1874.

The Swiss Federal Council having communicated to the Imperial Government of Persia the Convention concluded at Geneva, on the 22d of August, 1864, between the Governments of Switzerland, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, and Württemberg, for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

(Text of the Convention.)

And the Swiss Federal Council, having, in virtue of Article 9 of the aforesaid Convention, sent to the Imperial Government of Persia, an invitation to accede to it.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Persia, declares by these presents, with the sovereign authorization of His Imperial Majesty, the Shah, that the Government of Persia accedes to the said Convention, promising to have all its stipulations scrupulously accomplished, without infringing it, or allowing it to be infringed.

In faith whereof, he has signed the present declarations and has affixed thereunto the seal of his arms.

Done at Teheran, the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

HOUSSEIN.

SALVADOR.

Act of Accession to the Convention of Geneva, given the 30th of December, 1874.

SANTIAGO GONZALEZ, President of the Republic of Salvador, considering:

The Government of the Republic of Salvador having been invited to adhere to the Convention of Geneva of the 22d of August, 1864, for the

amelioration of the condition of the wounded on battle-fields, and their neutrality as understood by this highly humanitarian convention being conformable to the principles of civilization,

Decrees:

ARTICLE I. The Government of the Republic of Salvador adopts the aforesaid Convention.

ARTICLE II. The Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador to France and Belgium will notify this resolution to the Federal Council of Switzerland. National Palace, San Salvador, December 30, 1874.

S. GONZALEZ.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs:

M. BRIOSA.

MONTENEGRO.

Act of Accession to the Convention of Geneva, signed at Cetigné the 17 November, 1875.

We, NICHOLAS I, Prince of Montenegro and the Berdas, etc., etc., etc.

Having been amicably invited to accede to the Convention of Geneva of the 22d of August, 1864, relative to the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies of the field, the substance of the principal articles being:

That the ambulances, military hospitals and *personnel* of the said establishments shall be considered as neutral.

That the said *personnel*, after the enemy's occupation, shall be allowed to continue to attend the wounded under treatment, or to retire to rejoin the army to which it belongs.

That the inhabitants who shall give assistance to the wounded, shall be respected and remain free, their house being safeguarded by that very fact.

That soldiers, wounded or sick, shall be sheltered and cared for, to whatever nation they belong, and covered by an absolute neutrality.

And being animated with the desire to affirm our sympathy for the principles of humanity of which this convention is the high and living expression.

Declare Our Adherence to the said Convention and promise to have it observed and executed in what concerns Us, and not allow any obstacle to interfere with the accomplishment of the international obligations resulting thereof.

In faith whereof, we have signed the present act of accession with our own hand, and have provided it with our seal.

Given at Cettinge the 1st November 1875.

The Prince of Montenegro and the Berdas :

NICOLAS.

The Chief Chancellor of the Principality of Montenegro :

RADONICH.

SERVIA.

Act of Accession to the Convention of Geneva signed at Belgrade, the 24th of March, 1876.

An international Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded on battle-fields having been signed at Geneva, the 22d of August, 1864,

The tenor of which Convention is as follows:

(Text of the Convention.)

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Serene Highness the Prince of Servia, Milan Obrénovitch IV, duly authorized to that effect, declares by these presents that the princely Government of Servia accedes completely to the above-mentioned Convention.

In faith whereof he has signed the present Act of Accession and has apposed thereunto the seal of his chancery.

Done at Belgrade, the 24th of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

G. PAVLOVITCH.

ADHESION OF BOLIVIA, CHILI AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TO THE CONVENTION OF GENEVA.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation:

Considering the declaration dated from Paris, the 16th of October, 1879, by which His Excellency Mr. Thomas Frias, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to Spain, acting in the name of his Government, and availing himself of the faculty reserved in Article IX of the International Convention concluded at Geneva the 22d of August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in armies in the field, declares that the Government of the Republic of Bo-

livia accedes to this Convention, the tenor of which declaration is as follows:

"The Government of the Republic of Bolivia, having taken cognizance of the Convention signed at Geneva on the 22d of August, 1864, between the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Royal Highness the Grand-Duke of Hesse, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Württemberg, the tenor of which Convention is as follows:

(Text of the Convention.)

"The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, provided for that purpose with special powers by the Government of the Republic of Bolivia, declares by these presents that Bolivia accedes to the above-mentioned convention.

"In faith whereof he has signed the present declaration and has affixed his seal unto it.

"Paris, the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (16 October, 1879).

[L. s.]

"THOMAS FRIAS."

Declares by these presents:

In virtue of the final regulation of the report on the exchange of ratifications of the said Convention, signed at Berne, the 22d of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it accepts this adhesion, as well in the name of the Swiss Confederation, as in that of the other contracting States, to whom an acknowledgment is hereby given in the present declaration.

In faith whereof, these presents have been signed by the President and Chancellor of the Confederation and provided with the seal of the Federal Council, at Berne, the twenty-first of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (October 21, 1879).

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council:

The President of the Confederation:

[L. s.]

The Chancellor of the Confederation:

SCHIESS.

HAMMER.

The accession of Chili has been given in the same terms by declaration of His Excellency Mr. A. Blest Gana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili to France, in date of Paris the 15th of November, 1879. It was accepted, also, in the same terms, by the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation at Berne, the 27th of November, 1879.

The accession of the Argentine Republic has been given, also, in the same terms, by declaration of His Excellency, Mr. Balcarce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to Paris, in date of that city, November 25, 1879. It was accepted, in the same terms also, by the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation at Berne, November 29, 1879.

ADHESION OF PERU TO THE CONVENTION OF GENEVA.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation :

Considering the declaration dated from Paris, the 22d of April, 1880, by which His Excellency, Mr. Torribio Sanz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to Paris, acting in the name of his Government, and availing himself of the faculty reserved in Article IX of the International Convention concluded at Geneva, on the 22d of August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in the armies in the field, declares that the Government of Peru accedes to this Convention.

The tenor of the declaration is as follows :

"The Government of Peru, having taken cognizance of the Convention signed at Geneva on the 22d of August, 1864, between the Swiss Confederation, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, etc., etc., for the amelioration of the condition of wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which Convention is as follows :

(Text of the Convention.)

"The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the Government of the French Republic, provided for the purpose, with special powers, declares by these presents that Peru accedes to the aforesaid Convention.

"In faith whereof, he has signed the present declaration, and has apposed his seal thereunto. Paris, 22d of April, 1880.

TORRIBIO SANZ."

Declares by these presents:

In virtue of the final regulation of the report on the exchange of ratifications of the said Convention, signed at Berne the twenty-second of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it accepts this adhesion, as well in the name of the Swiss Confederation as in that of the other contracting States, to whom an acknowledgment is hereby given by the present declaration:

In faith whereof, these presents have been signed by the Vice-President of the Federal Council and the Chancellor of the Confederation, and provided with the Federal seal, at Berne, the 30th of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty (April 30, 1860).

In the name of the Federal Council:

The Vice-President:

ANDERWERT.

The Chancellor of the Confederation:

SCHIESS.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

In 1868 the following additional articles were proposed and signed at Geneva on behalf of Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, North Germany, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Würtemberg.

On July 22, 1870, it was stated by the Swiss Government that all those States on whose behalf the original convention had been signed had adhered to the additional articles, Rome and Spain excepted, but that Russia, whilst agreeing to the additional articles, proposed a supplement to Article XIV, with the view of preventing the abuse to the distinguishing flag of neutrality; that it could not be expected that the declarations of all the contracting States would be received directly, and consequently the final adoption of the additional articles could not take place till a more or less distant time; that the Federal Council of Switzerland had proposed to the North German Confederation and to France to recognize the Convention of Geneva with the additional articles during the war which had just broken out (the Franco-German war) as a *modus vivendi*, and that those Powers had readily acceded to the proposal.

*Additional articles to the Convention of Geneva of the 22d August, 1864, signed at Geneva the 20th of October, 1868.**

The Governments of North Germany, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium

* These articles have been approved of by all the signatory States of the Convention of 1864, except by the ex-Pontifical States.

Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Würtemberg, desiring to extend to armies on the sea the advantages of the Convention concluded at Geneva the 22d of August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in armies in the field, and to further particularize some of the stipulations of the said Convention, have named for their commissioners:

1. *North Germany:*

HENRI DE ROEDER, Lieutenant-General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia and of the North Germanic Confederation to the Swiss Confederation, Knight of the Red Eagle, second class, etc., etc.

FREDERICK LOEFFLER, Physician in chief of the Army, Professor of Military Medicine, Knight of the Order of the Crown, second class, with crossed swords, etc., etc.

HENRY KOHLER, Naval Captain, Chief of Division at the Ministry of the Navy, Knight of the Order of the Crown, third class, etc.

2. *Austria:*

Dr. JAROMIR, Baron MUNDY, Staff Physician of first class, Commander of the Order of His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King of Hungary.

3. *Baden:*

ADOLPHE STEINER, Chief Staff Physician, Knight of the first class of the order of the Lion of Zähringen, with oak-leaf.

4. *Bararia:*

THEODORE DOMPIERRE, Chief Physician of first class, Knight of the order of St. Michael.

5. *Belgium:*

AUGUST VISSCHERS, Councillor of the Council of Mines of Belgium, Officer of the order of Leopold.

6. *Denmark:*

JOHN BARTHÉLEMY GAÏFRE GALIFFE, L. D., Consul of His Majesty the King of Denmark to the Swiss Confederation, Knight of the order of Dannebrog and of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

7. *France:*

AUGUST COUPVENT DES BOIS, Rear Admiral, Commander of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc.

HENRY EUGÈNE SEGURINEAU DE PRÉVAL, military subcommissioner of first class, officer of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc.

8. *Great Britain:*

JOHN SAVILLE LUMLEY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the Swiss Confederation.

HASTINGS REGINALD YELVERTON, Rear-Admiral in the service of Her Britannic Majesty, Companion of the Order of the Bath.

9. *Italy:*

FELIX BAROFFIO, Physician in Chief, Knight of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, of the order of the Crown of Italy.

PAUL COTTRAU, Captain of frigate, Knight of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, decorated with the silver medal of Military Valor.

10. *The Netherlands:*

YONKEER HERMANN ADRIEN EAN KARNEBECK, Vice Admiral, Aid-de-camp extraordinary to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, decorated with the civil and military orders and the crosses and medals of 1815, of 1830 of the Netherlands, and of the campaigns of Yava, Grand Cross of the military orders of Christ and of Tunis, grand officer of the order of Charles the Third of Spain, Commander of the orders of St. Anne of Russia, in diamonds, of Leopold of Belgium and of the Falcons of Saxe-Weimar, Knight of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the medal of St. Helena.

BERNARD ORTUINUS THEODORE HENRI WESTENBURG, L. D. Counsellor of Legation of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Commander of the Oaken Crown, Grand Commander of the order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Knight of the orders of Charles III of Spain, of the Crown of Prussia, of Danebrog, of Denmark, and of Adolphe of Nassau.

11. *Sweden and Norway:*

FERDINAND NATHANIEL STAAF, Lieutenant Colonel, military attaché of the Legation of Sweden and Norway in Paris, Knight of the royal orders of the Sword of Sweden and of Saint Olaf of Norway, officer of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, as well of Public Instruction in France, Knight of the imperial order of the Iron Crown of Austria, etc., etc.

12. *Switzerland:*

GUILLAUME HENRI DUFOUR, ex-general in chief of the federal army, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

GUSTAVE MOYNIER, President of the International Committee for the relief of the wounded, officer of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Knight of first class of the order of the Lion of Zähringen, Knight of the Orders of the Polar Star and of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa-Viscosa, etc., etc.

SAMUEL LEHMANN, Federal Colonel, physician in chief of the federal army, member of the National Council.

13. *Turkey :*

HUSNY EFFENDI, Major, military attaché of Turkey to Paris, decorated with the imperial order of Medjidie of the fifth class.

14. *Württemberg :*

CHRISTOPHE HAHN, Doctor of philosophy and theology, member of the central direction for charitable institutions, President of the committee from Württemberg for the wounded, Knight of the order of Frederic and of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

EDOUARD FICHTE, M. D., physician in chief of the army of Württemberg and the order of the Crown of Prussia, of third class.

Who, having been duly authorized to that effect, agreed, under reserve of approbation from their Governments, to the following dispositions:

ARTICLE I. The persons designated in Article II of the Convention shall, after the occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfil their duties, according to their wants, to the sick and wounded in the ambulance or the hospital which they serve. When they request to withdraw, the commander of the occupying troops shall fix the time of departure, which he shall only be allowed to delay for a short time in case of military necessity.

ART. II. Arrangements will have to be made by the belligerent powers to ensure to the neutralised person, fallen into the hands of the army of the enemy, the entire enjoyment of his salary.

ART. III. Under the conditions provided for in Articles I and IV of the Convention, the name "ambulance" applies to field hospitals and other temporary establishments, which follow the troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded.

ART. IV. In conformity with the spirit of Article V of the Convention, and to the reservations contained in the protocol of 1864, it is explained that for the appointment of the charges relative to the quartering of troops and of the contributions of war, account only shall be taken in an equitable manner of the charitable zeal displayed by the inhabitants.

ART. V. In addition to Article VI of the Convention, it is stipulated that, with the reservation of officers whose detention might be important to the fate of arms and within the limits fixed by the second paragraph of that article, the wounded fallen into the hands of the enemy shall be sent back to their country, after they are cured, or sooner if possible, on condition, nevertheless, of not again bearing arms, during the continuance of the war.

ART. VI. The boats which, at their own risk and peril, during and after an engagement pick up the shipwrecked or wounded, or which having picked them up, convey them on board a neutral or hospital ship, shall enjoy, until the accomplishment of their mission, the character of neutrality, as far as the circumstances of the engagement and the position of the ships engaged will permit.

The appreciation of these circumstances is entrusted to the humanity of all the combatants. The wrecked and wounded thus picked up and saved must not serve again during the continuance of the war.

ART. VII. The religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured vessel are declared neutral, and, on leaving the ship, may remove the articles and surgical instruments which are their private property.

ART. VIII. The staff designated in the preceding article must continue to fulfil their functions in the captured ship, assisting in the removal of wounded made by the victorious party; they will then be at liberty to return to their country, in conformity with the second paragraph of the first additional article.

The stipulations of the second additional article are applicable to the pay and allowance of the staff.

ART. IX. The military hospital ships remain under martial law in all that concerns their stores; they become the property of the captor, but the latter must not divert them from their special appropriation during the continuance of the war.

The vessels not equipped for fighting, which, during peace, the Government shall have officially declared to be intended to serve as floating hospital ships, shall, however, enjoy during the war complete neutrality, both as regards stores, and also as regards their staff, provided their equipment is exclusively appropriated to the special service on which they are employed.

ART. X. Any merchantman, to whatever nation she may belong, charged exclusively with removal of sick and wounded, is protected by neutrality, but the mere fact, noted on the ship's books, of the vessel having been visited by an enemy's cruiser, renders the sick and wounded incapable of serving during the continuance of the war. The cruiser shall even have the right of putting on board an officer in order to accompany the convoy, and thus verify the good faith of the operation.

If the merchant ship also carries a cargo, her neutrality will still protect it, provided that such cargo is not of a nature to be confiscated by the belligerents.

The belligerents retain the right to interdict neutralised vessels from all communication, and from any course which they may deem preju-

dicial to the secrecy of their operations. In urgent cases special conventions may be entered into between commanders-in-chief, in order to neutralize temporarily and in a special manner the vessels intended for the removal of the sick and wounded.

ART. XI. Wounded or sick sailors and soldiers, when embarked, to whatever nation they may belong, shall be protected and taken care of by their captors.

Their return to their own country is subject to the provisions of Article VI of the Convention, and of the additional Article V.

ART. XII. The distinctive flag to be used with the national flag, in order to indicate any vessel or boat which may claim the benefits of neutrality, in virtue of the principles of this Convention, is a white flag with a red cross. The belligerents may exercise in this respect any mode of verification which they may deem necessary.

Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside, with green strake.

ART. XIII. The hospital ships which are equipped at the expense of the aid societies, recognized by the Governments signing this Convention, and which are furnished with a commission emanating from the sovereign, who shall have given express authority for their being fitted out, and with a certificate from the proper naval authority that they have been placed under his control during their fitting out and on their final departure, and that they were then appropriated solely to the purpose of their mission, shall be considered neutral, as well as the whole of their staff. They shall be recognized and protected by the belligerents.

They shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross. The distinctive mark of their staff, while performing their duties, shall be an armlet of the same colors.

The outer painting of these hospital ships shall be white, with red strake.

These ships shall bear aid and assistance to the wounded and wrecked belligerents, without distinction of nationality.

They must take care not to interfere in any way with the movements of the combatants. During and after the battle they must do their duty at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right of controlling and visiting them; they will be at liberty to refuse their assistance, to order them to depart, and to detain them if the exigencies of the case require such a step.

The wounded and wrecked picked up by these ships cannot be re-

claimed by either of the combatants, and they will be required not to serve during the continuance of the war.

ARTICLE XIV.—In naval wars any strong presumption that either belligerent takes advantage of the benefits of neutrality, with any other view than the interest of the sick and wounded, gives to the other belligerent, until proof to the contrary, the right of suspending the Convention, as regards such belligerent.

Should this presumption become a certainty, notice may be given to such belligerent that the Convention is suspended with regard to him during the whole continuance of the war.

ART. XV.—The present Act shall be drawn up in a single original copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation.

An authentic copy of this Act shall be delivered, with an invitation to adhere to it, to each of the signatory Powers of the Convention of the 22d of August, 1864, as well as to those that have successively acceded to it.

In faith whereof, the undersigned commissaries have drawn up the present project of additional articles and have apposed thereunto the seals of their arms.

VON ROEDER.

F. LÖFFLER.

KÖHLER.

DR. MUNDY.

STEINER.

DR. DOMPIERRE.

VISSCHERS.

J. B. G. GALIFFE.

D. FELICE BAROFFIO.

PAOLO COTTRAU.

H. A. VAN KARNEBECK.

WESTENBERG.

F. N. STAUFF.

G. H. DUFOUR.

G. MOYNIER.

A. COUPVENT DES BOIS.

H. DE PRÉVAL.

JOHN SAVILLE LUMLEY.

H. R. YELVERTON.

DR. S. LEHMANN.

HUSNY.

DR. C. HAHN.

DR. FICHTE.

While this movement, commenced by President Arthur, was being carried forward by the Senate of the United States, the following article was published by the international committee of Geneva, in its official "Bulletin" of January, 1882:*

* We publish this in the original for the purpose of showing, in their own forcible words, the interest with which the International Committee followed this work.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

LA CONVENTION DE GENÈVE AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

Les amis de la Croix rouge n'ignorent pas que la liste des États signataires de la Convention de Genève présente une grave et regrettable lacune. L'une des nations les plus civilisées du monde, et par conséquent l'une des mieux préparées à souscrire aux principes de ce traité, les États-Unis d'Amérique, pour tout dire, n'y figurent pas. Leur abstention a d'autant plus lieu de surprendre, que les dispositions de la Convention de Genève n'ont été, en quelque sorte, que la reproduction partielle des célèbres "Instructions pour les armées américaines," rédigées par feu le dr. Lieber, adoptées par le président Lincoln 24 avril 1863, et mises en pratique par les armées du Nord pendant la guerre de sécession. De plus, on se souvient que le gouvernement de Washington s'était fait représenter à la Conférence diplomatique de Genève, en 1864, par deux délégués, qui assisterent aux débats relatifs à la Convention de Genève, mais sans être munis de pouvoirs suffisants pour la signer (Protocol de la séance du 9 août 1864); s'étaient MM. George T. Fogg, ministre des États-Unis à Berne, et Charles S. P. Bowles, agent européen de la "Commission sanitaire" d'Amérique.

On s'attendait alors ce que l'adhésion des États-Unis suivrait de près cette démarche, mais il n'en fut rien. Néanmoins, dans l'espoir que ce résultat ne se ferait pas trop attendre, une société de secours se constitua à New-York en 1866, lorsque la guerre intestine eut pris fin, pour recueillir en quelque sorte l'héritage de la "Commission sanitaire" qui venait de remplir, avec beaucoup d'éclat et pendant plusieurs années, le rôle d'une véritable société de la Croix rouge.

On put croire un moment que la Conférence de Berlin, en 1869, serait une circonstance déterminante, qui ferait entrer les États-Unis dans le concert européen. L'invitation d'assister à cette conférence fut adressée au gouvernement, qui la déclina avec remerciements "comme n'ayant pas pris part à la Convention de Genève" (Compte rendu, p. 241); la société dont nous venons de parler y fut également conviée, mais ne s'y fit pas non plus représenter. Cette double absence provoqua une proposition appuyée des signatures de trente-huit autres délégués présents, et adoptée à l'unanimité par les membres de la conférence. En voici le texte :

"La conférence, arrivée à la fin de ses travaux, exprime le vif regret d'avoir été privée de l'assistance précieuse de délégués des États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord. Convaincue que la grande et noble nation qui une des premières du monde a rendu d'éminents services à la grande œuvre hu-

manitaire, accueillera avec sympathie les résultats de ses travaux, la conférence désire que les protocoles de ses séances soient adressés par son président au gouvernement des États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, et aux divers comités de secours qui existent dans ce pays."

Cette démarche demeura malheureusement infructueuse. La société qui avait son siège à New-York, comprenant que son existence serait irrationnelle et sa position fautive tant que le gouvernement se refuserait à signer la convention, finit par se dissoudre vers 1872.

Depuis lors le comité internationale, qui ne voulait pas désespérer du succès, fit de son côté plusieurs tentatives nouvelles, qui vinrent invariablement se heurter à la Croix rouge était là, pour prouver que les résistances les plus tenaces ne sont pas indéfinies, et que tôt ou tard les dispositions des gouvernements les plus récalcitrants se modifient sous l'empire des circonstances. Combien n'en a-t-on pas vu, qui croyait d'abord leur adhésion inutile ou même dangereuse, et qui ont été amenés à résipiscence à l'occasion de guerres, dans lesquelles leurs armées allaient se trouver ou venaient d'être engagées, parce qu'ils ont compris, à ce moment-là seulement, à quel point leurs craintes étaient chimériques, ou leur indifférence fâcheuse pour leurs ressortissants?

Aux États-Unis, le temps a fait son œuvre comme ailleurs, quoique la paix y règne depuis longtemps. Le changement de dispositions qui s'y est produit à l'égard de la Croix rouge s'est révélé dernièrement, le 6 décembre 1881, dans le "Message du président Arthur" lors de l'ouverture de la première session du 47^{me} Congrès. On y lit (p. 9) le passage suivant :

"Dans sa dernière session extraordinaire, le Sénat a réclamé le texte de la Convention de Genève pour les secours aux blessés pendant la guerre. J'espère que ce fait prouve l'intérêt que le Sénat porte à la question, et qu'il en résultera l'adhésion des États-Unis à ce traité humanitaire et recommandable."

Il semble donc que l'on touche au port, car l'affaire est sérieusement engagée, et ce sera avec une vive joie que nous en enregistrerons le dénouement officiel, qui est depuis si longtemps le but de nos désirs.

Nous ne terminerons pas ces considérations rétrospectives sans dire ce que nous savons des causes qui ont fait faire récemment un pas décisif à la question.

C'est avant tout à une femme que ce résultat est dû, et le nom de cette femme n'est pas inconnu de nos lecteurs. Nous leur avons parlé, il y a déjà plusieurs années, de Miss Clara Barton * l'une des héroïnes de la

* Bulletin no. 26, avril 1876, t. vii, p. 90.

guerre d'Amérique, où elle renouvela les exploits charitables de Miss Nightingale. Elle fut honorée, à la paix, d'une récompense* nationale, puis, se trouvant en Europe au moment de la guerre franco-allemande, elle y vola de nouveau sur les champs de bataille. Rentrée enfin dans sa patrie, avec une santé affaiblie, elle voulut mettre ce qui lui restait de forces au service de la Croix rouge, et se donna pour tâche de plaider sa cause auprès des hommes influents du gouvernement américain. Quittant son domicile de Dansville, elle passa de longs mois à Washington, s'efforçant de porter la conviction dans l'esprit du président, des ministres, des membres du Congrès, écrivant dans les journaux, publiant des brochures, pour répandre les idées qu'elle avait à cœur de faire triompher. Il lui fallut beaucoup de persévérance et d'énergie pour ne pas renoncer à son projet, car elle attendit longtemps avant de rencontrer un terrain favorable. Ce ne fut que lors de l'avènement du président Garfield, qu'elle put entrevoir le succès. Elle trouva alors dans le chef de l'état un homme qui épousa chaleureusement sa cause, et dans le secrétaire d'état, M. Blaine, un auxiliaire aussi zélé que dévoué. On a vu, par la citation que nous avons empruntée au dernier message présidentiel, que M. Arthur

* Cette indication n'est pas exacte; de fait, elle est une injustice commise envers M^{lle} Barton aussi bien qu'envers le Congrès américain, et elle provient sans doute de faux rapports mis en circulation aux États-Unis. C'est le résultat d'un mésentendu général par rapport aux faits et par là-même une erreur qui ne saurait être imputée à un écrivain étranger. Ce que le Congrès a positivement fait, c'est de passer les résolutions ci-jointes dans les 2 Chambres, et de payer, en accord avec elles, la somme mentionnée, conformément aux coutumes et aux intentions qui y sont établies—

Une *Résolution* ayant pour but de pourvoir aux débours provenant de recherches faites dans l'intention de retrouver les soldats égarés de l'armée des États-Unis, ainsi que de la continuation de ces recherches.

LE 10 MARS 1866.

“Vu que M^{lle} Clara Barton a, durant la dernière guerre de rebellion, dépensé des sommes considérables tirées de son propre avoir, et cela dans l'intention de découvrir les soldats égarés de l'armée des États-Unis, afin de faire parvenir des renseignements à leur parenté; . . . il a été *lié-olu* par le Sénat et par la Chambre des Représentants des États-Unis assemblés en Congrès, que la somme de \$15,000 lui serait appropriée. Cette appropriation sera payée par la Trésorerie en argent non-appliqué autrement et dans le but de rembourser à M^{lle} Clara Barton le montant de ses débours provenant des recherches faites dans l'intention de retrouver les soldats

partage les sentiments et les idées de son prédécesseur au sujet de la Convention de Genève, et il n'est guère admissible qu'il rencontre sur ce point de l'opposition au sein du Congrès. Le nom de Miss Barton ne figurera probablement pas dans les pièces officielles qui seront le fruit de ses labeurs, mais ici, où nous avons toute liberté pour rendre hommage à son dévouement, nous sommes heureux de pouvoir proclamer ses titres impérissables, à la gratitude de la Croix rouge. Au nom de Miss Barton, nous devons joindre celui de M. Édouard Sève, qui, après avoir rendu de signalés services à la Croix rouge dans l'Amérique du sud, alors qu'il représentait la Belgique au Chili, a continué à déployer son activité en faveur de la même cause aux États-Unis, depuis qu'il a été appelé aux fonctions de consul-général à Philadelphie. Ses démarches ont dû certainement contribuer à rendre le gouvernement de Washington favorable à la Convention de Genève.

L'article qui précède était déjà imprimé, lorsque nous avons reçu de l'infatigable Miss Barton une nouvelle brochure sur la Croix rouge et la convention! Cet opuscule est destiné à initier les Américains aux origines et à l'histoire d'une œuvre qu'ils ne connaissent encore qu'imparfaite-

égérés et pour l'aider dans la continuation de ces recherches. Les imprimés nécessaires, employés à la poursuite de cette œuvre, seront dorénavant exécutés par l'imprimeur public."

Approuvé le 10 mars 1866.—(Vol. 14, U. S. Statutes at Large, page 350.)

Il n'y a donc pas là une récompense pour des services rendus, mais bien un remboursement d'argent, dépensé par une citoyenne s'occupant en personne privée des intérêts publics, et ceci essentiellement après la clôture de la guerre le gouvernement en a reconnu l'importance nationale, et a cru de son devoir de rendre de son propre chef, sans sollicitations, à M^{lle} Barton l'argent dépensé par elle. L'acte accompli est le résultat très juste et très nécessaire des services rendus par M^{lle} Barton durant 4 ans, et cela volontairement et sans salaire. Elle n'était pas durant cette campagne une simple garde, mais l'incarnation, pour ainsi dire, d'une Commission de Santé indépendante. Le gouvernement, les soldats, la nation ont placé en elle une implicite confiance, et jamais cette confiance ne fut trahie. Pas de désappointements provenant d'un manque de discrétion, de sagacité ou d'énergie! Nous ne pouvons mentionner complètement toute sa valeur. Des allusions insuffisantes doivent servir; mais les détails, si permis, fourniraient un chapitre intéressant de la vie si singulière, si originale et si bienfaisante de M^{lle} Barton.—(L'Éditeur du Rapport annuel de la Société américaine de la Croix rouge.)

ment, et pour laquelle l'auteur aspire à éveiller leur intérêt. On y trouve en particulier la confirmation des démarches dont nous avons parlé plus haut, et spécialement le texte de deux lettres adressées par le comité international, l'une le 19 août 1877, au président Hayes, l'autre le 13 juin 1881, au secrétaire d'état Blaine.

La brochure que nous annonçons a été publiée par la "Société nationale américaine de la Croix rouge," que nous n'avons pas encore eu l'occasion de faire connaître à nos lecteurs. Cette société, fondée depuis peu à l'instigation de Miss Barton, et dont la présidence lui a été donnée, n'attend pour se mettre en relations avec celles des autres pays, que l'adhésion officielle des États-Unis à la Convention de Genève. Nous remettrons nous-mêmes à ce moment là d'en parler et de donner les détails sur son organisation.

[Translation.]

UNITED STATES.

[BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL OF JANUARY, 1882, Page 41.]

THE GENEVA CONVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The friends of the Red Cross are not ignorant that the list of States which have signed the Geneva Convention presents a grave and lamentable lack. One of the most civilized nations of the world, and consequently one of the best prepared to subscribe to the principles of this treaty, that is to say, the United States of America, does not appear there. Their absence is so much the more surprising because the proceedings of the Geneva Convention have only been, in some respects, the partial reproduction of the celebrated "Instructions of the American Army," edited by the late Dr. Lieber, and adopted by President Lincoln (April 24, 1863), and put in practice by the armies of the North during the war of secession. More than this, it is remembered that the Government at Washington had been represented at the Diplomatic Conference of Geneva in 1864 by two delegates at the debates relative to the Geneva Convention, but without being furnished with sufficient power to sign it. (Protocol of the session of August 9, 1864.) These were Messrs. George J. Fogg, United States Minister at Bern, and Charles S. P. Bowles, European Agent of the American Sanitary Commission.

It was expected, then, that the adhesion of the United States would soon follow, but nothing came of it. Nevertheless, in the hope that this result would not be too long delayed, an aid society was formed at New York in 1866, when the civil war had come to an end, to gather in some way the heritage of the Sanitary Commission, which had just filled with

much brilliancy, and during several years, the rôle of a veritable Red Cross Society.

One might have thought that the Berlin Conference in 1869 would be a determining circumstance which would induce the United States to enter into the European concert.

The invitation to assist at the conference at Berlin in 1869 was addressed to the Government of the United States, which declined it with thanks, as not having taken part in the Convention of Geneva. The Society of which we have just spoken was in like manner invited, but it also was not represented.

This double absence called out a proposition from M. Hepke, privy counsellor of the legation, a proposition, supported by the signatures of thirty-eight other delegates present, and adopted unanimously by the members of the Conference.

The text of it was as follows:

"The Conference having arrived at the end of their labors, express a lively regret at having been deprived of the precious assistance of the delegates from the United States of North America, convinced that the great and noble nation which, one of the first in the world, has rendered eminent services to the great humanitarian work, will welcome with sympathy the results of their labors, the Conference desires that the protocols of these sessions shall be addressed by their President to the Government of the United States of North America, and to the different aid committees which exist in that country."

This step unfortunately remained without results. The society which had its seat at New York, comprehending that its existence would be unnatural and its position false so long as the Government refused to sign the convention, finished by dissolving towards the end of 1872.

Since then, the International Committee, which would not despair of success, made upon its part several new attempts, which invariably met with absolute non-attention. Happily the history of the Red Cross was there to prove that the most tenacious resistance is not indefinite, and that sooner or later the sentiments of the most recalcitrant governments are modified under the control of circumstances. How many have we seen who at first believed their adhesion useless, or even dangerous, and who have been led to repentance on the occurrence of wars in which their armies were to be, or had been, engaged, because they comprehended at that moment only to what point their fears were chimerical or their indifference injurious to those depending upon them for protection.

In the United States time has done its work as elsewhere, though peace has long reigned there. The change of sentiment which has been pro-

duced in regard to the Red Cross has revealed itself recently on the 6th of December, 1881, in the message of President Arthur at the opening of the fourth session of the Forty-seventh Congress. We read there the following paragraph :

"At its last extra session the Senate demanded the text of the Geneva Convention for aiding the wounded in time of war. I hope that this fact proves the interest which the Senate feels in the question, and that there will result from it, the adhesion of the United States to this humane and commendable treaty."

It seems, then, that we touch the port ; the matter is seriously considered, and it will be with lively satisfaction that we shall register the result which has been so long the end of our desires.

We will not terminate these retrospective considerations, without telling what we know of the causes which have recently led to decisive steps in the question.

It is, above all, to a woman that this result is owing, and the name of this woman is not unknown to our readers. We have spoken to them several years ago of Miss Clara Barton, one of the heroines of the American war, where she reproduced the charitable exploits of Miss Nightingale ; she was honored at the conclusion of the war with a national recompense.*

* This statement is not exact ; indeed, it does some injustice as well to Miss Barton as to the American Congress, and was doubtless derived from misstatements promulgated in the United States, the result of a general misunderstanding of the facts, and an error, of course, unknown to a foreign writer.

Precisely what the Thirty-seventh Congress did was to pass the following joint resolution of both houses, and in accordance with the same to pay over to Miss Barton the sum mentioned in it for the uses and purposes therein set forth :

MARCH 10, 1866.

A RESOLUTION providing for expenses incurred in searching for missing soldiers of the Army of the United States, and for further prosecution of the same.

Whereas Miss Clara Barton has, during the late war of the rebellion, expended from her own resources large sums of money in endeavoring to discover missing soldiers of the armies of the United States, and in communicating intelligence to their relatives: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Then, being in Europe at the time of the French and German war, she again flew to the battle-field. Returning at last to her own country with enfeebled health, she determined to give what strength remained to her to the service of the Red Cross, and took for her task to plead its cause with the influential men of the American Government. Quitting her home at Dansville, she passed long months at Washington to carry conviction to the minds of the President, of his ministers, of members of Congress, writing for the journals, publishing pamphlets to spread the ideas the triumph of which she had at heart. She had need of much perseverance and energy to avoid renouncing her plan, for she waited long before finding a favorable opportunity. It was not until the accession of President Garfield that she could catch a glimpse of success. She then found in the Chief Magistrate of the nation a man who warmly espoused her cause, and in the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, an auxiliary as zealous as he was devoted. We have seen by the quotation which we have borrowed from the last Presidential message that Mr. Arthur shares the sentiments and ideas of his predecessor on the subject of the Geneva

be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse Miss Clara Barton for the amount so expended by her, and to aid in the further prosecution of the search for missing soldiers; and the printing necessary to the furtherance of the said object shall hereafter be done by the Public Printer.

Approved March 10, 1866.

(14 vol. U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 350.)

This, therefore, was not recompense for services; it was reimbursement for money expended; it was money expended by a private citizen for public uses, and this, mainly, after the close of the war. The Government recognized its value to the people, and refunded the money, and that without solicitation on Miss Barton's part.

This work was a fitting, even necessary, result of her four years' voluntary and unpaid services on the field, not as an ordinary nurse, but as a sort of independent sanitary commission, whom the Government, the soldiers, and the people came at last to implicitly trust, for they never found their trust betrayed nor themselves disappointed by any want of discretion, sagacity, or energy on her part. It cannot be set forth here, it can only be alluded to most briefly. In its details it must form a chapter in the story of a life singularly original, successful, and beneficent. (Annual Report of the American (National) Association of the Red Cross.)

Convention, and it is hardly probable that he will encounter upon this point opposition from Congress.

The name of Miss Barton will probably not figure in the official documents which will be the fruit of her labors, but here, where we have entire liberty to render homage to her devotion, we are happy to be able to proclaim her imperishable title to the gratitude of the Red Cross.

To the name of Miss Barton we should join that of M. Édouard Séve, who, after having rendered important service to the Red Cross in South America, where he represented Belgium to Chili, has continued to use his activity in favor of the same cause in the United States since he has been called to the position of consul-general at Philadelphia. His efforts have certainly contributed to render the Government at Washington favorable to the Geneva Convention.

The preceding article was already printed when we received from the indefatigable Miss Barton a new pamphlet upon the Red Cross and the Geneva Convention. This little work is destined to initiate the Americans into the origin and history of the work, with which they are as yet but imperfectly acquainted, and for which it is the aspiration of the author to awaken their interest; in particular, we find there the confirmation of the steps of which we have spoken above, and especially the text of the two letters addressed by the International Committee, one on the 9th of August, 1877, to President Hayes, the other on the 13th of June, to Secretary of State Blaine.

The pamphlet which we have announced has been published by the American National Society of the Red Cross, with which we have not yet had occasion to make our readers acquainted. This society, recently established at the suggestion of Miss Barton, and of which she has been made president, is only waiting for the official adhesion of the United States to the Geneva Convention to put itself in relation with the societies of other countries. We will wait until then to speak of it and to give the details of its organization.

On the 1st day of March, 1882, the President, by his signature, gave the accession of the United States to the Treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1864, and also to that of October 20, 1868, and transmitted to the Senate the following message, declaration, and proposed adoption of the same:

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting an accession of the United States to the Convention concluded at Geneva on the 22d August, 1864, between various powers, for the amelioration of the wounded of armies in the field, and to the additional articles thereto, signed at Geneva on the 20th October, 1868.

MARCH 3, 1882.—Read; accession read the first time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, together with the message, ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

MARCH 16, 1882.—Ratified and injunction of secrecy removed therefrom.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit to the Senate, for its action thereon, the accession of the United States to the Convention concluded at Geneva on the 22d August, 1864, between various powers, for the amelioration of the wounded of armies in the field, and to the additional articles thereto, signed at Geneva on the 20th October, 1868.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1882.

Whereas, on the 22d day of August 1864, a convention was concluded at Geneva, in Switzerland, between the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Empire, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Portugal, the Kingdom of Prussia, and the Kingdom of Württemberg, for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which convention is as follows:

The Swiss Confederation; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; Her Majesty the Queen of Spain; His Majesty the Emperor of the French; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves; His Majesty the King of Prussia; His Majesty the King of Württemberg, being equally animated with the desire to soften, as much as depends on them, the evils of warfare, to suppress its useless hardships, and improve the fate of wounded soldiers on the field of battle, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named for their plenipotentiaries, viz:

The Swiss Confederation :

GUILAUME HENRI DUFOUR, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the

Legion of Honor, General in Chief of the federal army, Member of the Council of the States;

GUSTAVE MOYNIER, President of the International Relief Committee for wounded soldiers and of the Geneva Society of Public Utility, and
SAMUEL LEHMANN, federal Colonel, Doctor in Chief of the federal army, Member of the National Council;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden:

ROBERT VOTZ, Knight of the Order of the Lion of Zähringen, M. D., Medical Councillor at the Direction of Medical Affairs, and

ADOLPHE STEINER, Knight of the Order of the Lion of Zähringen, Chief Staff Physician;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

AUGUST VISSCHERS, Officer of the Order of Leopold, Councillor at the Council of Mines;

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

CHARLES EMILE FENGER, Commander of the Order of Dannebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same Order; Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, &c., &c., His Councillor of State;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain:

DON JOSÉ HERIBERTO GARCÍA DE QUEVEDO, Gentleman of Her Chamber on active service, Knight of the Grand Cross of Isabella-the-Catholic, Numerary Commander of the Order of Charles III, Knight of the first class of the Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, Her Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French:

GEORGES CHARLES JAGERSCHMIDT, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the third class, &c., &c., Sub-Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

HENRI EUGÈNE SEGUINEAU DE PRÉVAL, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidié of fourth class, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy, &c., &c., military Sub-Commissioner of first class, and

MARTIN FRANÇOIS BOU DILLÉ, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidié of the fourth

class, decorated with the medal of Military Valor of Italy, &c., &c., Doctor in Chief of second class;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse:

CHARLES AUGUSTE BRODRÜCK, Knight of the Order of Philip the Magnanimous, of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Officer of the Royal Order of the Holy Savior, &c., &c., Chief of Battalion, Staff Officer;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

JEAN CAPELLO, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, His Consul-General to Switzerland, and

FELIX BAROFFIO, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Doctor in Chief of medical division;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands:

BERNARD ORTUINUS THEODORE HENRI WESTENBERG, Officer of His Order of the Crown of Oak, Knight of the Orders of Charles III of Spain, of the Crown of Prussia, of Adolphe of Nassau, L. D., His Secretary of Legation at Frankfort;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves:

JOSÉ ANTONIO MARQUES, Knight of the Order of Christ, of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Viciosa, of Saint Benedict of Aviz, of Leopold of Belgium, etc., M. D., Surgeon of Brigade, Sub-Chief to the Department of Health at the Ministry of War;

His Majesty the King of Prussia:

CHARLES ALBERT DE KAMPTZ, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of second class, &c., &c., &c., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, Private Councillor of Legation;

GODEFROI FREDERIC FRANÇOIS LOEFFLER, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of third class, etc., etc., M. D. Physician in Chief of the fourth Army Corps;

GORGES HERMANN JULES RITTER, Knight of the Order of the Crown of third class, etc., etc., Private Councillor at the Ministry of War;

His Majesty the King of Württemberg:

CHRISTOPHE ULRIC HAHN, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, etc., Doctor of Philosophy and Theology, Member of the Central Royal Direction for Charitable Institutions,

Who, after having exchanged their powers, and found them in good and due form, agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

ART. II. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality whilst so employed and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

ART. III. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when these persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

ART. IV. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances, an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

ART. V. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected, and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent Powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it.

Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

ART. VI. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they may belong.

Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties.

Those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving shall be sent back to their country.

The others may also be sent back, on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

Evacuations, together with the persons under whose directions they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

ART. VII. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances, and evacuations. It must, on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm-badge (brassard) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority.

The flag and the arm-badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

ART. VIII. The details of execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

ART. IX. The high contracting Powers have agreed to communicate the present convention to those Governments which have not found it convenient to send plenipotentiaries to the International Conference at Geneva, with an invitation to accede thereto; the protocol is for that purpose left open.

ART. X. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne in four months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Geneva, the twenty-second day of the month of August, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[L. s.] G^l G. H. DUFOUR.

[L. s.] POUDIER.

[L. s.] G. MOYNIER.

[L. s.] BRODEUR.

[L. s.] DR. LEHMANN.

[L. s.] CAPELLO.

[L. s.] DR. ROBERT VOLZ.

[L. s.] F. BAROFFIO.

[L. s.] STEINER.

[L. s.] WESTENBERG.

[L. s.] VISSCHERS.

[L. s.] JOSÉ ANTONIO MARQUES.

[L. s.] FENGER.

[L. s.] DE KAMPTZ.

[L. s.] Y. HERIBERTO GARCÍA

[L. s.] LOEFFLER.

DE QUEVEDO.

[L. s.] RITTER.

[L. s.] CH. JAGERSCHMIDT.

[L. s.] DR. HAHN.

[L. s.] S. DE PREVAL.

And whereas the several contracting parties to the said Convention exchanged the ratifications thereof at Geneva on the 23d day of June, 1865;

And whereas the several states hereinafter named have adhered to the said Convention in virtue of Article IX thereof, to wit:

Sweden	December 13, 1864.
Greece	January 5-17, 1865.
Great Britain	February 18, 1865.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	March 9, 1865.
Turkey	July 5, 1865.
Württemberg	June 2, 1866.
Hesse	June 22, 1866.
Bavaria	June 30, 1866.
Austria	July 21, 1866.
Persia	December 5, 1874.
Salvador	December 30, 1874.
Montenegro	November 17-29, 1875.
Servia	March 24, 1876.
Bolivia	October 16, 1879.
Chili	November 15, 1879.
Argentine Republic	November 25, 1879.
Peru	April 22, 1880.

And whereas the Swiss Confederation, in virtue of the said Article IX of said Convention, has invited the United States of America to accede thereto;

And whereas on the 20th October, 1868, the following additional articles were proposed and signed at Geneva, on behalf of Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, North Germany, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Württemberg:

The governments of North Germany, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Württemberg, desiring to extend to armies on the sea the advantages of the Convention concluded at Geneva the 22d of August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in armies in the field, and to further particularize some of the stipulations of the said Convention, have named for their commissioners:

1. North Germany:

Y HENRI DE ROEDER, Lieutenant-General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia and of the North Germanic Confederation to the Swiss Confederation, Knight of the Red Eagle, second class, etc., etc.

FREDERIC LOEFFLER, Physician in Chief of the Army, Professor of Military Medicine, Knight of the Order of the Crown, second class, with crossed swords, etc., etc.

HENRY KÖHLER, Naval Captain, Chief of Division at the Ministry of the Navy, Knight of the Order of the Crown, third class, etc.

2. *Austria:*

Dr. JAROMIR, Baron MUNDY, Staff Physician of first class, Commander of the Order of His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King of Hungary.

3. *Baden:*

ADOLPH STEINER, Chief Staff Physician, Knight of the first class of the order of the Lion Zähringen, with oak-leaf.

THEODORE DOMPIERRE, Chief Physician of first class, Knight of the order of St. Michael.

4. *Bavaria:*

5. *Belgium:*

AUGUST VISSCHERS, Councillor of the Council of Mines of Belgium, Officer of the Order of Leopold.

6. *Denmark:*

JOHN BARTHÉLEMY GAÏFRE GALIFFE, L. D., Consul of His Majesty the King of Denmark to the Swiss Confederation, Knight of the order of Danebrog and of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

7. *France:*

AUGUST COUPVENT DES BOIS, Rear-Admiral, Commander of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc.

HENRY EUGÈNE SEGUEINEAU DE PRÉVAL, military subcommissioner of first class, officer of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc.

8. *Great Britain:*

JOHN SAVILLE LUMLEY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the Swiss Confederation.

HASTINGS REGINALD YELVERTON, Rear-Admiral in the service of Her Britannic Majesty, Companion of the Order of the Bath.

9. *Italy:*

FELIX BAROFFIO, Physician in Chief, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, of the order of the Crown of Italy.

PAUL GOTTRAU, Captain of frigate, Knight of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, decorated with the silver medal of military Valör.

10. *The Netherlands:*

YONKEER HERMANN ADRIEN VAN KARNEBECK, Vice-Admiral, Aide-de-camp extraordinary to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, decorated with the civil and military orders and the crosses and medals of 1815, of 1830 of the Netherlands, and of the campaigns of Yava, Grand Cross of the military orders of Christ and of Tunis, grand officer of the order of Charles the Third of Spain, Commander of the orders of St. Anne of Russia, in diamonds, of Leopold of Belgium and of the Falcon of Saxe-Weimar, Knight of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the medal of St. Helena.

BERNARD ORTUINUS THEODORE HENRI WESTENBERG, L. D. Councilor, of Legation of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Commander of the Oaken Crown, Grand Commander of the order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Knight of the orders of Charles III of Spain, of the Crown of Prussia, of Danebrog, of Denmark, and of Adolphe of Nassau.

11. *Sweden and Norway:*

FERDINAND NATHANIEL STAAF, Lieutenant Colonel, military attaché of the Legation of Sweden and Norway in Paris, Knight of the Royal Orders of the Sword of Sweden and of Saint Olaf of Norway, officer of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, as well of Public Instruction in France, Knight of the imperial order of the Iron Crown of Austria, etc., etc.

12. *Switzerland:*

GUILLAUME HENRI DUFOUR, ex-general in chief of the federal army, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

GUSTAVE MOYNIER, President of the International Committee for the relief of the wounded, officer of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Knight of first class of the Order the Lion of Zaehringen, Knight of the Orders of the Polar Star and of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa-Viscosa, etc., etc.

SAMUEL LEHMANN, Federal Colonel, physician in chief of the federal army, member of the National Council.

13. *Turkey:*

HUSNY EFFENDI, Major, military attaché of Turkey to Paris, decorated with the imperial order of Medjidié of the fifth class.

14. *Württemberg:*

CHRISTOPHE HAHN, Doctor of philosophy and theology, member of the central direction for charitable institutions, President of the committee from Württemberg for the wounded, Knight of the Order of Frederic and of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

EDOUARD FICHTE, M. D., physician in chief of the army of Württemberg and the Order of the Crown of Prussia, of third class;

Who, having been duly authorized to that effect, agreed, under reserve of approbation from their governments, to the following dispositions:

ARTICLE I. The persons designated in Article II of the Convention shall, after the occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfil their duties, according to their wants, to the sick and wounded in the ambulance or the hospital which they serve. When they request to withdraw, the commander of the occupying troops shall fix the time of departure, which he shall only be allowed to delay for a short time in case of military necessity.

ART. II. Arrangements will have to be made by the belligerent powers to ensure to the neutralized person, fallen into the hands of the army of the enemy, the entire enjoyment of his salary.

ART. III. Under the conditions provided for in Articles I and IV of the Convention, the name "ambulance" applies to field hospitals and other temporary establishments, which follow the troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded.

ART. IV. In conformity with the spirit of Article V of the Convention, and to the reservations contained in the protocol of 1864, it is explained that, for the appointment of the charges relative to the quartering of troops, and of the contributions of war, account only shall be taken in an equitable manner of the charitable zeal displayed by the inhabitants.

ART. V. In addition to Article VI of the Convention, it is stipulated that, with the reservation of officers whose detention might be important to the fate of arms and within the limits fixed by the second paragraph of that article, the wounded fallen into the hands of the enemy shall be sent back to their country, after they are cured, or sooner if possible, on condition, nevertheless, of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

ART. VI. The boats which, at their own risk and peril, during and after an engagement pick up the shipwrecked or wounded, or which, having picked them up, convey them on board a neutral or hospital ship, shall enjoy, until the accomplishment of their mission, the character of

neutrality, as far as the circumstances of the engagement and the position of the ships engaged will permit.

The appreciation of these circumstances is intrusted to the humanity of all the combatants. The wrecked and wounded thus picked up and saved must not serve again during the continuance of the war.

ART. VII. The religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured vessel are declared neutral, and, on leaving the ship, may remove the articles and surgical instruments which are their private property.

ART. VIII. The staff designated in the preceding article must continue to fulfill their functions in the captured ship, assisting in the removal of wounded made by the victorious party; they will then be at liberty to return to their country, in conformity with the second paragraph of the first additional article.

The stipulations of the second additional article are applicable to the pay and allowance of the staff.

ART. IX. The military hospital ships remain under martial law in all that concerns their stores; they become the property of the captor, but the latter must not divert them from their special appropriation during the continuance of the war.

The vessels not equipped for fighting, which, during peace, the Government shall have officially declared to be intended to serve as floating hospital ships, shall, however, enjoy during the war complete neutrality, both as regards stores and also as regards their staff, provided their equipment is exclusively appropriated to the special service on which they are employed.

ART. X. A merchantman, to whatever nation she may belong, charged exclusively with removal of sick and wounded, is protected by neutrality, but the mere fact, noted on the ship's books, of the vessel having been visited by an enemy's cruiser, renders the sick and wounded incapable of serving during the continuance of the war. The cruiser shall even have the right of putting on board an officer in order to accompany the convoy, and thus verify the good faith of the operation.

If the merchant ship also carries a cargo, her neutrality will still protect it, provided that such cargo is not of a nature to be confiscated by the belligerents.

The belligerents retain the right to interdict neutralized vessels from all communication, and from any course which they may deem prejudicial to the secrecy of their operations. In urgent cases special conventions may be entered into between commanders-in-chief in order to neutralize

temporarily and in a special manner the vessels intended for the removal of the sick and wounded.

ART. XI. Wounded or sick sailors and soldiers, when embarked, to whatever nation they may belong, shall be protected and taken care of by their captors.

Their return to their own country is subject to the provisions of Article VI of the Convention, and of the additional Article V.

ART. XII. The distinctive flag to be used with the national flag, in order to indicate any vessel or boat which may claim the benefits of neutrality, in virtue of the principles of this Convention, is a white flag with a red cross. The belligerents may exercise in this respect any mode of verification which they may deem necessary.

Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside, with green strake.

ART. XIII. The hospital ships which are equipped at the expense of the aid societies, recognized by the Governments signing this Convention, and which are furnished with a commission emanating from the sovereign, who shall have given express authority for their being fitted out, and with a certificate from the proper naval authority that they have been placed under his control during their fitting out and on their final departure, and that they were then appropriated solely to the purpose of their mission, shall be considered neutral, as well as the whole of their staff. They shall be recognized and protected by the belligerents.

They shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross. The distinctive mark of their staff, while performing their duties, shall be an armlet of the same colors.

The outer painting of these hospital ships shall be white with red strake.

These ships shall bear aid and assistance to the wounded and wrecked belligerents, without distinction of nationality.

They must take care not to interfere in any way with the movements of the combatants. During and after the battle they must do their duty at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right of controlling and visiting them; they will be at liberty to refuse their assistance, to order them to depart and to detain them if the exigencies of the case require such a step.

The wounded and wrecked picked up by these ships cannot be reclaimed by either of the combatants, and they will be required not to serve during the continuance of the war.

ART. XIV. In naval wars any strong presumption that either belligerent takes advantage of the benefits of neutrality, with any other view than the interest of the sick and wounded, gives to the other belligerent, until proof of the contrary, the right of suspending the Convention, as regards such belligerent.

Should this presumption become a certainty, notice may be given to such belligerent that the Convention is suspended with regard to him during the whole continuance of the war.

ART. XV. The present act shall be drawn up in a single original copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation.

An authentic copy of this act shall be delivered, with an invitation to adhere to it, to each of the signatory Powers of the Convention of the 22d of August, 1864, as well as to those that have successively acceded to it.

In faith whereof, the undersigned commissaries have drawn up the present project of additional articles and have apposed thereunto the seals of their arms.

VON ROEDER.
F. LÖFFLER.
KÜHLER.
DR. MUNDY.
STEINER.
DR. DOMPIERRE.
VISSCHERS.
J. B. G. GALIFFE.
D. FELICE BAROFFIO.
PAOLO COTTRAU.
H. A. VAN KARNEBECK.
WESTENBERG.

F. N. STAUFF.
G. H. DUFOUR.
G. MOPIER.
A. COMPTON DES BOIS.
H. DE PRÉVAL.
JOHN SAVILLE LUMLEY.
H. R. YELVERTON.
DR. S. LEHMANN.
HUSNY.
DR. C. HAHN.
DR. FICHTE.

Now, therefore,

The President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, hereby declares that the United States accede to the said Convention of the 22d August, 1864, and also accede to the said Convention of October 20, 1868.

Done at Washington this first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the PRESIDENT.

FRED'K T. FREILINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

On March 3, 1882, the message was read, the proposed accession was read the first time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, together with the message was ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

On the 16th of March, 1882, the accession was ratified by the Senate and the injunction of secrecy was removed.

The same day the President of the American Association sent by telegram to President Moynier, of the International Committee at Geneva, the glad tidings that the United States had at last joined in the great humane work of the world by ratifying the treaties of the Red Cross; and on the 24th of the same month, President Moynier replied as follows:

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE SECOURS AUX MILITAIRES BLESSÉS,
Genève, le 24 mars, 1882.

Miss CLARA BARTON,

Présidente de l'Association Américaine de la Croix rouge, Washington:

MADemoisELLE: J'ai enfin reçu le 17 courant votre précieux télégramme. J'ai attendu, pour y répondre, d'avoir pu le communiquer à mes collègues du comité international, enfin de pouvoir vous en remercier au nom de tous et vous dire la joie que tous en ont ressentie. Vous devez être heureuse et fière vous-même d'avoir enfin atteint votre but, grâce à une persévérance à toute épreuve. Veuillez, si vous en trouvez l'occasion, être auprès de monsieur le président Arthur notre interprète pour lui adresser nos chaudes félicitations. Je pense que votre gouvernement va notifier sans retard sa décision au Conseil Fédéral Suisse, lequel la portera à la connaissance des autres états signataires de la Croix rouge. Ce n'est que lorsque cette formalité aura été remplie que nous pourrons nous occuper de régulariser officiellement la position internationale de votre société.

Nous nous sommes cependant occupés déjà de la circulaire que nous adresserons pour cela à toutes les sociétés de la Croix rouge, et, à ce sujet, nous avons trouvé nécessaire d'être préalablement en possession d'un document, qui atteste que votre société a atteint le deuxième de ses buts, c'est-à-dire, qu'elle a été reconnue par le gouvernement américain; il importe en effet que nous puissions certifier que votre gouvernement est disposé à accepter vos services en cas de guerre, qu'il entretiendra volontiers des relations avec vous, et favorisera la centralisation entre vos mains de tous les secours volontaires. Nous ne doutons pas que vous obteniez sans peine des autorités compétentes une déclaration officielle dans ce sens, et nous pensons que vous n'aurez pour cela qu'une simple formalité à remplir, mais nous y attachons une grande importance pour couvrir notre responsabilité, surtout en présence des prétentions de soci-

étés rivales qui s'adresseraient à nous. C'est votre société, et non une autre, que nous voulons patronner, parce qu'elle nous inspire toute confiance, et nous serions mal placés pour cela si vous n'obteniez pas pour elle une position privilégiée, par une reconnaissance formelle de l'État.

* * * * *

Nous espérons que vous apprécierez les motifs de prudence qui nous guident dans cette circonstance, et que vous pourrez nous mettre prochainement en mesure d'agir.

Désireux de vous témoigner sa gratitude pour les services que vous avez déjà rendus à la Croix rouge, le comité a décidé de vous offrir un exemplaire de la médaille qu'un graveur hollandais a fait frapper, en 1870, en l'honneur de la Croix rouge. Il vous sera expédié au premier jour. C'est un objet de bien peu de valeur assurément, mais nous ne disposons pas d'un autre moyen pour récompenser nos auxiliaires les plus méritants. Veuillez n'y voir qu'un simple mémorial, et la preuve de nos sentiments d'estime et de reconnaissance.

Agrérez, Mademoiselle, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

G. MOYNIER,

President.

[Translation.]

GENEVA, March 24, 1882.

Miss CLARA BARTON,

President of the American Society of the Red Cross:

MADemoisELLE: At last, on the 17th instant, I received your glorious telegram. I delayed replying to it in order to communicate its contents to my colleagues of the International Committee, so as to be able to thank you in the name of all of us and to tell you of the joy it gives us. You must feel happy, too, and proud to have at last attained your object, thanks to a perseverance and a zeal which surmounted every obstacle.

Please, if opportunity offers, to be our interpreter with President Arthur and present him our warmest congratulations.

I suppose our Government will now notify the Swiss Federal Council of its decision in the matter, and the latter will then inform the other Powers which have signed the Red Cross Treaty.

Only after this formality shall have been complied with can we occupy ourselves with fixing the official international status of your society. We have, however, already considered the circular which we intend to address to all the societies of the Red Cross, and with regard thereto we have found that it will be necessary for us as a preliminary measure to be furnished with a document certifying that your society has attained

the second of its objects, i. e., that it has been (officially) recognized by the American Government.

It is important that we be able to certify that your Government is prepared to accept your services in case of war; that it will readily enter into co-operation with you and will encourage the centralization under *your direction* of all the voluntary aid. We have no doubt that you will readily obtain from the competent authorities an official declaration to that effect, and we believe that this matter will be merely a formality, but we attach the greatest importance to the fact in order to cover our responsibility, especially in view of the pretensions of rival societies which might *claim* to be acknowledged by us.

It is your society alone and none other that we will patronize, because it inspires us with confidence and we would be placed in a false position if you failed to obtain for it a privileged position by a formal recognition of the Government.

We hope that you will appreciate the motives of caution which guide us in this matter, and that you may soon enable us to act in the premises.

Wishing to testify to you its gratitude for the services you have already rendered to the Red Cross, the committee decided to offer to you one of the medals which a German engraver caused to be struck off in 1870 in honor of the Red Cross. It will be sent to you in a few days. It is of very small intrinsic value indeed, but such as it is, we have no other means of recompensing the most meritorious of our assistants. Please to regard it only as a simple memorial, and as a proof of the esteem and gratitude we feel for you.

Accept, Mademoiselle, the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments;

G. MOYNIER,
President.

The requirements contained in the foregoing letter in regard to the recognition of the American Association of the Red Cross were fully and generously complied with by the various branches of the Government of the United States, and the documents conveying that recognition were transmitted by the Hon. Secretary of State to the American consul at Geneva, with instructions to deliver them to the International Committee.

During this same month (July, 1882) the International Bulletin published in its regular issue the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Geneva which had taken place at Berne, which were as follows:

ÉTATS-UNIS, BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL, JUILLET 1882.

ADHÉSION DES ÉTATS-UNIS A LA CONVENTION DE GENÈVE.

[Pièces officielles.]

I.

A Son Excellence Monsieur le MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
DE ——— :

BERNE, le 9-17 juin 1882.

EXCELLENCE: Nous avons l'honneur de transmettre sous ce pli à V. E. une déclaration datée de ce jour, par laquelle nous avons accepté, au nom de tous les États qui ont signé la convention conclue à Genève le 22 août 1864, pour l'amélioration du sort des militaires blessés dans les armées en campagne, ou qui y ont adhéré depuis l'accession des États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord à cette convention.

L'échange des ratifications des articles additionnels du 20 octobre 1863, auxquels les États-Unis ont également adhéré, n'ayant pas encore pu avoir lieu, ces articles ne sauraient être considérés comme un traité en vigueur, et nous devons en conséquence nous borner à vous donner connaissance de cette adhésion.

Nous saisissons cette occasion pour renouveler à V. E. les assurances de notre haute considération.

Au nom du Conseil Fédéral Suisse,
Le président de la Confédération :

BAVIER.

Le Chancelier de la Confédération :

RINGIER.

II.

LE CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION SUISSE.

Vu la déclaration, datée de Washington le 1^{er} mars 1882, par laquelle S. E. Monsieur le président des États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, faisant usage de la faculté réservée à l'article 9 de la Convention internationale

conclue à Genève le 22 août 1864 pour l'amélioration du sort des militaires blessés dans les armées en campagne, déclare que les États-Unis accèdent à cette convention, ainsi qu'aux articles additionnels à la dite convention, tels qu'ils ont été stipulés à Genève le 20 octobre 1868.

Déclaration dont la teneur suit:

(See text in the original, — page.)

Déclare par les présentes : En vertu de la disposition finale du procès-verbal d'échange des ratifications de la dite convention, signé à Berne le vingt-deux décembre mil-huit cent soixante-quatre, accepter cette adhésion, tant au nom de la Confédération suisse qu'en celui des autres états contractants, auxquels acte en est donné par la présente déclaration.

En foi de quoi, les présentes ont été signées par le président et le chancelier de la confédération, et munies du sceau du conseil fédéral à Berne, le neuf juin mil huit-cent quatre vingt-deux (9 juin 1882).

Au nom du Conseil Fédéral Suisse,

Le Président de la Confédération:

BAVIER.

Le Chancelier de la Confédération:

RINGIER.

[Translation.]

UNITED STATES [BULLETIN, JULY, 1882, p. 133].

ADHESION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

[Official documents.]

To His Excellency Monsieur the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF —:

EXCELLENCY: We have the honor to transmit inclosed to your excellency a declaration dated this day, by which we have accepted in the name of all the states which have signed the convention concluded at Geneva the 22d of August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in armies in the field, or which have adhered to it since, the accession of the United States of North America to this Convention.

The exchange of the ratifications of the additional articles of October 20, 1868, to which the United States have in like manner given adhesion, not yet having taken place, these articles should not be under-

stood as considered to be a treaty in full force, and consequently we must limit ourselves to informing you of that adhesion.

We take this occasion to renew to your excellency the assurances of our high consideration.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Confederation:

BAVIER.

The Chancellor of the Confederation:

RINGIER.

[Bulletin, July, 1882, p. 134.]

II.

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, in view of the declaration dated at Washington, March 1, 1882, by which his excellency the President of the United States of North America, making use of the right reserved by article 9 of the International Convention concluded at Geneva, August 22, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers of armies in the field, declares that the United States accede to this convention, as well as to the additional articles of said convention, in the form set forth at Geneva, October 20, 1868, by declaration of the following tenor, to wit:

(See text in the original.)

Declares by these presents, in virtue of the final arrangement of the official minutes of the exchange of ratifications of that convention, signed at Berne, December 22, 1864, the acceptance of this adhesion, as well in the name of the Swiss Confederation as in that of the other contracting states, to whose action in the premises validity is given by the present declaration.

In testimony whereof, these presents have been signed by the President and the Chancellor of the Confederation, and sealed with the seals of the Federal Council, at Berne, the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two (9th June, 1882).

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Confederation:

BAVIER.

The Chancellor of the Confederation:

RINGIER.

On the 26th of this same month, July, 1882, the following proclamation was issued by the President:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 22d day of August, 1864, a convention was concluded at Geneva, in Switzerland, between the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Empire, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Portugal, the Kingdom of Prussia, and the Kingdom of Württemberg, for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which convention is hereinafter subjoined;

And whereas the several contracting parties to the said Convention exchanged the ratifications thereof at Geneva on the 22d day of June, 1865;

And whereas the several states hereinafter named have adhered to the said Convention in virtue of Article IX thereof, to wit:

Sweden	December 13, 1864.
Greece	January 5-17, 1865.
Great Britain	February 18, 1865.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	March 9, 1865.
Turkey	July 5, 1865.
Württemberg	June 2, 1866.
Hesse	June 22, 1866.
Bavaria	June 30, 1866.
Austria	July 21, 1866.
Persia	December 5, 1874.
Salvador	December 30, 1874.
Montenegro	November 17-29, 1875.
Servia	March 24, 1876.
Bolivia	October 16, 1879.
Chili	November 15, 1879.
Argentine Republic	November 25, 1879.
Peru	April 22, 1880.

And whereas the Swiss Confederation, in virtue of the said Article IX of said Convention, has invited the United States of America to accede thereto;

And whereas on the 20th October, 1868, the following additional articles were proposed and signed at Geneva, on behalf of Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, North Germany, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Württemberg, the tenor of which additional articles is hereinafter subjoined;*

And whereas the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, did, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty two, declare that the United States accede to the said Convention of the 22d of August, 1864, and also accede to the said Convention of October 20, 1868;

And whereas, on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, in virtue of the final provision of a certain minute of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention at Berne, December 22, 1864, did, by a formal declaration, accept the said adhesion of the United States of America, as well in the name of the Swiss Confederation as in that of the other contracting states;

And whereas, furthermore, the Government of the Swiss Confederation has informed the Government of the United States that the exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid additional articles of the 22d October, 1868, to which the United States of America have, in like manner, adhered as aforesaid, has not yet taken place between the contracting parties, and that these articles cannot be regarded as a treaty in full force and effect:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention of August 22, 1864, to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof; reserving, however, the promulgation of the hereinbefore mentioned additional articles of October 20, 1868, notwithstanding the accession of the United States of America thereto, until the exchange of the ratifications thereof between the several contracting states shall have been effected, and the said additional articles shall have acquired full force and effect as an international treaty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the

* See Articles of Convention on page —.

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh.

[L. S.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

United States of America, Department of State, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in the Department of State.

In testimony whereof I, John Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1882, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventh.

[L. S.]

JOHN DAVIS.

Thus was the American Association of the Red Cross welcomed into the fellowship of kindred associations in thirty-one other nations, the most prosperous and civilized on the globe, its position assured, and its future course made simple, direct, and untroubled.

The Official Bulletin of the International Committee also hailed the accession of the United States to the treaty in an article of characteristic caution, and of great significance. In that article the distinction was carefully pointed out between that which had already been fully agreed to, and had become invested with all the force and solemnity of international treaties, and the proposed treaty, which had been drawn up and considered with a view to ultimate adoption. This proposed treaty had received the sanction and signa-

ture of the International Committee at Geneva without ever having been formally adopted by any nation. The United States had, at the same moment, adopted both, thus becoming the thirty-second nation to adhere to the treaty of August 22, 1864, and the *first* to adopt that of October 20, 1868.* We quote the entire article:

ÉTATS-UNIS.

ADHÉSION DES ÉTATS-UNIS A LA CONVENTION DE GENÈVE.

Nous référant à l'article inséré dans notre précédent Bulletin (p. 42), nous sommes heureux de pouvoir annoncer que l'acte d'adhésion, que nous pressentions, a été signé à Washington le 16 mars, à la suite d'un vote par lequel les membres du Sénat l'ont approuvé à l'unanimité. Nos lecteurs seront sans doute surpris, comme nous, qu'après la longue et systématique résistance du gouvernement des États-Unis pour se rallier à la Convention de Genève, il ne se soit pas trouvé dans la législature américaine, lorsque la question a été portée devant elle, un seul représentant de l'opposition. Un revirement d'opinion aussi complet ne peut s'expliquer, que si l'on

* Of this proposed treaty of October 20, 1868, the 9th article was as follows:

ART. IX. The military hospital ships remain under martial law in all that concerns their stores; they become the property of the captor, but the latter must not divert them from their special appropriation during the continuance of the war.

**[The vessels not equipped for fighting, which, during peace, the Government shall have officially declared to be intended to serve as floating hospital ships, shall, however, enjoy during the war complete neutrality, both as regards stores, and also as regards their staff, provided their equipment is exclusively appropriated to the special service on which they are employed.]*

In the published English text, from which this version of the Additional Articles is taken, the paragraph thus marked in brackets appears in continuation of Article IX. It is not, however, found in the original French text adopted by the Geneva conference, October 20, 1868.

By an instruction sent to the United States minister at Berne, January 20, 1868, the right is reserved to omit this paragraph from the English text, and to make any other necessary corrections, if at any time hereafter the Additional Articles shall be completed by the exchange of the ratifications hereof between the several signatory and adhering powers.

admet que les chefs de la nation avaient nourri jusqu'à présent des préjugés à l'égard de la Convention de Genève, préjugés qui se sont évaporés le jour où ils ont bien compris ce que l'on attendait d'eux, et reconnu qu'il n'y avait là rien de compromettant pour la politique de leur pays.

Dans leur zèle de néophytes, ils ont même dépassé le but, car ils ont voté leur adhésion, non-seulement à la convention du 22 août 1864, mais encore au projet d'articles additionnels du 20 octobre 1868, qui n'était pas en cause puisqu'il n'a jamais eu force de loi. Nous ne donnons du moins cette nouvelle que sous toute réserve, car nous avons reçu à son sujet des renseignements contradictoires. Si ce vice de forme se trouve dans la pièce officielle qui sera envoyée au Conseil Fédéral Suisse, on peut craindre qu'il ne retarde la conclusion tant désirée de cette importante affaire, mais il ne faudra pas trop le regretter, puisqu'il aura permis de connaître l'opinion de la grande république transatlantique, sur les questions maritimes relatives à la Croix rouge.

[Translation.]

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN FOR APRIL—No. 50, p. 92.

ADHESION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE CONVENTION OF GENEVA.

Referring to the article inserted in our preceding Bulletin, p. 42, we are happy to be able to announce that the act of adhesion which we presented was signed at Washington the 16th of March, in pursuance of a vote by which the members of the Senate gave their approval with unanimity. Our readers will doubtless be surprised, as we are, that after the long and systematic resistance of the Government of the United States against rallying to the Convention of Geneva, there cannot be found in the American legislature a single representative of the opposition. So complete a reversal of opinion cannot be explained, unless we admit that the chief officers of the nation had cherished, up to the present time, prejudices in regard to the Convention of Geneva—prejudices which vanished as soon as they fully comprehended what was expected of them, and recognized that there was nothing compromising in it to the political condition of their country.

With the zeal of new converts, they have even gone beyond the mark, inasmuch as they have voted their adhesion not only to the convention of the 22d of August, 1864, but also to the plan of Additional Articles of the 20th of October, 1868, which was not the matter in question, since that had never had the force of law; we give this news only under every

reserve, because we have received contradictory information on the subject. If this defect in form is found in the official document which will be sent to the Swiss Federal Council one could fear it might retard the so much desired conclusion of this important affair, but it need not be too much regretted, since it will enable us to understand the opinion of the great Transatlantic Republic upon maritime questions as they relate to the Red Cross.

The action of the United States, mentioned in this article, was perhaps somewhat characteristic. It seemed to give itself to the movement of the Red Cross with a gracious earnestness seldom seen in the cautious forms of diplomatic action, and it certainly was in very decided contrast with its former hesitancy.

No doubt could now rest in any mind that the adhesion of the United States was, at last, hearty and sincere, and calculated to allay any distrust which its former isolation and declination of the treaty might have anywhere engendered.

This action of the Government of the United States also rendered the position of the National Association exceptionally satisfactory, and introduced it to the International Committee at Geneva and all the affiliated societies under circumstances calculated to promote in the greatest degree its usefulness and harmony, and to add to the gratification of all who personally have any part in the operations of the American Association.

For all this it is indebted to the judicious and thoughtful care and exalted statesmanship of the President of the United States, his cabinet and advisers, and the members of the Forty-seventh Congress, who, without one breath of criticism, or one moment of delay, after they came to fully

understand the subject and comprehend its purposes and object, granted all that was then asked of them, in the adhesion to the treaties, in the recognition of the National Association, and the provisions for printing and disseminating a knowledge of its principles and practical work.

Perhaps no act of this age or country has reflected more credit abroad upon those specially active in it, than this simple and beneficent measure. It must, in its great and humane principles, its far-reaching philanthropy, its innovations upon the long established and accepted customs and rules of barbaric cruelty, its wise practical charity, stand forever next to the immortal proclamation of freedom to the slaves that crowns the name of Abraham Lincoln.

The special thanks of this association are peculiarly due to those who have been its active, wise, and unwavering friends, who have planned its course so truly, and set forth its purposes so clearly, that it will hereafter be misunderstood only by those who are unwilling to learn, or who are actively hostile to its beneficent aims.

Perhaps at the risk of seeming invidious—for we would by no means ignore, and have no less gratitude for the legion of generous helpers we cannot name—we might state that among those who have been foremost to aid and encourage us have been the Hon. Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, who first in the House, and afterwards in the Senate, has been conspicuous for persistent and courageous work; also Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who was first to investigate and take the matter up as a member of President Garfield's cabinet;

Senator E. G. Lapham, of New York, who has spared neither time nor thought, patience nor labor, in his legal investigations of the whole matter; and probably no person has done more than he to throw light upon obscure parts and point out the true and proper course to be pursued in the accomplishment of the work, and the acceptance of the treaty. Senators Morgan of Alabama, Edmunds of Vermont, Hawley of Connecticut, Anthony of Rhode Island, Hoar of Massachusetts, all accorded to it their willing interest and aid. Indeed, all sections and parties have seemed eager to help this association in its beginnings; a result that might perhaps have been anticipated since it asks only an opportunity to faithfully work, according to methods approved by thoughtful experience, and towards ends that all humane persons must approve.

To the American newspaper press, and perhaps to the New York Herald, more than to any other one newspaper, through its international character, wonderful enterprise, and far-reaching circulation, this association is indebted for timely aid, and noble furtherance of its objects and aims. It has been quick to discern their substantial character, and generous and full in commending them. Still, the same difficulty confronts us in regard to publications as persons—where all have been so willing it is difficult to distinguish. Not less than three hundred periodicals and papers have, within the last two years, laid upon our desk their graceful tribute of encouraging and fitly spoken words, and it has been given as the estimate of an experienced city editor, gathered through his exchanges, that over five hundred edi-

torial notices were given of our little Red Cross book of last year, and these, invariably, so far as met our eyes, kindly approving and encouraging. The capacity of this association to carry on most wisely and well its beneficent work must in the future, as it has done in the past, depend largely upon the active and cordial co-operation of the newspaper press; and the association does not doubt that it will continue to receive the same prompt and efficient assistance so long as it shall continue to deserve it. By the combined assistance of all these powerful friends of the Red Cross the country has at last been rescued from the position in which it had been standing for the last seventeen years; a puzzling wonder to its admiring friends—a baffling enigma to all; treating its enemies subdued with romantic generosity; and its enemies taken captive in war with all the tenderness of friends; and yet, clinging, apparently with intense fierceness, to an unsocial isolation, to savage rules and regulations of war, that only barbarians would ever wish to practice—pouring out its beneficence in astonishing prodigality, and in untold volume, variety, and value upon strangers, and yet seemingly hesitating only when it was proposed, by international law and system, to use and not waste its magnificent voluntary offerings, but to intrust them all to responsible agents, trained in the very torrent and tempest of war, to wisely apply this generosity to the great and awful needs of war—agents held to business rules, with calm accountability amid distraction and panic, trained to protect material, to give and take receipts, and at last to account faithfully for everything intrusted to them, like the officers of a well regulated bank.

The final adhesion of the United States to the treaty of the Red Cross has created a lively sense of satisfaction in all its affiliated societies, wherever throughout the world its beneficent work is carried on; particularly by the International Committee of Geneva has this wise and simple act of beneficence and common sense and common humanity been regarded with sentiments of gratitude and renewed hope. The American National Association has received the following expression of the sentiments of the noble and philanthropic President of the International Committee, written upon the receipt from the United States of the official documents recognizing this association:

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE SECOURS AUX MILITAIRES BLESSÉS,
Genève, le 6 septembre 1882.

MISS CLARA BARTON, *Washington, D. C.*

MADemoisELLE: Je viens vous remercier et vous féliciter cordialement de votre nouveau succès. J'ai lu vos lettres des 11 et 14 avec le plus vif intérêt, et je viens de recevoir, par l'entremise du consul des États-Unis à Genève, toutes les pièces officielles que vous m'annoncez.

La position de votre société est maintenant tout à fait correcte, et rien ne s'oppose plus à ce que, par une circulaire, nous la fassions connaître aux sociétés des autres pays. Je me suis déjà occupé de la préparation de ce document, mais je suis obligé de partir pour Turin où va se réunir l'institut de droit international, et ce n'est qu'à mon retour, c'est-à-dire vers le 20 septembre, que je pourrai faire imprimer la circulaire. En tous cas, elle sera prêt avant la fin de ce mois.

Agréez, mademoiselle, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

G. MOYNIER,

Président.

Letter of Monsieur Moynier.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE SECOURS AUX MILITAIRES BLESSÉS.

Geneva, September 6, 1882.

Miss CLARA BARTON, *Washington, D. C.*

MADemoisELLE: I come to thank and congratulate you cordially upon your new success. I have read your letters of the 11th and 14th with the most lively interest, and I have also received, through the medium of the United States consul at Geneva, all the official documents which you have announced to me.

The position of your society is now entirely (*tout à fait*) correct, and nothing more opposes itself; so that by a circular we can now make it known to the societies of other countries. I am already occupied in the preparation of this document, but I am obliged to leave for Turin, where I go to attend the reunion of the International Institute of Law, and it will not be until my return, say about the 20th of September, that I can press the printing of the circular. In any case, it will be ready before the end of the month.

Accept, mademoiselle, the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

G. MOYNIER,

President.

The circular alluded to in this letter of M. Moynier announces the adhesion of the United States to the great international compact of the Red Cross and authenticates and opens the way for the voluntary action of the people and the Government in charitable international action through the medium of the American Association, and is in the following terms:

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX ROUGE.

50^{me} Circulaire.—*A Messieurs les Présidents et les Membres des Comités Centraux de Secours aux Militaires Blessés.*

Genève, le 20 septembre 1882.

MESSIEURS: Lorsque, le 23 août 1876, nous vous annoncions, par notre 34^{me} circulaire, que la Société américaine de secours aux blessés n'avait eu qu'une existence éphémère et avait fini par se dissoudre, nous conser-

vions néanmoins l'espoir de la voir renaître, et nous demandions aux amis de la Croix rouge de travailler avec nous à sa résurrection.

Aujourd'hui, nous avons la grande satisfaction de pouvoir vous dire que cet appel a été entendu, et que les États-Unis se trouvent de nouveau reliés au réseau de nos sociétés. Ce n'est cependant pas l'ancienne association qui a repris vie. Celle que nous vous présentons à cette heure a une origine spéciale, sur laquelle nous devons vous donner quelques détails.

Toute son histoire se rattache à un nom déjà connu de vous, celui de Miss Clara Barton.* Sans l'énergie et la persévérance de cette femme d'élite, nous n'aurions probablement pas eu, de longtemps, la joie de voir renaître la Croix rouge aux États-Unis. Nous ne répéterons pas ici ce que nous avons dit ailleurs des titres de Miss Barton à notre gratitude, et nous nous en tiendrons à la mention de ce qu'elle a fait pour reconstituer, dans l'Amérique du Nord, une Société de la Croix rouge.

Après avoir préparé le terrain par diverses publications, elle convoqua un grand meeting à Washington, le 21 mai 1881, puis un second le 9 juin, dans lequel l'existence de la société fut solennellement affirmée. Le même jour, le président Garfield nomma Miss Barton présidente de cette institution.

Le Comité international eût voulu, dès cette époque, notifier l'événement à tous les comités centraux, mais des scrupules le retinrent.

Se souvenant que la première société américaine avait été réduite à l'impuissance, par le refus catégorique du cabinet de Washington d'adhérer à la Convention de Genève, il prit ses précautions, et déclara qu'il attendrait, pour patronner la jeune société, que le gouvernement eût régulièrement signé le traité de 1864. Miss Barton, comprenant la légitimité de cette exigence, redoubla d'efforts pour atteindre le but, et l'on sait que, le 1^{er} mars dernier, elle remporta sur ce point une victoire complète.†

Restait une autre question, à l'égard de laquelle le Comité international ne se tenait pas pour suffisamment édifié. Jusqu'à quel point le gouvernement américain était-il disposé à accepter les services de la société? Nous l'avons dit souvent et nous le répétons, une société qui serait exposée, faute d'entente préalable, à se voir interdire l'accès de son armée nationale, en cas de guerre, pécherait par la base, et ne serait pas qualifiée pour prendre place dans le concert international. Sur cet article encore, Miss Barton et les membres du Comité central américain cherchèrent à entrer dans nos vues; ils entamèrent des démarches auprès des autorités

* Voyez *Bulletins* n° 26, t. VII (1876), p. 90, et n° 49, t. XIII (1882), p. 43.

† Voyez p. 41, 92 et 133.

compétentes. La reconnaissance désirée était fort difficile à obtenir, car elle était contraire aux habitudes et aux traditions américaines. On y parvint, néanmoins, après quelques pourparlers. Miss Barton, en nous le notifiant, nous a fait remarquer que le gouvernement, en acquiesçant au désir qu'on lui avait exprimé, était entré dans une voie toute nouvelle, et que la reconnaissance officielle de la Société de la Croix rouge était pour elle un honneur très exceptionnel.

Il résulte des pièces qui nous ont été communiquées directement, par le secrétaire d'état de Washington :

1^o Que l'Association américaine de la Croix rouge a été légalement constituée par décret du Congrès.

2^o Que S. E. le président Arthur s'est déclaré très sympathique à l'œuvre, et a bien voulu accepter la présidence du conseil consultatif (Board of Consultation).

3^o Que les principaux membres du cabinet ont consenti à faire partie d'un comité de "Trustees," chargés de recevoir les souscriptions et de réunir les fonds pour la constitution de la société.

4^o Enfin que le Congrès, à l'unanimité, sans discussion ni opposition, a voté une somme de mille dollars par année, pour être dépensée, par le gouvernement, en imprimés destinés à faire connaître au peuple des États-Unis l'organisation de la Croix rouge. L'initiative de cette dernière mesure n'appartient pas à la société, mais au Comité des affaires étrangères du Sénat; elle témoigne, par conséquent, de la spontanéité avec laquelle les chambres se sont associées aux vues de Miss Barton.

Nous devons ajouter que le Comité international attachait d'autant plus d'importance à ce que la société prit une position officielle, qu'il s'est créé, presque en même temps, aux États-Unis, deux autres institutions qui poursuivent un but analogue, mais auxquelles le Comité de Genève demeure absolument étranger. L'une, intitulée "Women's National Relief Association," s'occupe de tous les malheurs publics, notre autres, de la guerre, mais plus spécialement des naufrages; elle a pour signe distinctif une ancre bleue. L'autre a pris le nom de: "Ordre de la Croix rouge," et publie un *Journal de la Croix rouge*. Le Dr James Saunders en a la présidence, avec le titre de "commandeur suprême." Cet ordre se propose de s'organiser plus ou moins militairement, et paraît vouloir imiter les ordres de chevalerie de l'ancien monde.

Le "Comité central américain de la Croix rouge" a son siège à Washington, mais déjà il a fondé quelques sections dans d'autres localités, à Dansville, Rochester, Syracuse, etc. Bientôt, sans doute, les villes de premier ordre auront aussi leur tour.

Nous donnerons dans notre prochain *Bulletin* le texte complet des Statuts de la Société américaine, laquelle, comme on le verra, n'a pas cru devoir limiter son programme aux secours en cas de guerre, mais y a compris, conformément à un vœu de la Conférence de Berlin, les autres grandes calamités qui pourraient frapper le pays et ses habitants.

Nous avons salué avec joie, quant à nous, l'adjonction des États-Unis aux pays déjà enrôlés sous la Croix rouge; c'est pour notre œuvre un renfort important, longtemps désiré, et nous ne doutons pas que nos impressions à cet égard ne soient partagées par les vingt-huit Comités centraux, auxquels nous adressons ces lignes. Nous espérons aussi que, l'an prochain, des représentants de la Société américaine traverseront l'Atlantique, pour venir fraterniser avec les délégués des autres nations, qui seront certainement heureux de les rencontrer à la Conférence de Vienne.

Agréez, messieurs, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Pour le Comité international de la Croix rouge :

Le Président,

G. MOYNIER.

Le Secrétaire,

G. ADOR.

[Translation.]

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

FOUNDATION OF AN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS.

Fiftieth circular to the presidents and members of the central committees for aid to wounded soldiers.

GENEVA, September 2, 1882.

GENTLEMEN: When on the 23d of August, 1876, we announced to you, by our thirty-fourth circular, that the American society for aid to the wounded had had only an ephemeral existence, and had finished by dissolution, we still entertained the hope of seeing it revive, and we asked the friends of the Red Cross to labor with us for its resuscitation.

To-day we have the great satisfaction of being able to tell you that this appeal has been heard, and that the United States is again linked anew to the chain of our societies.

Nevertheless it is not the old association which has returned to life. That which we present to you at this time has a special origin upon which we ought to give you some details.

Its whole history is associated with a name already known to you--

that of Miss Clara Barton. Without the energy and perseverance of this remarkable woman we should probably not for a long time have had the pleasure of seeing the Red Cross revived in the United States. We will not repeat here what we have said elsewhere of the claims of Miss Barton to our gratitude, and we will confine ourselves to mentioning what she has done to reconstruct a Red Cross Society in North America.

After having prepared the ground by divers publications, she called together a great meeting at Washington on the 21st of May, 1881; then a second, on the 9th of June, at which the existence of the society was solemnly set forth. On the same day President Garfield nominated Miss Barton as president of this institution.

The International Committee would have desired from that time to have given notice of the event to all the central committees, but certain scruples restrained it.

Remembering that the first American Society had been rendered powerless by the distinct refusal of the Cabinet at Washington to adhere to the Geneva Convention, it took precaution and declared it would wait before recognizing the young society until the Government should have regularly signed the treaty of 1864. Miss Barton, understanding the special propriety of this requirement, redoubled her efforts to attain this end, and we know that on the 1st of March she gained a complete victory upon this point.

There remained another question with respect to which the International Committee did not feel itself sufficiently informed. Just how far was the American Government disposed to accept the services of this society? We have often said, and we repeat it, that a society which would be exposed, for the want of a previous understanding, to find itself forbidden access to its own army in case of war, would be at fault fundamentally, and would not be qualified to take its place in the international concert. Further upon this point Miss Barton and the members of the American Central Committee, sought to enter into our views. They conferred with the competent authorities. The desired recognition was very difficult to obtain, for it was contrary to American customs and traditions. It was, nevertheless, accomplished after considerable discussion. On this point Miss Barton has stated to us that the Government, in acquiescing in the decision which had been expressed, was entering upon a path altogether new, and that the official recognition of the Red Cross Society was for the latter a very exceptional honor.

Certain documents resulted therefrom, which have been communicated to us directly by the Secretary of State, at Washington, showing—

1st. That the American Association of the Red Cross has been legally constituted by an act of Congress.

2d. That President Arthur has declared himself in full sympathy with the work, and very willingly has accepted the presidency of the Board of Consultation.

3d. That the principal members of the Cabinet have consented to become members of a board of trustees, empowered to receive subscriptions and to hold the funds for the Society.

4th. Finally, that Congress unanimously, without discussion or opposition, has voted a sum of \$1,000, to be expended by the Government in printed matter, designed to inform the people of the United States of the organization of the Red Cross. The initiation of this last measure was not the work of the Society but of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate; consequently it bears witness to the spontaneous impulse with which the Houses of Congress came into accord with the views of Miss Barton.

We must add that the International Committee attaches so much the more importance to the fact that this society took an official position, because there was created, at nearly the same time in the United States, two other institutions claiming to pursue a similar object of but which the committee of Geneva is absolutely ignorant. One, called "The Woman's National Relief Association," which concerns itself with all public calamities, among other things with the calamities of war, but more especially with shipwrecks, and has for its distinctive emblem a blue anchor; the other has taken the name of "The Order of the Red Cross." Dr. James Saunders is the president of it, with the title "Supreme Commander." This order proposes to organize more or less in a military way and appears desirous of imitating the orders of chivalry in ancient times.

The American Central Committee of the Red Cross has its seat at Washington, but has already founded branches in other localities, at Dansville, Rochester, Syracuse, &c. Soon, doubtless, cities of the first class will also take their turn.

We will give in our next bulletin the complete text of the constitution and by-laws of the American Society, which, as will be seen, has not believed it ought to limit its programme to assistance in case of war, but has comprised within it, in conformity with a suggestion of the conference at Berlin, the other great calamities which might befall the country and its inhabitants.

As for ourselves, we have greeted with joy the addition of the United States to the countries already enrolled under the Red Cross; it is for

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our work an important and long desired re-enforcement, and we doubt not our impressions in this regard will be shared by the twenty-eight central committees to which we address these lines.

We also hope that next year some representatives of the American Society will cross the Atlantic in order to fraternize with the delegates of the other nations, who will certainly be happy to meet them at the conference at Vienna.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurances of our distinguished consideration.
For the International Committee of the Red Cross.

President:

G. MOYNIER.

Secretary:

G. ADOR.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATE SOCIETIES.

The practical work of the American Associate Societies during the year past has not extended to sending supplies and assistance abroad. The minor war in Egypt has afforded some scope for the activity of the affiliated societies of Europe, but the details of their action have not been received in time for insertion in this report.

At home, while the National Society was finishing its work in the desolating fires of Michigan, during the autumn of last year, and laboring in behalf of its hapless victims, as detailed in the first part of this work, its attention was attracted by the more terrible disasters from the overflow of the waters in the valley of the Mississippi. But occupied with the work of urging the treaty upon our own Government, and procuring the necessary recognition and approval of the Governments and affiliated societies abroad, and commending its principles to the people, and suggesting and helping to form local societies, the National Society found it impossible to

take so prompt and efficient steps for the relief of the sufferers in the Mississippi Valley as their great needs so urgently demanded.

The ratification of the treaty on the 16th of March, 1882, however, was immediately followed by a conference of the executive committee. It was then and there decided, for want of funds of their own, to appeal to the people, even late as it was, and accordingly the following circular was prepared and published:

APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The President having signed the Treaty of the Geneva Conference, and the Senate having, on the 16th instant, ratified the President's action, the American Association of the Red Cross, organized under provisions of said treaty, purposes to send its agents at once among the sufferers by the recent floods, with a view to the ameliorating of their condition so far as can be done by human aid and the means at hand will permit.

Contributions are urgently solicited. Remittances in money may be made to Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman of the board of trustees, or to his associates, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, and Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture. Contributions of wearing apparel, bedding, and provisions should be addressed to "The Red Cross Agent," at Memphis, Tenn., Vicksburg, Miss., and Helena, Ark.

CLARA BARTON,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT,
MRS. OMAR D. CONGER,
A. S. SOLOMONS,
MRS. S. A. MARTHA CANFIELD,
R. D. MUSSEY,

Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1882.

The honorable gentlemen named in the circular continue to be and act as the permanent trustees for the association.

It will be remembered that the Government was issuing rations through the War Department to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the public felt secure that something was being done towards relief. Still the generous hearts of the people responded to the call, and it is interesting to know that the first contribution, prompt and liberal, transmitted to this society through the Secretary of War, was a sum of \$500 from the town of Yankton, in Dakota Territory. This gift was accompanied by a beautiful and touching letter to the effect that only a short time before they had themselves laid under the floods, and knew how to sympathize with those now suffering from a like calamity, and accordingly they had sent a portion of the funds which had been generously contributed to them to these more recent sufferers.

Other contributions followed, together with urgent requests for directions for the shipment of supplies and clothing, until the committee felt it necessary to send its own agent to the field to attend to the reception and proper distribution of these supplies, and accordingly Mr. J. B. Hubbell, who had already served so faithfully in the Michigan fires, was at once dispatched to the scene of disaster.

Mr. Hubbell commenced his tour of inspection and labor at the northern extremity of the overflow, and followed it down the valley until he reached a point where the waters expanded themselves harmlessly in the sea, everywhere making careful observations and reporting in detail to the executive committee at Washington. That committee was thus, at all times, reliably advised as to the true condition of at

least such a portion of the suffering as he was able to reach and of the best methods of relief to be pursued.

Mr. Hubbell remained in the field until the water had commenced to subside and the dry land to appear and vegetation to spring forth.

The movements and methods of the Red Cross Societies so commended themselves to the judgment and tastes of the people in their distress that auxiliary and associate societies sprung up under the acceptable ministrations of Mr. Hubbell in most of the leading cities of the Mississippi Valley. Several of these have since thoroughly completed their organization, and have asked for and obtained recognition from the National Association; others are in process of organization, holding communication with and from time to time asking information from the executive committee in relation to their final organization.

Reports of the organization and movements of several of these societies will be found in the appendix to this work.

These Southern societies are in every way worthy of very high esteem, both at home and abroad, not only for the high character of the persons who compose them, but for the ability, experience, and training so many of them embody, particularly through their affiliation with the noble and self-sacrificing association of the Howards, the officers in many instances being the same in both, and so they have become the better fitted by their self-sacrificing spirit and experience to render great and incalculable services to humanity in the terrible epidemics and other disasters likely from time to

time to befall the people of those fertile and prosperous, but sometimes unfortunate, regions.

Among the incidents disclosed in the progress of the work of Mr. Hubbell, none is more illustrative of the value, precision, and efficacy of the work of the Red Cross Societies than the call made for seeds by the National Association upon the societies of Rochester and Chicago. The waters were so long in subsiding, that but little time was left for planting before it would be too late to get anything from the land during the present year. A sudden call for seeds was therefore made upon the National Society, which was transmitted immediately to the society at Rochester and that at Chicago—the one in the midst of the gardens of Western New York for garden seeds, and the other at the center of the grain trade of the world for the seed grain.

The president of the Rochester society called upon Mr. Hiram Sibley, one of the most extensive owners of cultivated land, and the leading dealer and producer of seeds in the whole country, for his advice and direct aid in the premises. He found that Mr. Sibley's far-seeing and great-hearted philanthropy had already anticipated the call, and had been long busy with the problem of how to reach and relieve those hapless people in their dire extremity. He had communicated directly with the Department of Agriculture, and suggested his plan to aid them by sending contributions of seed; for nothing seemed more plain and palpable to Mr. Sibley than that the first need of those people would be for seed—the most sorely-needed help to enable them to help themselves during this year. But measures for relief of this kind were

less a part of that Department of the Government than they were of the War Department; and so, with every disposition and desire to render the required aid, they had no special preparations made, or possible to be extemporized. Mr. Sibley had, therefore, fallen back upon and been busy with plans of his own to carry out his ample and generous designs, when the president of the Red Cross Society of Rochester called upon him for his assistance to be rendered through the affiliated societies of the Red Cross located in the very field of the disaster. He was ready and only too glad to respond by filling a car with six hundred boxes of garden seeds and sending it, by the gratuitous handling of the Erie dispatch, in care of a trusted messenger of his own, to the Society of the Red Cross at Memphis, Tenn., which society, advised of its coming by the National Association at Washington, made preparations to receive and distribute the expected supplies; and so prompt and energetic were the movements of the Society of the Red Cross at Memphis, that in less than twenty-four hours after its reception by them it was assorted and repacked, and sent to the most important points in five different States. It would be a work of grateful interest to follow out this act of large-hearted beneficence to its ultimate results, and trace it to the homes made brighter, to the hopes rekindled, the needs supplied, and the harvests gathered. This act of wise and prompt relief on the part of Mr. Sibley must stand as one of the finest specimens of practical benevolence which has marked our time. Further reference to this will be found in the report of the secretary of

the associate society of the Red Cross at Memphis (See Appendix).

By some unfortunate mischance the society at Chicago was unable to respond so promptly or to express its active and generous sympathy by contributions equally timely and effective. The society was newly organized and had not commenced its active work, perhaps doubted a little whether this work were within the scope of its duties; and so, hesitating to act promptly, the opportunity passed, to the deep regret of the society and its friends, and thus it has little or no report to make in connection with the Mississippi floods of 1882. Its organization is, however, being perfected, and future opportunities of usefulness will not be permitted by the philanthropic and enterprising people who compose it to pass by unheeded.

The societies at New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis were consulted with in regard to the yellow fever at Pensacola, and were requested to hold themselves in readiness to respond in case the call for help should become pressing and general. But fortunately the local authorities of Pensacola were mainly able to cope with the difficulties, and no general call for action was made upon these very efficient societies.

The society at Dansville, N. Y., sent generous contributions of clothing to the sufferers by the floods of the Mississippi. The report of our special agent, Mr. J. B. Hubbell, shows receipts of supplies sent to the various points indicated in our appeal, as well as later to the societies newly formed at those points. Supplies were also sent from various sections of the country, from New England to Georgia, more in fact

than were used, and some portions of them are reported back to us by the societies as held for future needs.

During the year the president of the National Association was invited to deliver an address on "International Relief in War," before the Social Science Association of America at its annual meeting at Saratoga. To this invitation from this distinguished body eminent for its learning and philanthropy the president promptly responded, and delivered before that association, on the 6th day of September, 1882, the following:

ADDRESS.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL RELIEF IN WAR.

[A paper read by Miss Clara Barton (President of the National Association of the Red Cross) before the American Social Science Association, at its annual meeting in Saratoga, September 6, 1882.]

When the official invitation was given, eight months ago, to prepare this paper, the world slumbered in unwonted peace. That a scientific and philanthropic association, devoted to social science, was then busied with thoughts of "International Relief in War," now seems to clothe that association with the mantle of wise and prophetic foresight. If the official recognition which has since been given had existed at that time, this interest would have been less remarkable, but it is to be remembered that no action had then been taken by the Government, the press, or the people, to any extent, in relation to the matter. True, a treaty pertaining to this subject, which had slept at our doors for seventeen years, had been stirred a little, but this only by individual action, and that of very little strength. Within that short space, that slumbering treaty has aroused and walked unquestioned through the halls of our Legislature, clasped friendly hands with every grave Senator of our land, been recognized by every branch of the Government, proclaimed by our President to the nations of the earth, become a law, and taken its active place among the living statutes of our country; and when a few weeks ago the same lightning wire that flashed to us the terrible news of the bombardment of Alexandria told us also that among the fire and the smoke of battle, above the wounded and the slain, floated out full and clear the brave, peaceful, Samaritan folds of the Red Cross of the Treaty of Geneva, every paper in the land hastened to proclaim it, and every heart heaved a sigh of relief. We learned at that moment that no step towards the right can be premature, and that it is possible for the wisest even to build better than he knows.

In the consideration of this subject, as of all others, indeed, we can only arrive at any profitable or even just conclusions by tracing it back to its beginning, and determining from the history of its past existence and action the demands and prospects of its present. But, unfortunately, we find the field of research barren and unsatisfactory; overrun through

all the ages by a wild growth of ignorance, barbarity, and misconception, which has choked out all wholesome fruit of humane effort. From the earliest historic accounts, the soldier who has fallen in battle "with his face to the foe" has been regarded as rather the subject of envy than sympathy; he has been supposed to die painlessly, gloriously, with an immediate passport to realms of bliss immortal; if wounded and surviving, the honor of his scars has been cheaply purchased, though he strolled a limping beggar; and he who suffered himself to be captured alive, was worthy of and merited little else than the forgetfulness, imprisonment, and hardship which his condition entitled his captors to inflict.

Although war has been the rule, if not largely the occupation, of the peoples of the earth from their earliest known history; though the slaughter and privations of its victims in battle, the sacking and burning, famine and pestilence, of its sieges, and the captivity, enslavement, torture, and degradation of its captives have crowded the literature of the world; only a small portion of the thought of the generations of the past has been devoted to the subject of devising or affording any means of relief for the wretched condition, resulting from the methods of national or international warfare; and even that which has been given seems to have been so lightly regarded as to have found little or no place with the historian.

One searches wearily through volumes of international law to find in Wheaton a few pages upon the exchange of prisoners; and the conditions are not easy. Grotius gives little more comfort, or throws little more light upon the subject; and although the original rule of war is laid down in rude ferocity in the sacred pages of the Old Testament, even to the extermination of neighbors, there appears to have been no thought beyond this. The ancient Hebrews seem not to have taken any steps towards mitigation.

Among the military preparations of King Uzziah, in which are enumerated shields, spears, helmets, bows, and slings for a host of three hundred and seven thousand and five hundred men, there is no mention of relief, nor any provision whatever, for the sick or disabled. King Ahab died in battle for want of the simplest care; the slaughter of thousands upon thousands is carefully chronicled, but no hint of mitigation appears till the command "Love your enemies" lights up the banner of Christ.

Profane histories are three-fourths filled with the details of battles and sieges, and are almost silent as to any provisions for the sick and wounded. There are only hints, as it were, dropped by accident.

We are not to suppose that former races were more hardy than we,

and did not suffer; from their greater ignorance and lack of cleanliness it is likely they suffered more than modern armies. When pestilence and malaria struck the Greek hosts before Troy,

"The frequent pyres of the dead kept burning ever,"

and neither man nor beast was spared.

The plague of Athens has acquired an eternal ill-fame.

The expedition to Syracuse was almost annihilated by disease; and when the Emperor Servius invaded Scotland, although he encountered no enemy in battle, he lost fifty thousand men. We may be sure it was not by desertion in a land of naked savages who ate the bark and roots of trees.

There is good reason to believe that some art of healing has arisen among every people of any intelligence, and developed itself in common with all other arts. It is probable that the first practitioners in common life were women; but there is little room for doubt that the first surgeons were warriors to whom aptitude or experience gave special skill in treating wounds. Such were Machaon and Podalirius, extolled by Homer—men who could in flict wounds as well as heal them, and of whom Idomeneus could say,

"A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal."

It is to be inferred that this system continued for a long time among the armies of the Greeks.

Thus Xenophon in his celebrated "Retreat of the Ten Thousand," after the battle of Cunaxa, about 400 B. C., says that he appointed eight doctors because there were many wounded. His manner of stating it indicates that they were selected from the other soldiers.

Homer and Plato were so struck with Egyptian science and skill that they declared that the Egyptians were all doctors.

Alexander was accompanied in his march of conquest by the most famous physicians of the age, one of whom extracted an arrow from his shoulder and cured him of a dangerous fever, and another showed great nerve and skill in cutting the barbed head of a javelin from the conqueror's breast; and when Ptolemy Philometer received a fracture of the skull in battle, 146 B. C., the surgeons immediately performed the operation of trepanning.

Their scattered examples indicate a very considerable progress in surgical skill, both in Greece and Egypt, at that early day. And as the Romans excelled in political and military organization, they might be

expected to develop and reduce to practice some system of treatment, "wise or otherwise," of the sick and wounded in their vast and populous armies. If they did, it lies, like their millions of slain, their magnificent cities, their monuments of greatness and glory, deep buried in the gathering mold of ages, and the pen of history is silent and sad.

It has been inferred from the story of Archagathus, related by the elder Pliny, that the healing art was unknown in the early days of the Republic. But, notwithstanding the silence of the historians, it is a curious fact that monuments, discovered in modern times, disclose that under the Empire there were surgeons of cohorts and surgeons of legions—which would correspond roughly to regimental and brigade surgeons. About fifty years ago a handsome monument was unearthed at Housestead, in Northumberland, close to the wall of Hadrian, erected in honor of a surgeon of a cohort, who had died at the early age of twenty-five. He must have acquired his position by education and not by the slow process of individual observation.

The incentive to help and heal another in distress is spontaneous; generally the result of sympathetic impulse and kindness—a thing of the feelings, and consequently of sudden growth. But the faculty to organize and reduce to system and practice these spontaneous emotions is quite different—a thing of reason rather than impulse. Thus there were probably surgeons and nurses long before there were any military hospitals, or special places for the care of the disabled.

Polybius, who served in the Roman armies after the second Punic war, has left a minute account of their military organization, of their equipments, encampment, and exercises, but says not a word of a hospital, or the smallest provision for the care of the sick or wounded.

That these omissions were not the result of indifference nor inhumanity on the part of the great chiefs is shown by Tacitus, who represents Germanicus as "going round" among his wounded soldiers and speaking words of cheer to them; and after a defeat, when they had lost, among other things, their medical stores, the faithful and brave Agrippina, the wife of the general, distributed clothing and dressings to the wounded.

Alexander Severus, in the third century, is related as having visited the sick in their tents. This beautiful and Christ-like act in that pagan emperor and general is well accounted for in his chosen and oft-repeated motto, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye so also to them."

Livy tells that after a battle with the Etrurians, in the fifth century

before our era, the Roman general distributed the wounded among the houses of the patricians.

Tacitus, describing the fall of the amphitheater at Fidenæ, in the reign of Tiberius, when fifty thousand spectators were killed or maimed, says that the injured were taken and treated in the houses of the citizens, according to the custom of the ancients, who maintained those wounded in war by their contributions and care.

But a writer of the second century B. C., Hyginus Grammaticus, who lived under Trajan and Hadrian, in an essay on the construction of camps, actually assigns a *place* to the hospital or "*valetudinarium*."

It is comforting, in our reflections upon the past, to know that the idea of humanity to an enemy in distress is not entirely modern; for Xenophon in *Cyropædia*, about 400 B. C., represents Cyrus the Great as ordering his surgeons to attend the wounded prisoners. This is, of course, romance and not history, but it shows the existence of the idea even at that early day.

Through the Middle Ages the search is weary and fruitless, and but for the ephemeral lights which burst out and rested like a shekinah on the banners of the Hospitaller Knights in the terrible wars of the Crusades the darkness would remain nearly unbroken until less than three centuries ago, when the growth of civilization had led the nations to comprehend the grave responsibility resting upon them as the creators of armies and promulgators of war. The result was the creation of an official sanitary service—the foundation of the present military medical service and staff of armies; and this, in comparison with all that had gone before it, was considered so great a step towards supplying the sanitary necessities of soldiers that nothing further could ever be required. As the governments took the initiative, it was naturally left to them to do all that was needful. The medical service gradually developed and improved, thus justly gaining confidence among the people, who, naturally not averse to shifting responsibility, became accustomed to consider themselves incompetent to deal with questions of humanity relating to war. The lines of demarkation, strong as the iron of their guns, between the military and the people not only favored this conclusion on the part of the latter, but rendered it a seeming necessity.

Thus the pitiable neglect of men in war appears to have constituted one of the large class of misfortunes for which no one is to blame or even accountable, assuming that wars must be. The military acted up to the measure of its regulations, if not at times overstepping; its surgeons, humane and noble, have been the first to pity and the bravest to proclaim

the necessities and destitution of their wretched patients. It has been one of the evils and wants which the march of human progress alone could reach and supply.

Of the hospital or relief work in the wars of Napoleon I there is little recorded. His method was swift marches, overwhelming slaughters, new levies, and great wretched heaps of misery suddenly left where they fell, like the wrecks of a tornado.

But we do discover that the women of Germany found time to move in the formation of relief societies; and in 1813 the ladies of Frankfort united together to found the *Frauenvereine* of that city, with the express object of insuring more complete arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded, and to assist in providing for the wants of the military hospitals of Frankfort without distinction of friend or foe. The appeal for help was made by three ladies, and a society was actually constituted on the 2d of July, 1814. Relief was indiscriminately afforded by this self-constituted and noble society, alike to the volunteer soldiers of Frankfort, to Spaniards returning from captivity, and to the French prisoners who were freely received into its hospitals; and after the terrible war had passed, it labored through an epidemic of typhus, which the war had left in its wake. It is a happy fact to possess, that this society has never lost its existence, and has promptly come to the front with every uprising of the Fatherland from that day to this.

In the comparatively bloodless campaign of the *Sonderbund* in Switzerland, in 1847, a society sprang up in Zurich for the *transport* of soldiers seriously wounded.

The year 1854 brought the ever-memorable war of the Crimea, and the world looked on with trembling heart and bated breath whilst the great allied powers of Western and Southern Europe pitted themselves against the Emperor of all the Russias. Once more the old sad story—the relentless war of races—the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt, and the Latin against the wild and myriad hordes of the Slave. Scarcely had they met when the allied hospitals reeked with death. But the times had changed; human progress had evolved a “press,” whose lever moved the world. The newspaper correspondents threw back upon astonished England the terrible fact of the entire inadequacy of her military medical field service. Facts are stubborn, and figures true. Both government and people awoke as from a dream; and when the letters of Lord Sidney Herbert, the British minister of war, and Florence Nightingale crossed in transit, the one begging civil help for military distress, the other begging leave to render it, they marked an era never before reached in the progress of the world;

and when, two weeks later, Miss Nightingale, with her forty faithful attendants, sailed from the shores of England, it meant more for the advancement of the world, more for its future history, than all the fleets of armies and navies, cannon and commissary, munitions of war, and regiments of men, that had sailed before her in that vast campaign. This unarmed pilgrim band of women that day not only struck a blow at the barbarities of war, but they sowed the seed that bore the root of war itself.

Upon the details of this mission one scarce need enter; the world knows by heart the story of Scutari and the Barrack Hospitals, and how, under the intelligent direction and labors of this civil volunteer corps, disease lessened, gangrene disappeared, and pestilence fell away, as the moth and mildew and poisonous vapors of night flee before the purifying rays of the morning sun; and how, under the strong support of the military head, and England's gracious Queen, this work went on until the hospitals of the entire British armies in the Crimea, from awful depths of misery became types of what military hospitals ought to be.

The great example had been given. The slow but willing world had learned its lesson at the cost of its teacher; for when Florence Nightingale, covered with the praises and honors of the world, bending under the weight of England's gratitude, again sought her green island home, it was to seek also a bed of painful invalidism from which she has never risen, and probably never will. At such cost is the good work of the world accomplished.

But this seed of costly sowing had taken root, and would not die.

In 1859 the Italian wars of Napoleon III added the names of Magenta and Solferino to the military historic record of the world. Again the oft-repeated story of insufficiency of medical supplies and *personnel*, and in a day, as it were, the garden cities of Northern Italy, Milan, Turin, Brescia, burst into bloom with civil hospitals for the nursing and care of military wounded, and their committees of relief were the wonder of the hour. But, like all important movements without previous and thorough organization, they were impulsive and lacked perseverance; thus unfortunately rendering it possible for Dr. Evans, in his Sanitary History of the United States, to say of the movement that, "sincere as it was, for want of an efficient organization to control its efforts, its first enthusiasm died away beneath the weight of difficulties which the general inexperience had accumulated."

Ten years more of desultory observation brings us to the brink of our own war, of which it is scarcely necessary to speak. Most of the persons present lived then, and need no reminders of the distressing inadequacy

of medical and hospital field service to the emergencies of active warfare, nor of its utter inability to cope with the difficulties by which it found itself confronted within one month after the firing upon Sumter. Neither need they be reminded of the uprising of the Sanitary Commission, of its struggles for existence, its strife for military recognition, even under all the evidences of its great humane necessity; of its thirty-two thousand relief committees dotting all our land, its contributions, its fairs and bazars, its ingots of gold and its widows' mites; its expansion in scope, until it included not only the wants of the soldier in the field, but the home he had left; its growth in military recognition and privileges of access, till its huge four-horse wagons were galloped and halted on the very edge of battle, and its fearless bands, with young, strong life and blood to give if need be, uncalled, and unexpected, like messengers from Heaven, sprang from them under the very guns, and hour by hour, through the thickest of the fight, bore their rescued and bleeding burdens through the rain of shot and shell to the place of safety and care provided for them.

It is probable that no other act of our country ever won for it the amount of moral credit and respect from other nations which has resulted from this unparalleled display of active humanity. It has taken the acknowledged precedence of all that went before it.

Translations from the highest French and German authorities upon this subject bring to light expressions like the following:

"The Sanitary Commission of the United States was an exhibition of unofficial relief, the most vast, the most energetic, and the most persevering the world has ever seen."

From another author: "The Sanitary Commission of the United States marks a new era in the world's history. It is the greatest act of philanthropy which humanity has ever meditated and accomplished. Through its influence the whole social system of the United States was modified."

Yet this Commission did not extend beyond its own country, and only half over that, and ceased to exist with the occasion which called it into being.

Whilst the great American conflict, and its immediate momentous questions were occupying the entire attention of the people, Europe found its swords again drawn, and bayonets crossed in the Schleswig-Holstein and Austrian wars of 1864-'66, with the same experience of insufficiency of official medical service in time of war, and the ever-increasing manifestations of unofficial relief, timely, useful, welcome.

The people had by this time gained some confidence, and commenced

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to consider themselves not altogether incompetent to deal with questions of humanity in war, if wars must be.

The statements contained in the foregoing pages, although disconnected, and scattered through the entire area of historic record, all go to establish *three* important facts:

1st. That the official army medical staff and provision for the sick and wounded of armies have never been adequate to the necessities and emergencies of active service; that no instance of a battle of importance can be cited where needless suffering and death have not been the direct results of this inadequacy; and that international law in regard to the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, and the protection of medical and hospital supplies, and attendants designed for the sick and wounded, has been proportionally inadequate.

2d. That individual humanity and ingenuity have been untiring in efforts to meet and supply this costly deficiency; and

3d. That through lack of that concerted action and organization, which alone can supply the power and strength to meet and overcome great obstacles, the best of these efforts have nearly failed. The greatest success in that direction ever recorded is that of the American Sanitary Commission, which, in operation only five years, lives now only in story and example; and of whose almost death struggles with the government for legal existence at first, Captain Henry Brackenbury, professor of Military History at Woolwich, makes the following sad record:

"Their scheme was looked upon as a cunning device to gain power for selfish ends. One secretary asked the delegates sent to him, to state frankly, precisely what they did want, since it was evident they could not want only what they seemed to be asking for."

President Lincoln thought they would be only "adding a fifth wheel to the coach."

At length, after repeated discouragements, they obtained, on the 13th of June, 1861, the appointment of a "Commission of Inquiry and Advice in Respect to the Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces" to serve without remuneration, and to be officially recognized within the limits of their authority.

"It is impossible," Professor Brackenbury goes on to say, "to over-estimate the noble exertions of these men, who, with unselfish zeal, begged in ante-chambers, under rebuffs and insulting insinuations, for favors for the nation, which they would have scorned to ask for themselves."

It is easy to perceive that this inequality between human necessity

and suffering on the one side, and human ability to meet and provide against it on the other, has always laid a burden heavy and sore on the hearts of the best of the world; only the bloodthirsty, mercenary, barbarous, cruel, or cruelly thoughtless, have escaped it. Still their individual and transient efforts were accumulative and left their impress. Society ripened under the march of progress; the times changed.

Again, quoting from Professor Brackenbury, as recently as 1863, he says, "Whilst for the last few years the pages of the press have been devoted to chronicling the giant strides made in the art of destruction, but little notice has been taken of a movement that has been steadily progressing for the relief of the misery of battle fields."

It was true, joyfully true, that amidst all the din and clash of war in both hemispheres, with the stars and stripes and the banner of secession in the West, and the battle flags of Prussia, Austria, and Italy in the East, all afloat, and whilst the most wonderful and distracted efforts at promiscuous relief the world had ever seen, were going on, the great key-note had been struck in little Republican Switzerland; a master hand had touched the keys which were to bring music out of discord, to gather all these wild and fugitive strains into one grand harmony, one great international anthem of humanity and co-operation, in which all the nations of the earth could unite.

The times, they tell us, produce the men; and thus, when Monsieur Henry Dunant, inspired by the memories of Solferino, stood before the learned "Genevise Society of Public Utility," in Switzerland, and asked it to consider the question of organizing permanent volunteer relief societies in time of peace, whose aim should be to afford relief to the sick and wounded in time of war, by supplementing the regular military establishment of surgical assistants by voluntary aid; and also asked that a system of neutrality between belligerents be instituted for the protection of hospitals, official and volunteer nurses, hospital supplies, surgeons, and the wounded themselves, and an international convention for that purpose was successfully convened by the members of that society, the chord was struck that spanned the world. From this movement emanates the present great and certain system of neutral and international relief in war—the treaty of Geneva and the societies of the Red Cross; and it is scarcely too much to predict, nay, one fondly hopes and firmly believes, that it marks the coming of, and points the way to, that blessed era of peace on earth and good will to man, when men shall know each other, and reason together, and the nations shall war no more.

After what has been said, the interesting details of this important movement can be quickly related.

It was to the direct influence of the work published by Monsieur Henry Dunant, entitled "*Un Souvenir de Solferino*," as well as to the personal exertions of that gentleman, that the movement which led to the International Congress of 1864, and its results, were immediately due.

Monsieur Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, was traveling in Italy on his own account, in the year 1859, and was in the neighborhood of Solferino on the day of the great battle of the 24th of June. The aspect of the battle field, the sufferings of the vast numbers scattered over it, and the occurrences which he afterwards observed in the hospitals, where he remained some days assisting as a volunteer in attending upon the wounded, deeply impressed him.

Notwithstanding the liberal provisions which had been made by the French army, in surgeons, means of transport, surgical stores, and sick dietary, and, in addition, the aid afforded by the inhabitants of the places to which the wounded were first brought, Monsieur Dunant saw that, owing to the vastness of their numbers, the wounded were left for days without attention or surgical relief; and he was led to consider whether there were any means by which this superadded suffering in time of war might be obviated. This led to the publication of the "*Souvenir de Solferino*," in 1862, containing descriptions of what he had observed on the battle-field, and in hospitals, as well as numerous arguments in favor of a proposition for founding in every country permanent societies for the relief of the wounded. This work created a great sensation, and was quickly translated into several European languages, and the "Genevise Society of Public Utility" appointed a committee, of which General Dufour, the general-in-chief of the Swiss Confederation, accepted the presidency, for the purpose of supporting and encouraging the dissemination of the proposals of Monsieur Dunant. This led to an international conference, held at Geneva in October, 1863, which was attended by delegates from sixteen Governments, including Great Britain, France, Spain, Prussia, Austria, and Italy. This conference sat four days, framed important resolutions, and resulted in the calling of an international congress, known as the "International Convention of Geneva," of 1864, for the purpose of considering the question of neutralization of the sick and wounded soldiers of belligerent armies. This congress was assembled in accordance with a request from the Supreme Federal Council of Switzerland. The invitation was accepted by sixteen powers, and the Congress opened on the 8th of August, 1864, at the Hotel de Ville,

Geneva, provided for the occasion by the federal government. There were present twenty-five members of the diplomatic, military, and medical staff of various nations and armies. The deliberations lasted nearly a fortnight, and resulted in a code of nine articles agreed upon by the convention, and signed on the 22d of August by the representatives of those Governments which had previously accredited their delegates with sufficient power for signing a treaty.

This is considered a most remarkable instance of a general treaty brought about by the exertions of an individual in private life.

It will be borne in mind that the aim of the Congress of 1864 was to obtain the neutralization of the wounded in belligerent armies, and of the *personnel* and *materiel* necessary for their care and treatment, and to determine whether the humane principles which had from time to time been applied exceptionally might not, under certain limitations, be rendered consistent with military necessities on all occasions and be established as a rule.

The conference of 1863, less official in character, had aimed at the foundation of a system of relief societies for all countries, and its resolutions are to this end.

A word in regard to the nine articles of the treaty, formed by the congress or convention of 1864 may not be out of place.

The first naturally provides for the security of the hospitals in which the wounded might happen to be collected; that they shall be held neutral, and be respected by belligerents so long as sick or wounded remain in them.

Articles 2 and 3 provide for the neutrality and safety of all persons employed in the care of the wounded in hospitals—surgeons, chaplains, nurses, attendants—even after the enemy has gained the ground; but when no longer required for the wounded, they shall be promptly conducted under escort to the outposts of the enemy to rejoin the corps to which they belong, thus preventing all opportunity to roam free and make observations under cover of neutrality.

Article 4 settles the terms on which the material of hospitals—field and general—shall be regarded, and that field hospitals shall not be subject to capture.

Article 5, with the view to quiet the fears of the inhabitants in the vicinity of a battle, who often flee in terror, as well as to secure their assistance, and the comfort of their homes for the care of the wounded, offers military protection and certain exemptions to all who shall entertain and care for the wounded in their houses.

Article 6 binds the parties contracting the treaty not only to give the requisite care and treatment to all sick and wounded who shall fall into their hands, but to see to it that their misfortunes shall not be aggravated by the prospect of banishment or imprisonment; they shall not be retained as prisoners of war, but if circumstances admit, may be given up immediately after the action, to be cared for by their own army, or if retained until recovered, and found disabled for service, they shall be safely returned to their country and friends, and also that all convoys of sick and wounded shall be protected by absolute neutrality.

In order to secure the neutralization of hospitals and material, and the nurses engaged in the service of the wounded, it was necessary to fix upon some common sign by which they could be recognized by all parties and all nations uniting in the treaty. Thus,

Article 7 provides a flag for hospitals and convoys, and an arm badge for persons. The design proposed was a red cross upon a white ground. The reasons for this selection were twofold: First, it was typical of the Christian principle of the international charity embodied in the articles of the convention. Second, it was a compliment to the country in which the congress was sitting, this being the national flag of Switzerland with the colors reversed—her flag being a white cross on a red ground.

In order to show that the parties carrying this flag have a right to it by treaty as well as to indicate the country to which they belong, it must be always accompanied by the national flag, and in order to guard against wrongful use of the arm badge, or brassard, it is left to the military authorities to issue them.

Articles 8 and 9 provide for the details of execution being left open for the subsequent admission of other governments.

This treaty received the signatures of twelve governments at first, which were soon increased to sixteen, and subsequently to double that number.

The International Conference of 1863 dealt with the subject of the National Relief Committees, so warmly urged by Monsieur Dunant. Its resolutions provided for the formation of central committees in each country, with power to form sub-committees, to establish relations with the Government, to make themselves acquainted with all improvements in the means of helping wounded soldiers, to train volunteers for hospital service, to collect materials for sick and wounded when necessary, to keep up friendly relations and intercourse with each other, in order that any improvements or inventions in field transport, likely to be serviceable in campaign, made in one country, might be made known

in other countries, just as improvements in the implements of destruction are mutually observed, and generally without much reserve communicated between nations on friendly terms with each other.

In time of war these committees become the agents of the public at large for affording aid, through the proper authorities, to the sick and wounded.

There is, it is believed, no civilized nation which has not, to-day, its central committee, existing and acting in accordance with the resolutions of that conference.

In monarchical Governments these committees or societies are generally under the patronage of members of the royal families. Of their work of unparalleled activity, unselfish devotion, and holy beneficence in all wars, among all peoples, from their institution to the present moment, there is neither time nor space for me to speak. The work of the International Relief Committees of Europe during the Franco-German war could no more be portrayed in this paper than could the four years' work of the Sanitary Commission of the United States be represented here. It would be historic mutilation to attempt it.

It is something, however, to know that the needless sufferings of that terrible conflict were almost entirely averted; that no record of military abuse or cruelty stains the annals of its history; that wounded captives were nursed in the same hospitals with wounded of their captors; that prisoners of war were well treated and faithfully returned; that the national committees and societies under the treaty vied with each other in the munificence of their gifts, and their promptness of relief; that, true to the magnanimous and holy spirit of Christianity, there was no respect of persons in that great gala day of charity. The jeweled fingers of the princess and the hard hand of the peasant woman met and labored side by side unquestioned and unquestioning in their God-given mission. Ay! side by side they wrought, as side by side their dead lay on the fields.

Empress Augusta became the active head of the Society of Germany, which position she still continues to honor. The beloved Grand Duchess, Louise of Baden, only daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, was untiring in the conduct of the noble society she had already formed and patronized. Her many and beautiful castles, with their magnificent grounds, throughout all Baden, were at once transformed into military hospitals, and her entire court, with herself at its head, formed into a committee of superintendence and organization for relief. I have seen a wounded Arab from the French armies, who knew

no word of any language but his own, stretch out his arms to her in adoration and blessing as she passed his bed.

Switzerland, which received the entire fleeing fugitives of Alsace-Lorraine and the outcomers of Strasbourg after bombardment, and into which Bourbaki threw his whole army in defeat, not only nourished and sheltered these, but gave of her money and *materiel* as from a bottomless well. There was no end of her bounty.

The Committee of England, under the direction, I believe, of the Duke of Sutherland, made more than good her great record of English philanthropy. No higher praise could be bestowed.

For the treaty itself, it is all important to know that it stood every test of military trial; that no instance of infraction of its regulations or of advantage having been taken of its privileges is recorded. From that time there has been no expression of doubt or fear. The harness had been tried.

Of the part taken by the United States in the work of relief in this great conflict, unfortunately, one is not able to speak in this connection, as she was not a party to the treaty, and had no national society; consequently she must make her contributions in her own way, and run her own risk of their safe reception and proper distribution. If her supply ships, under only a single flag, sailed into foreign ports held by the enemy—who could not recognize them, and would not permit them to land—and being chartered only for the voyage, must return, and if the perishable portion of their valuable stores were spoiled, and found a reception in the dock, and the more permanent part was unloaded and sold to the highest bidder; the little money it brought, being distributed with the best and most conscientious judgment of the disappointed, tired, sore-perplexed and baffled agents—it was only the natural result and oft-repeated experience of unorganized and unsystematized charity the world over. If this were so, it is past, let us bury it with the past, and be thankful it can never happen to us again.

The question naturally arises in every mind, why were we not a party to the treaty, and why had we no societies? Although the fact seems singular and painful, it is still capable of explanation.

It will be remembered that the Conference and Congress of Geneva were held during the years of 1863 and 1864. The United States, having been invited with all other nations to send delegates, was officially represented at the latter by Mr. Bowles, then a resident of Paris, and by him the resolutions and articles of both assemblies were officially transmitted to our Government for action. It was not unnatural that our re-

nowned Secretary of State, William H. Seward, should then have declined on the officially stated ground that we were in the midst of, and embarrassed by, a relentless and barbarous war.

Some years later another convention, known as "The Convention of 1868," was held in Paris, and another set of articles, including the wounded of maritime wars as well as those of land forces, was submitted to the nations. In this convention the United States was most fitly represented by its noble and world-renowned philanthropist, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, who was appointed its representative in this country; and by that honored gentleman the articles of the original treaty, including the additions of 1868, were again presented to the United States Government, and were again declined, most likely for the reason that they had once before been declined. Yet, through the faithful endeavors of Dr. Bellows, a society was actually formed during that year; but the subject, as well as its literature was foreign to our people, who, knowing little or nothing of it, felt no interest; besides, a society formed for purposes of "International Relief in War," lacking an "International Treaty" to that end, and lacking all the privileges and powers to be conferred by the treaty, was simply "Hamlet with Hamlet left out," and like a sapling planted without a root it naturally withered away.

It is not singular that the International Committee of Geneva became perplexed by the repeated declinations and apathy of a nation which had given to the world the examples of Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and sought explanations from such sources as it could reach.

Notwithstanding all that had been done, the subject slept till 1877, when it was again presented during the administration of President Hayes, and a committee was formed, consisting of four persons,* three ladies and one gentleman, styling itself the "American National Committee or Society of the Red Cross, for the Relief of Sufferings by War, Pestilence, Famine, Fire, Flood, and other calamities, so great as to be regarded as national in extent."

In the following year, 1878, a small pamphlet entitled the "Red Cross of the Geneva Convention" was issued, explaining the subject and its objects.

This society of 1877 devoted itself to the dissemination of a knowledge of the subject among the people, and the creation of a sentiment favorable to the adoption of the treaty by the Government. In this effort it was aided by the strong and willing pens of other persons who had come

* Clara Barton, Fidelia Taylor, Mary Norton, John Hitz.

to understand and appreciate the cause, and whom it would be a pleasure to name. But it was not until almost four years later, with the incoming of the administration of our martyred President, who was himself to die a wounded soldier, that any favorable response was made, any audience gained, or the slightest echo returned to the faithful and persistent rappings of humanity through seventeen weary years.

It will not, perhaps, be inappropriate to name some of the persons, no less than the measures, to whose active exertions and philanthropic natures the accession of our country to the Treaty of Geneva is at length due.

Its first official advocate, and its tireless friend from its presentation in 1877, was Hon. Omar D. Conger, now Senator from Michigan, then a member of the House.

Hon. Secretary Windom, as a member of President Garfield's cabinet, laid it before the President in cabinet session. It was cordially received and responded to by the President and his cabinet.

Hon. Secretary of State James G. Blaine wrote a cordial letter of approval, and President Garfield promised to recommend, in his first annual message to Congress, the accession of the United States to the treaty.

Upon receipt of this information, the original American society of 1877 reorganized and became incorporated under the name of the "American Association of the Red Cross," with the same objects and scope as first included.

Scarcely was this accomplished, when the assassin's shot palsied the great heart and strong hand on which its first hopes had grown.

Then followed the weary eighty days of national agony, when hope seemed once more smothered in the pall and the bier. But a great-hearted and strong-handed successor came to the rescue, and nobly took up the work where it had been left; and the first general message of President Arthur carried out the plan and faithfully performed the promise of his lamented predecessor. This act brought the subject before the honorable Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, and there it again met its early friends, Senator Windom, as chairman of the committee and Judge Edmunds, Hon. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who had been one of the first to comprehend its true character, and Hon. Senator Lapham, of New York, who assumed special charge over it in committee and who has given to it his watchful care and strong legal ability upon all occasions.

The dark days of the long-neglected treaty began to brighten and, its lines to fall in pleasant places. After able discussion, the accession of the United States to the articles of the conventions of both 1864 and

1868 was agreed upon, and the treaty received the signature of President Arthur on the 1st day of March, 1882.

It was ratified by the Senate on the 16th of the same month, and the stipulations were exchanged at Berne, Switzerland, on the 9th of June; and on the 26th of July the treaty was proclaimed by the President to the people of the United States.

Thus, this first great movement towards the neutralization of nations and international relief in war, became to this country an accomplished fact and a law of the land.

Although we have been the thirty-second and last nation to accede to the original and first treaty of 1864, it is consoling to know that we are the first to have affixed a signature to the treaty of the second congress of 1868, covering maritime wars, no other nation having yet fully acceded thereto. Although late in the one, we lead in the other.

Some very brief remarks relative to the relief committees, their origin, purpose, and methods of activity, may not be out of place.

First of all is the International Committee of Geneva, known as the "*Comité International de secours aux Militaires blessés*," and co-existent with the conference and congress of 1863 and '64. It will be remembered that these assemblies were convened at the instance of a committee selected by the "Society of Public Utility of Geneva." The efficient and accomplished president of that society, Monsieur Gustave Moynier, was also president of the congress of 1864. At the close of that congress the nations which had become party to the treaty, finding it desirable that some center of action should be recognized, invested the committee, which had thus far constituted the soul of the work, with full power to act in the capacity of central committee, making it the legal and high source through which the exchange of communications between the committees of different nations should be made. It thus became international in character, and is to-day the world-honored "International Committee of Geneva." With what fidelity, wisdom, and unanimity it has fulfilled its important and peaceful mission, its vast work of almost twenty years has conclusively shown.

Its presidency has never been changed.

The committees and societies formed in the several States are national and are free to institute and administer their own systems of relief, but never neglecting to communicate them to other nations through the legal medium, "The International Committee of Geneva."

Under these, national societies exist in every country, and in some countries in almost every town subordinate societies, corresponding

almost perfectly to the Relief Societies of the Sanitary Commission, with, however, this important distinction, that these are permanent societies. It was these small tributaries, to a great extent, that poured out the inconceivable amount of supplies which so promptly found their way to the hospitals in the Franco-German war.

Of the American Society, which in reorganization took the title of an "Association," mention has been already made. Up to the present time it is not known that any other national society has extended the scope of its labors or supervision beyond the original idea of relief in war; but in view of the geographical position, and greater consequent security of America from the frequent outbursts of war—that scourge and terror of the more crowded nations of the eastern hemisphere—it was believed that she might not only well perform the duties, national and international, expected of her by the conditions of the treaty, but still have in reserve abundant means and energy to devote to the sufferings caused by the great revulsions and accidents to which the peculiar characteristics of her vast territory and divers conditions render her painfully liable.

The American Society felt itself sustained in making these important extensions in its field of action by the text of Article 20 of the Berlin Conference of 1869, which recommends that the societies established under the Treaty of Geneva extend relief in time of peace to public calamities which require, like war, prompt and well-organized help. It has been recently stated that Russia, whose Red Cross Societies are among the most advanced and active of all the nations, has extended their field of usefulness.

It was with this view that the American Association organized, as has been before stated, to include the relief of calamities so great as to be, by general estimation, regarded as national in their extent and demands, and to hold itself, with its auxiliaries, both State and town, in readiness for immediate action in such emergencies, as well as for war—the same constitutional regulations serving alike for all.

It is needless to add that the success of this untried theory was a problem of no small moment. Experiment alone could solve it.

The National Society of 1877 had, from the first, steadily declined the taking of any steps towards the formation of societies, until it should have assurance of the accession of the United States to the treaty.

This assurance came by the promise of the Government in June, 1881, that it would move in that direction.

Directly following this, another publication of a hundred pages, entitled the "Red Cross of Geneva," was issued for the purpose of making

the subject better known to the people and urging the accession of the Government to the treaty.

It is interesting and significant to read from the pages of that publication of last year the following:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 20, 1882.

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned would respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration, the adoption by the Government of the United States of the provisions of the International Treaty of Geneva for the care of the sick and wounded in war.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.
H. B. HARRISON.
JOHN E. TODD.
EDWIN HARWOOD.
JOSEPH SHELDON.
FRANCIS WAYLAND.

In July and August, 1881, following the assured action of the Government, societies were formed in Dansville, Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y., just in time to send back their bountiful supplies and liberal contributions in money through the smoke that rolled over them from the blazing fields of Michigan.

This was fighting fire at a distance, but they did it bravely and well.

The recent overflow of the Mississippi afforded subjects for still further and more extended trial, and it is a pleasure to add, with results equally gratifying and assuring to the National Association. It is a fact worthy of mention that the munificent contribution of one eminent citizen, through the Rochester society, of \$10,000 in seeds for planting the desolated district was rendered doubly, trebly valuable, by the rapidity and precision with which it was distributed through the organized societies of the Red Cross. The slow decline of the water having delayed the planting, great haste was necessary in order to secure any return from the land the present year. A call from the National to the Rochester Society to meet this new emergency was promptly responded to, and within three days the seed was on its way to the Red Cross Society of Memphis, which society being notified of its transit, made the necessary provisions for its immediate distribution, and within twenty-four hours after its arrival in Memphis, it was assorted, and reshipped to the proper points in five different States with full instructions for final distribution.

It is a comfort to-day to know that thousands of acres of that so recently

desolated valley are rich with ripening vegetation, and that thousands of persons are subsisting upon the results of that one well-arranged act of generosity.

The Red Cross Society of Rochester, with less than a year of existence, has contributed over \$14,000 in material and money to the relief of sufferers by calamity. It should be said that the incipient movement towards the formation of this magnificent society, as well as that of Syracuse, was made by Rev. Dr. Gracey, the noted missionary to India, now presiding elder of the Methodist Diocese of the District of Rochester, and one of the earliest and most efficient friends of the Red Cross. So much may the timely efforts of one person accomplish.

There is neither teacher nor preacher like necessity, and the late lesson of the Mississippi Valley has resulted in the formation of societies in most of the cities of importance from Chicago to New Orleans, all organized under a general constitution, as auxiliary to the American Association of the Red Cross at Washington, and all affiliated with the national and subordinate societies of thirty-two nations, acting in concert in the grand work of humanity and the practical furtherance of good-will among mankind.

My task is done. I have endeavored to submit to the judgment of this high assemblage such facts and observations in regard to the practical utility of a system of national and international relief in great emergencies, as some years of attention to the subject and some little experience have given me. If your honorable body shall find the subject-matter of sufficient importance to attract its further attention, and elicit from it such suggestions and counsel as from time to time it may be pleased to bestow, the object of my coming will have been attained.

It only remains to add a few words of congratulation for the great work which has been now so happily accomplished. The American name, by the adoption of the treaty, has been everywhere abroad placed in high honor, and the societies already organized at home have wrought so nobly and so well that they have earned, and receive in no stinted measure, the commendation and approval of people of the highest social and political standing in all the thirty-one nations with whom they are now associated in mitigating the sufferings

from war, as well as from the more important of other calamities.

The great armaments of the nations of Europe will, for a long time to come, engage the chief attention of those nations, of their leading statesmen and their sovereigns. Whatever relates to war, will, by necessity, long occupy the very first place in all their thoughts and plans, and the advancing spirit of the age, as it shall tend to gradually modify their sentiments and actions in the direction of peace, and the methods of peace, will more and more bring into prominence the work of the Societies of the Red Cross. It must therefore inevitably happen that while their direct and immediate object is to practically mitigate the condition of armies in their operations in the field in time of war, their greatest and most beneficent influence will be in the direction of the abolition of *all* the sufferings attendant on war by the destruction of war itself. Sovereigns deeply interested in the work of the Red Cross will be less and less disposed to precipitate their peoples into war for light and trivial causes, for small or personal or unworthy ends; and wars once begun will be more readily brought to an end when the true glory of nations shall come more and more to be felt to be associated with the victories of peace. We have more than once called attention to the fact that the Banner of the Red Cross is the true Banner of Peace, and that all who work beneath its glorious folds are co-workers, not only with the noblest spirits in all ages and in all countries, but even, reverently be it spoken, co-workers with that Divine Beneficence whose blessed task we know it will one day be to wipe every tear from every

eye. And filled with these sentiments, the American Association of the Red Cross, thankful to have borne a part, however humble, in this great work, presents to the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States, this record of their work during the last year.

RECOGNITION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE RED CROSS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.—
ROYAL TESTIMONIALS.

It is not to be supposed that a movement so generally desired and so long looked for as the establishment of a branch of the Red Cross in the United States of America would actually take place without occasional recognition of the fact, and expression of the satisfaction with which this step is regarded by the advocates and heads of the Red Cross of other countries.

On the receipt of the dispatch from the president of the American Association by the International Committee of Geneva, March 16, 1882, announcing the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States, that committee at once decided to send in return a silver medal beautifully engraved with the coats of arms of the nations within the compact, to which reference is made by M. Moynier, president of the Comité International, as seen by reference to the letter of that gentleman of March 24, 1882 (page 184). We regret our inability to produce in this publication a facsimile of this medal, as it is in every way a model both of skillful design and exquisite workmanship.

FROM BADEN.

In April 1882, the President of the American Association received from Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Baden a beautifully arranged volume embracing the history and methods of the Women's Union (Frauen-Vereine) of Baden, a work which originated with and has grown up under the watchful care of Her Highness, and is literally the Baden Red Cross Society, and the organization through which was performed the wonderful and beautiful work by that beloved royal philanthropist, and alluded to in the body of this work.

FROM BERLIN.

In the month of February, 1883, a most royally bound volume in blue and gold, surmounted by the Red Cross, a gift from Her Majesty the Empress of Germany to Miss Clara Barton, was received at the State Department, with the request that it be transmitted to its destination. As the official letters accompanying and connected with this royal recognition may be of interest, we publish them as we have published all other official matter in this volume. The correspondence is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 16, 1883.

WALTER P. PHILLIPS,

General Secretary of the American Association of the Red Cross:

MY DEAR MR. PHILLIPS. I transmit herewith a parcel containing a book presented by the Empress of Germany to Miss Clara Barton. May I ask you to kindly cause the package to be forwarded to its destination?

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

SEVELLON A. BROWN,
Chief Clerk.

Inclosed the following letters :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 16, 1883.

MY DEAR MISS BARTON: It affords me great pleasure to transmit a parcel containing a book presented to you by Her Majesty the Empress of Germany as a token of her high appreciation of the success of your efforts for the formation of an Association of the Red Cross in America. This volume having been transmitted through the Secretary of the American Legation at Berlin, I inclose for your information a copy of his letter to me.

Congratulating you upon the compliment which the Empress has paid to you by her action in sending you this gift,

I am, my dear madam, very truly yours,

SEVELLON A. BROWN,

Chief Clerk.

Miss CLARA BARTON,

President American Association of the Red Cross.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Berlin, January 22, 1883.

SEVELLON A. BROWN, Esq.,

Chief Clerk Department of State:

DEAR SIR: I send by the dispatch bag to-day a parcel addressed to you, which contains a book which has been sent to me direct by the Empress of Germany, with the request that I will have it transmitted to Miss Clara Barton, as Her Majesty has seen by the "Bulletin International des Sociétés de secours aux Militaires Blessés" that Miss Barton has succeeded in forming an Association of the Red Cross in America, and wishes to show by the contents of this book (Handbuch des Deutschen Frauen Vereine) how in Germany the Women's National Relief Associations, which try to relieve suffering or calamity in time of peace, are by their organization, bound to serve the Red Cross Societies in time of war.

As Miss Barton has done so much for these charitable aims, and shown so much perseverance and energy on their account, Her Majesty thinks this publication may be of some interest to her. * * *

You would do me a great favor if you can have the book transmitted to Miss Barton with the request that she will inform me when she receives it, that I may let the Empress know that it has reached its destination.

Believe me very truly yours,

H. SIDNEY EVERETT.

To which letters were addressed the following replies:

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1883.

Mr. SEVELLON A. BROWN,
Chief Clerk of the Department of State:

MY DEAR MR. BROWN: While thanking you most sincerely for the congratulations expressed in your letter of the 16th instant, conveying to me the intelligence of the beautiful gift of Her Majesty the Empress of Germany, and the fact that you had kindly transmitted it to me, I must still further depend upon your courtesy by begging that you will transmit through your Department to Mr. Everett, the honorable secretary of legation at Berlin, the inclosed communication.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

CLARA BARTON.

Hon. H. SIDNEY EVERETT,
Secretary of the American Legation at Berlin:

DEAR SIR: Your letter to Mr. Brown, chief clerk of the Department of State at Washington, has been transmitted to me, informing me that the Empress of Germany had sent to you a book with the request that you would have it transmitted to me, to show to me by the contents of the book, how, in Germany, the Women's National Relief Associations, which try to relieve suffering or calamity in time of peace, are, by their organization, bound to serve the Red Cross Societies in time of war; and that Her Majesty thinks this publication may be of some interest to me.

The book alluded to has also come to my hands through the courtesy of Mr. Brown and your kind care, for which I am very grateful to you.

I desire that you will convey to Her Majesty my most grateful thanks for the book itself, and far more for the proof it brings of her deep interest in, and care for, the great work of humanity which, through the Societies of the Red Cross, is quietly and almost unobservedly knitting peoples and nations together by the tender ties of mutual services to the sick and helpless of whatever nationality or race, whether in peace or war.

For this, and for other manifestations of that interest previously given by Her Majesty to me personally, I desire you to thank the Empress for myself as well as for the American Association which I have the honor to represent.

Believe me, dear sir, very truly yours,

CLARA BARTON.

**CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY FROM GERMANY FOR
THE SUFFERERS BY THE OHIO FLOODS.**

On the 20th of March, 1883, the American Association of the Red Cross was notified through its treasurer, Mr. George Kennon, of the receipt of the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: The President is in receipt of a letter from Messrs. Brasch & Rothinstein, bankers, of Berlin, stating that they have solicited and received subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent inundations in this country, and that they will forward, for such disposition as he may think proper, each one thousand marks as subscribed. The first installment for that amount has been received in the form of the accompanying check of Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, of New York, for \$236.25, which the President desires me to inclose to you for distribution under the direction of the Society of the Red Cross.

Very truly, yours,

FRED. J. PHILLIPS,
Private Secretary.

This letter was followed by others of similar import in quick succession, noticeable among which is the following as showing the kindly interest with which the Fatherland regards the welfare of its people who have made their homes in our country:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 9, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to former correspondence from this office, on the subject of the contributions by citizens of Berlin for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in this country, I write to inform you that four thousands marks of the amount heretofore transmitted has been contributed by the Emperor and Empress of Germany. The private secretary of the Emperor and also of the Empress states that they desire their contributions to be added to the fund for the benefit of those Germans "in

the east and west of the United States of America who are sufferers by the recent floods." This seems to limit the specific object of their contributions to the German sufferers, and I will thank you to bring the matter to the attention of the proper officers of the Red Cross Association, in order that they may be guided by the wishes of the Emperor and Empress in the distribution of the money.

FRED. J. PHILLIPS,

Private Secretary.

Anticipating this desire, and recognizing its propriety, before the receipt of this letter, a German citizen who had most acceptably filled for twenty years a position of trust in our Departmental Government—Prof. Paul H. Berkau—was engaged to proceed at once to the scene of the flood and distribute this money among the German sufferers. The sudden and fatal illness of this estimable gentleman, on the eve of his departure, interrupted this most desirable provision and delayed for a time, the dispensing of the royal gift.*

* In the last weeks of April, through the German legation at Washington, the co-operation of the Imperial German Consul at Cincinnati, M. Van Mohl, was obtained, and the fund, which has been augmented to the amount of five thousand dollars, is being distributed in accordance with the wishes of the Emperor and Empress as expressed in the foregoing communications. It may also be stated that similar remittances continue, up to the present time (June, 1883), to come to the President of the United States, and are by him duly turned over to the Red Cross for distribution.

APPENDIX.

As most of the societies whose reports follow are still actively engaged in sending relief to the sufferers by the Ohio floods, no complete account of their labors in that disaster can be given in this publication. Such reports as have reached us in time are inserted. The next annual report of the Association will, however, contain the reports of all associate societies.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS OF MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

This society begs leave to report: That when the overflow of the Lower Mississippi submerged the vast territory on its sides, they undertook to appeal to their citizens, but in consequence of some unexpected delays in getting information with reference to certain details, they failed in making a general request for funds. The magnitude of the disaster was so great that, in common with the whole country, we were paralyzed. The Government seemed alone competent to deal with the condition. But we forwarded to the parent society the small sum of \$400, which was in the treasury. But as the waters receded, the Central Society called on us to supply a want of the most urgent kind in an agricultural line, namely, seeds of every kind other than those of cotton and corn. This request was at once responded to by Mr. Hiram Sibley, who filled a car with a selected variety of the most useful seeds and of the finest quality. An agent was sent at his expense to deliver them safely to the officers of the Red Cross Society at Memphis. The value of this car-load was \$5,000, and when brought to the consumer more than twice that sum. Mr. Sibley, who desired to give of his abundance, was embarrassed for the want

of a proper almoner, and was relieved of all care by the Red Cross Society. Its agents have returned to Mr. Sibley an exact statement of the mode of distribution, and in a manner highly gratifying to his business habits. I should not fail to add that the car was passed free of charge over the various railroads on the route.

The society is in good order, but we expect to make such improvements in its working as experience may dictate, and hope that the interest of our people may increase with their good works.

Very respectfully submitted by

E. M. MOORE.

President.

SOCIETY OF MONROE COUNTY IN THE OHIO FLOODS.

The National Association desires to state that this society with its accustomed liberality has forwarded in one check \$1,000, in aid of the sufferers from the floods of the Ohio Valley.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January 5, 1883.*

Miss CLARA BARTON,

President American Association of the Red Cross:

In reply to your letter of the 26th day of December, requesting me to make a report of the condition, work, &c., of our associate society here, I beg to submit the following:

A preliminary meeting, looking to the organization, was held at the office of Greene & Beasley, April 25, 1882. This meeting was adjourned to the 26th day of April, when the permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, J. M. Keating (editor *Memphis Appeal*); vice-president, H. A. Montgomery; secretary, James E. Beasley; treasurer, W. W. Thatcher.

The constitution and by-laws are in the main such as are advised. Some few changes to meet local aspects were thought necessary and were therefore made.

The executive board for the first year is as follows: Dr. R. W. Mitchell (of the National Board of Health), Hon. D. P. Hadden (president taxing district), J. J. Murphy.

The signers to the constitution number fifty. The number could easily be increased to two hundred.

The first work that was intrusted to our care was the distribution of a car-load (consisting of 600 boxes of garden seeds) sent to us by Messrs. Hiram Sibley & Co., of Rochester N. Y. These seeds were intended for the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi River last spring. The seeds reached here about the 12th day of June and were immediately put into the hands of a committee for distribution. Accompanying each box I sent a circular letter, mentioning the donors and setting forth the fact that they were sent through this society and intended only for those actually in need. I received a great many letters of thanks, and I am fully satisfied an immense amount of suffering was averted by this timely charity.

We also received shipments of clothing from several parties in the North.

The next matter that demanded attention at our hands was the call made by the people of Pensacola when afflicted with yellow fever. The society did not consider that it had the authority to act, but our president (Mr. Keating) wrote an editorial in regard to the matter, and also had a meeting of the Cotton Exchange called. This meeting took immediate action and in three days had collected and forwarded \$1,500 in money. Smaller sums continued to be sent from time to time thereafter, as collections were made.

We have heard of nothing since calling for our assistance, and we hope and trust it may be a long time before we do. We are, however, always ready and willing to do our part at any time when called on.

JAS. E. BEASLEY,
Secretary.

NOTE.—The National Association states in connection with this report that on its call upon the society of Memphis for aid in the Ohio floods of last February, that society promptly responded with a contribution of \$400, which was at once forwarded to Mr. Ingalls, chairman of the relief committee of Cincinnati, and by him acknowledged and distributed.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., January 1, 1883.

MISS CLARA BARTON,

President American Association of the Red Cross:

DEAR MISS BARTON: I have your kindly letter 26th December, and, after expressing my pleasure at the prosperous condition of our Association, give as full answers as I can to your several inquiries.

Organization—W. G. Paxton, president; C. S. D. Robbins, vice-president; John McCutchin, secretary; E. S. Butts, treasurer; membership, thirty.

The overflow of the Mississippi and the cyclone at Monticello, whilst both in the line of distress, calling for active measures by the association occurred just about the time of our organization and were promptly met by the combined action of the General Government and individuals, the branch association here being the distributing agents. We were ready then and now to act whenever necessity may require.

Respectfully, yours,

W. G. PAXTON.

CHICAGO, ILL.

At the last annual meeting of the Red Cross Society of Chicago, held at the Sherman House, Vice-President Edwin Lee Brown in the chair, on motion of John W. Ela, Rev. Clinton Locke, Rev. R. A. Holland, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, and Dr. Burnett were appointed a committee to take into consideration the holding of meetings during the present season by physicians and others on subjects relating to the work of the society, and to make arrangements for the same. Officers were elected as follows:

President—C. M. Henderson.

Treasurer—Byron P. Moulton.

Secretary—Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett.

Consulting counsel—John W. Ela.

Advisory board—Rev. R. A. Holland, Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, Dr. H. A. Johnson, H. E. Sargent, and Mrs. C. B. Lawrence.

Committee on foreign literature—Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Prof. Louis J. Block, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, Miss Mary Jameson, Miss Netta E. Weeks, Miss M. K. Pearce, and Miss Helen Swing.

Vice-Presidents—Elihu B. Washburn, Edwin Lee Brown, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Marshall Field, Wirt Dexter, John V. Farwell, Rev. H. W. Thomas, Rev. John H. Barrows, Prof. Samuel Willard, Mrs. Thomas Barrows, Rev. E. G. Hirsch, Rev. J. W. Plummer, Miss Frances Willard, Julius Rosenthal, Rev. George C. Lorimer, Hon. T. F. Withrow, Mrs. N. B. Buford, Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, D. Julia Holmes Smith, J. Hall Dow, Hon. H. N. Hibbard, T. W. S. Brawley, R. Lowenthal, Dr. Walter Hay, Mrs. Lucy A. Carpenter, Miss S. A. Richards, Rev. Samuel Fallows, Rev. E. J. Galvin.

Executive committee—E. N. Phelps, Marvin Hughitt, A. A. Carpenter, A. A. Sprague, S. A. Kent, H. N. Higginbotham, Byron L. Smith, A. C. Bartlett, and the officers of the society.

NEW ORLEANS, LA..

NEW ORLEANS, *January 16th, 1883.*

Miss CLARA BARTON,

President American Association of the Red Cross, Washington, D. C. :

At the first annual meeting of the Associate Society of the Red Cross No. 1 Central of Louisiana, held in this city on the evening of the 8th instant, I laid before the society your favor of 26th December requesting us to forward to the parent society a report of the organization of the society here, as also any work actual or prospective in which the society has or was engaged, and in accordance with a resolution adopted at that meeting I now make report direct to you in compliance with your request.

At a meeting held at the residence of Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., in this city on the evening of June 15, 1882, Dr. Thompson presiding, the constitution prepared by the parent society for associate societies of the Red Cross was read, and the opinion of the gentlemen present being unanimous that it was desirable that an associate society be formed for Louisiana, Mr. Edward Fenner moved that the constitution as prepared by the parent society be adopted as the constitution for the associate society for Louisiana:

Dr. J. P. Davidson made motion that the blanks in the constitution be properly filled to designate the same for the associate society, and also that the meeting go into an election of officers of the society; which motions were adopted unanimously.

General Fred. N. Ogden and F. R. Southmayd were then nominated and unaimously elected as president and secretary, respectively, of the society, when these gentlemen stated that, as members of the Howard Association, it would be necessary to submit the question of their acceptance of these positions to that body.

Hon. Louis Bush made motion, which was unanimously adopted, that the chair appoint a committee of three to prepare by-laws for the society, and also to suggest names of other officers for the same, the committee to report as soon as ready to a meeting to be called by the chairman of the meeting.

The chair appointed as this committee Col. Louis Bush, General Fred. N. Ogden, and F. R. Southmayd.

On July 13, at a special called meeting, this committee reported, and

the organization of the society was completed by the election of the following officers, and with the membership named below:

General Fred. N. Ogden, president; F. R. Southmayd, secretary; Hon. Jules Aldige, treasurer—executive committee.

Hon. Louis Bush, first vice-president.

Gov. Francis T. Nichols, attorney.

J. Dickson Bruns, M. D., physician.

J. P. Davidson, M. D., surgeon.

Maj. B. M. Harrod, engineer.

Philip Buchanan, transportation.

Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D., vice-president.

Rev. J. K. Gutheim, D. D., vice-president.

Edward Fenner, Esq., vice-president.

Henry Ginder, Esq.

J. M. Vandegriff, Esq.

Columbus H. Allen, Esq.

Col. J. B. Vinet.

Ad. Schrieber, Esq.

Chas. E. Whitney, Esq.

Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., vice-president.

Rev. Father Hubert, vice-president.

W. H. Watkins, M. D., vice-president.

S. B. Newman, Esq.

A. J. Vandegriff, Esq.

R. L. Robertson, Esq.

T. Generelly, Esq.

Jno. M. Coos, Esq.

L. W. Baguie, Esq.

Advisory Board.

Rev. Father Hubert, of the Roman Church, finding it impossible to serve, Rev. Jas. Subileau, of the same church, was, at the annual meeting on the 8th instant, elected to fill the vacancy.

The organization of the society having been completed, and the same having been duly recognized by the parent society in Washington, first by letter of July 13th, from Walter P. Phillips, general secretary, and secondly by letter from Miss Clara Barton, president, under date of August 6, to F. R. Southmayd, secretary, it was deemed advisable to organize sub-associate societies in the State which should report to the Central Society in New Orleans; and, in accordance with a resolution of the society adopted at a meeting held August 14, letters were addressed to leading citizens in Baton Rouge, Morgan City, Shreveport, Monroe, and Alexandria, requesting that such societies be organized in these respective places, each of which is the head center of a large section, and which combined, will effectually cover all of Louisiana.

In Shreveport a society was shortly afterwards organized by the elec-

tion of the following officers: L. L. Simmons, president; J. W. Bruner, vice-president; P. J. Trezevant, secretary; L. E. Carter, Treasurer.

At Morgan City, Mr. R. Natili who was written to, reports that with seven of the leading citizens of that place the association is practically made, though the formal organization of the society has not been completed.

At Baton Rouge the matter is in hands of Dr. Dupree and Mr. Wm. Garig, leading citizens. In Monroe, in hands of Hon. Thos. Y. Aby; and in Alexandria, in hands of Maj. Geo. O. Watts; and beyond any doubt, although no formal organization has been made in the last-named four places, were any occasion to arise a few hours' notice would develop societies fully organized for work.

Owing to the absence during the summer of some of the membership, there were no meetings of the society called until after the outbreak of the yellow-fever epidemic in Pensacola, on the reception of a dispatch from Miss Barton, president of the parent society, asking if the society here was at work in Pensacola, and if not, if some one would go from this society to that place as a representative of the Red Cross Association, a special meeting was called to determine the official reply to Miss Barton.

Accordingly, answer was sent that the Louisiana society was not at work at Pensacola; that a representative would go there if the parent association desired it; that we would wire Pensacola to ascertain their needs, &c., and would report the same to the parent society.

A dispatch was immediately sent to the mayor of Pensacola, requesting information as to the extent of the distress there and the nature thereof, what their probable needs would be, and asking if the services of the Association of the Red Cross, as such, would be accepted.

To this dispatch no answer has ever been returned either by wire or letter, and similar treatment was experienced by the associate society of Shreveport; which, promptly making tender of service on receipt of the news of the distress at Pensacola, had received no reply at the time the secretary made this report, which was several weeks after the tender of service was made.

The president of the parent society was informed by the secretary of the Louisiana society of the action taken both by the central society and the associate society in Shreveport, and of the silence that had met both tenders of service. The offer was also made to the national society, that, notwithstanding no answer had been received from Pensacola, if the parent association desired some one to go to Pensacola to represent and act for the Red Cross Association, either in the distribution of relief to

be sent by that association, or to organize an associate society there, the secretary of the central society for Louisiana would respond promptly to such a request from the president of the American Association of the Red Cross. At the same time the national society was advised of what was the probable real cause of the indifference to, or practical refusal of, the tender of aid made in behalf of the Red Cross Association; and in view of the fact that the epidemic was then so very near its close, it was suggested that it was perhaps inadvisable, all things considered, to enter the field.

This view was taken of the matter by the National Society, and thus the occasion of the epidemic at Pensacola passed by without the flag of the Red Cross Association appearing on the field, not that the occasion did not present itself as one in which was full scope for the Red Cross Association to put forth its energies in the administration of relief, nor yet that the said association was blind to the opportunity or deaf to the cry of suffering humanity, but only because the tender of help made by the Association of the Red Cross to the representative authority of that stricken people was unnoticed or unheeded by their official representative, of whom inquiry must be made by those who may have curiosity sufficient to prompt them to inquire the cause.

At the annual meeting on the 8th instant, on the suggestion of Mr. Henry Ginder of the advisability of the society taking steps towards the organization of a school for training nurses who would be available in case of epidemic, Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D., made a motion that a committee of three be appointed with full power to act for the society (and in connection with representatives of the training-school for nurses which had already been organized), to obtain from the Howard Association a list of names and residences of nurses, such as were known to them, and such other information as would assist, and to report the same to the society, with any suggestions or plans of action as might be deemed, in the judgment of the committee, advisable towards the establishment of the proposed school. This motion was unanimously adopted, and the president appointed the following as the committee: J. P. Davidson, M. D., Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., and Rev. J. K. Gutheim, D. D.

These is perhaps, no measure that could more appropriately occupy the time and attention of the Red Cross Society than that which is embraced in the resolution under which the above committee has been appointed. It looks to a preparation on the part of the society for meeting a demand which is certain to come upon it in the future (how soon none can tell), when the epidemic to which our southern section is unfortunately so lia-

ble makes its appearance. In the hands of the practical gentlemen to whom as a committee the preparatory steps are committed, there is every assurance that the association will be thoroughly prepared, when the emergency calls, to enter the field with a full corps of efficient nurses competent to the work before them.

In accordance with your request, I have made inquiry in regard to the results achieved by the donation made by the Red Cross Association for the relief of sufferers from the overflow in Louisiana last spring. The donation (\$400) was given into the hands of Messrs. M. Gillis, Isaac Scherck, and Louis Bush, the relief commissioners appointed by the governor of Louisiana to attend to the distribution of the relief given to such sufferers in our State.

The donation given by the Association of the Red Cross into the hands of this commission could not have been used in a wiser or more practical manner, nor in a way to afford more speedy, wide, and efficient relief than resulted from the disposition made by them of the money. It was invested in garden seed, which was shipped to some one hundred and twenty or more leading citizens, at some sixty different places or landings in over sixteen parishes of the State, in which are resident over 100,000 people, whose houses or plantations had been submerged by the flood, and to whom distribution of the seed was made by the parties to whom it had been sent. These seeds, planted in the rich alluvium left by the waters, as fast as the dry land again appeared, under the blessing of a kind Providence bore abundant harvests for the food and comfort of those who had been overflowed, and in no other way could a more needed or generous bounty have been afforded them; and if measured by the extent of the practical relief and good that was done by it, no other aid extended these sufferers excelled, if any equaled, that given by the Association of the Red Cross.

In concluding this report I would add that the active membership of this society is limited to thirty, to insure effective work and harmony therein. Its honorary membership has no limit. The active membership represents fully the social, professional, and business classes of our community, and with eminent representatives of different religious faiths and political beliefs is absolutely free from sectarian or partisan bias. Embracing in its membership the members of an association of long experience in dealing with the great scourge of the southern section, yellow fever—an association, perhaps, as widely and as favorably known as any other in this broad land, the Howard Association of New Orleans—we think that the American Association of the Red Cross may rest assured

that, in one particular direction, in which there is every probability that it will sooner or later be called to work, they are fully prepared for wise and effective action therein. We feel, too, that the character of the Louisiana Society as a whole, will assure the parent association against any unwise and unnecessary call on the one hand, and against all improvident and harmful distribution of their bounty on the other. We trust that that overflowing generosity of our countrymen, which has ever found expression in the time of general calamity, will soon recognize the American Association of the Red Cross, under the auspices of the General Government, as the proper channel through which their bounty shall flow; and that the General Government itself will recognize, in its own child, its best and assured protection against the partisan or political use of the public moneys given for the general relief of afflicted communities or sections in the time of general calamity.

In behalf of the Louisiana Central Society, and with assurances of our highest esteem and regard, I remain, very truly, yours,

F. R. SOUTHMAYD,

Secretary.

LOUISIANA IN THE OHIO FLOODS.

The following official statement of the treasurer of the State Society of Louisiana, through the kindness of its secretary, F. R. Southmayd, was received in time for the press:

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The following final statement has been made by the treasurer of the Red Cross Society of the funds received and disposed of in aid of the flood sufferers of the Ohio Valley.

The following amounts have been acknowledged by the treasurer of the Red Cross Society:

First list	\$546 55
Second list	1,273 00
Third list	414 50
Fourth list (citizens of Shreveport, through Peter J. Trezevant)	125 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,359 05

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History of the Red Cross.

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Less amounts paid to—

German Gazette	\$6 00
Times Democrat	13 75
New Orleans Picayune	9 75
Western Union Telegraph Company	9 85
Garcia & Fauche	1 25
Daily City Item	3 00
Daily States	3 00
New Orleans Bee	6 00
Postal-cards and stamps	1 50
	\$54 10

February 27, paid Clara Barton, president, her sight draft to Louisiana National Bank	\$2,304 95
	1,800 00
Balance on hand	504 95
March 3, remitted Clara Barton, president, New York exchange, to balance	504 95

J. ALDIGE,
Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS, *March 3, 1883.*

SYRACUSE.

OHIO FLOODS.

THE RED CROSS—REPORT OF ITS PROCEEDINGS SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

[Prepared by the general secretary, the Rev. Dr. Fisk.]

The Rev. Richmond Fisk, D. D., general secretary of the Society of the Red Cross, read the following sketch before a meeting of the society, held recently at the residence of Judge Vann:

To the president and members of the Red Cross of Onondaga:

So many questions have been asked about the origin and methods of the Red Cross Societies, occasioned by the recent activity of our local society in sending relief to the flood sufferers, that I may be pardoned, in making my report, if I begin with an answer to these questions.

[Here follows a concise history of the Red Cross, its origin and objects in other lands, and its introduction to our own.]

Thus originated the Red Cross Societies of this and other countries, and thus, owing to the visit of Miss Barton to Syracuse, the Society of the Red Cross of Onondaga County was duly organized on the evening of October 11, 1881, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers, and appointment of committees.

In the month in which it was organized some work was done in the collection of money for the Michigan sufferers by fire; but the demand for aid soon ceased, and nothing since has arisen to call it into activity till the floods of the Ohio and other rivers recently created a demand on the charities of the country.

I need not detail the few necessary steps by which we soon turned the contributions of our citizens to the benefit of the sufferers in Indiana. For fifteen days the work of gathering, assorting, purchasing, and packing clothing was steadily kept up. I may, without being invidious, make special mention of the generous aid of George H. Gilbert in furnishing teams and drivers during very inclement weather in collecting packages from house to house. Mr. John McCarthy also rendered valuable assistance in the same work. In packing the clothing, our thanks are due to McCarthy & Sons, and to E. T. Talbott, for the assistance of a packer from the former, and for aid from Mr. Green, sent by the latter from Hotel Burns. But the greater part of the packing was done by Mr. C. M. Adams, 161 East Genesee street, who volunteered his services and deserves a special vote of thanks by the society, while to Miss M. T. Roschert, the office clerk of the Bureau of Labor and Charities, we are indebted for an amount of work and care in the assorting, examining, and general supervision of the labor in the packing that might well have overwhelmed and prostrated a less competent and determined person.

We are indebted to M. S. Price, Mr. Ginty, Barney, West & Smith, Day Bros., and Chadwick, Peters & Brothers for boxes, and to Everson, Frisselle & Co., Grant & Dunn, and Burhans & Black for special favors. Our thanks are likewise due to Kent & Miller and Messrs. Durston & Co. for the services of a clerk from each in canvassing with the wagons the business streets.

The committee on work responded in part to the call for assistance at the office, and many excellent volunteer helpers came and did important work, although at no time save one day did we have all the aid we desired and ought to have had to hasten off in suitable condition the large

amount of clothing that filled our rooms. But the labor done and done so well, thanks to the noble ladies who came up to the demands of the occasion, has demonstrated the value of systematic work in charity and proved the readiness of our citizens to do generously for the suffering if only the way is made sure and convenient for their charity, to hit the mark on which their hearts' eyes are intent.

The liberality of the American Express Company and the kindness of its agent, Mr. Alfred Higgins, in taking the packed boxes from the office and sending them free of charge to their destination, made it possible for the society to do its work with the assurance that the expense would not exceed the value of the gifts. The Western Union Telegraph Company likewise greatly aided our work in sending messages free of charge. During our work I sent and received twenty-two messages. We thus shipped to New Albany fifteen boxes, to Lawrenceburg eighteen, and to Evansville, for the benefit of Shawneetown, six boxes—thirty-nine boxes in all.

These boxes contained 520 pairs of boots, shoes, and rubbers, 1,008 pairs of stockings, 297 pairs of men's pants, 86 pairs of boys' pants, 333 vests, 317 men's coats, 166 boys' coats, 230 pieces of men's underwear, 375 men's shirts, 308 collars, ties, and pairs of cuffs, 368 women's dresses, 419 women's waists, sacks, and skirts, 575 women's underwear, 181 women's cloaks and wraps, 311 children's dresses, 540 children's underwear, 205 men's and boys' hats and caps, 95 women's and girls' hats, 117 aprons, 203 baby garments, 300 pieces of bedding, 213 miscellaneous articles, such as towels, pieces of new cloth, scraps, overalls, men's frocks, gloves, mittens, &c., and over 100 toys—a total of 7,256.

The lowest estimate put upon these contributions by a clothier of our city is nearly \$4,000, while a more careful estimate places them at \$5,000. A large part of the bedding and the underclothing and rubbers, and many shoes, and pants, and coats, and shirts, and dresses were new.

Mrs. C. T. Longstreet contributed \$25; A. A. Howlett, \$12; Henry H. Baker, of Pompey, \$5; Mrs. Ranchet, \$5; Mrs. William A. Judson, \$5; J. G. Vann, \$5; Mrs. Congdon, of Auburn, \$2; making \$59 for purchase of garments and bedding from the Ladies' Employment Society.

I received from a variety of sources, which the treasurer's report will itemize, \$18.58, and expended in help, which the treasurer's report will likewise give in items, \$18.35.

In addition I present a bill from Masters & Stone of \$8.25 for 10,000 cloth-lined tags on which was printed the name of our society, one of which was fastened to each garment sent.

In response to our gifts of clothing I have received the following word from New Albany, from W. C. DePauw, proprietor of DePauw's American Plate Glass Works, as chairman of the relief committee. Under date of February 26, he says:

"The supplies sent by you have reached here. They are of the most desirable and valuable kind, and are gratefully and thankfully received by our relief committee and suffering people. They will afford great relief, supply many needs, and comfort many hearts. May God bless you and the donors. With thanks and gratitude to you and others, and with kindest regards, I am, &c."

Under date of February 27, the New Albany Relief Committee sent by the hand of its chairman the following additional word:

"I am especially instructed by the relief committee to thank you and your noble association for your large and valuable donation. It will be disbursed and distributed by the ladies of our relief committee with conscientious care, and will bring relief and comfort to many desolate households. With kindest wishes for the continued prosperity of your society, and the welfare of all its members, &c."

Under date of February 28, the mayor of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and chairman of relief committee, writes as follows:

"Allow me to write you saying that we thank you and your kind society more than I can express for your kind gifts to us. Your goods, which were just what we needed, came at a most opportune time. So many of our dwellings, with all their contents, have been destroyed that their occupants, our artisans, and laboring classes, were exceedingly needy in the way of clothing and were becoming disheartened. Your charity and that of many, many other people at other points have not only supplied to a large extent their present wants, but have given them a view of the grandly benevolent nature of humanity that they never realized before, and I feel sure must make them better men and women. May God bless your noble order."

A telegram dated Evansville, Ind., March 20, reads:

"Goods received and distributed among the sufferers at Shawneetown and vicinity."

A letter from Mount Vernon, Ind., dated March 25, written by George D. Rowe, trustee, reads:

"I have just received from Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., seven boxes of clothing, bedding, &c., contributed by your society for relief of flood sufferers. By agreement with the committee I am to divide it with the districts having suffered most. There will be at least two hundred

and fifty families that will receive a part of your donations, and I beg to thank your society for the timely relief thus given the destitute of this county, as many lost nearly everything they possessed."

Following is an extract from a letter from Clara Barton, president of the American Society :

"Although too much pressed with the cares of the moment to write as your good society deserves to be written, I cannot forego the pleasure of dropping a line to tell you of the excellent reports which come back from various sources, of the gifts of the Red Cross of Onondaga County to the Ohio sufferers. The correspondents of the Western press have spoken of them upon several occasions in the most pleasant terms. The Cincinnati Commercial of some days ago has the following: After describing at length his painful journey over the town of New Albany the correspondent says: 'Heading towards the relief committee's headquarters, we found the mayor and his active assistants, men and women, distributing from the engine house down stairs. In the engine room proper were many unopened cases, some of which have upon their surface the *Geneva Cross*, underneath which was the inscription, *From the Society of the Red Cross of Onondaga County, Syracuse, N. Y.*'

"But better and more direct than this, even, is the report of our trusty special agent, Prof. J. B. Hubbell, received yesterday from the field, who writes, 'The New Albany committee says that the goods (clothing) sent from Syracuse, N. Y. Red Cross Society, were by far the best that had been received. The president of the committee said they were as good as his family wore.'"

It will be seen by the treasurer's report, when made, that a few have recently paid the membership fee, and that it will be an item of business for this meeting to pass upon the names of such if they are not already members. This affords me the opportunity to say that it is very important that our membership be kept at a sufficiently high figure to afford us the income from memberships of money enough to defray the necessary expenses of keeping our organization alive. Our recent work has shown the importance of the society maintaining its connection with other kindred societies in renting rooms ample enough to accommodate it when an emergency arises. It would therefore seem but just that the Red Cross should bear a part of the necessary expenses of furnishing and renting an office. This will, at the most, make but a light bill of expense per annum, while it secures for the society a habitation as well as a name. An office having been opened for the accommodation of several organizations so recently as last month, I have thought it but just to the other socie-

ties that we, as members of the Red Cross, bear our share in the first expense of establishing a union office, and present therefore a bill of \$8 for your audit.

Through an oversight on my part, as that of the recording secretary, the time of our annual meeting, the second Tuesday of last October, passed without notifying the members and calling them together in annual session. By operation of custom, if not by law, the present officers and committees, we will assume, hold over till their successors are elected or appointed.

We have one committee to which I desire to call special attention. I doubt not that it seems to be the least important of any committee any society like this could have. It so happens that this is the only society in our city that has such a committee. I refer to the committee on philanthropic literature. The original idea of this committee was to make it instrumental in spreading the needful information and creating a sentiment to bring our Government into action and lead our people into organizing for great emergencies of war or other calamities. Now, however, I would have this society keep this committee but enlarge its purpose. I am certain that no better thing could be done than for such a committee to set itself seriously to work to gather from all the States of the Union the official reports on all kinds of charities, public and private, and from all foreign countries as well, and the proceedings of all bodies bearing upon the great problems of human suffering and destitution and misfortune. I fondly hoped when our present committee was named that it might be the beginning of a serious endeavor in this direction. And I am sure that Mr. Mundy, Mr. Calthrop, Mr. Durston, Dr. Wilbur, and the rest could do no more worthy thing for Syracuse, and those who are to become students and legislators in our county, city, State, and nation, than to bring about the collection of such sources of information and index and catalogue the same for convenient reference and investigation. We have need of more advantages for the comparative study of all phases of human want and of the endeavors to relieve it. Why should not the Red Cross of Onondaga County provide the coming boys and girls of Syracuse with these advantages?

MARCH 20, 1883.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Amount received for Michigan sufferers in 1882, \$36, and this amount was forwarded by draft to the mayor of Detroit, December 20, 1882.

Total amount received for the Western sufferers by floods.....	\$229 14
Paid Ladies' Employment Society.....	\$25 00
Bills paid by Rev. Mr. Fisk for forwarding clothing, &c.	18 35
	<hr/> 43 35

Forwarded draft to chairman relief committee, Louisville, Ky.... 185 79

The amount of our collection was first sent to Helena, Arkansas, but by the committee returned, saying their pressing needs were cared for. The letters of acknowledgment are hereto attached.

We have a balance on deposit in the Syracuse Savings Bank of \$20.12.

Respectfully,

A. F. LEWIS,
Treasurer.

IN MEMORIAM.

Within the past month the Red Cross has been called to pay its first tribute of sorrowful respect and lay its white garland of honor on the grave of one of its own fraternity.

Our faithful associate society of Memphis, Tenn., has assembled to mourn the loss of one of its truest and most beloved members, Judge L. B. Horrigan, of that city. With filial fidelity it reached out its hands to the parent society for sympathy, and with parental affection and loving tenderness this association has responded. The following remarks which have been made and resolutions which have been passed are but small though just expressions of the broad bond of fraternal interest which binds our wide-spreading societies as one body.

From the long columns of respectful tribute to his memory from the press of his State, under such headings as, "A distinguished and just judge;" "A fearless jurist;" "A grand man;" "A good citizen," we select the following short extracts and resolutions:

[From the Ripley News.]

A SERIOUS LOSS TO THE COUNTY AND STATE.

Judge L. B. Horrigan, the eminent criminal jurist of Memphis, died at 12.30 p. m. on Wednesday, of typhoid pneumonia, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., and moved to the

State of Michigan when young. He studied law in the office of Judge Crane in Dexter, Mich. He served in the Union Army during the war, attaining the rank of captain. At the close he moved to Memphis, made the criminal branch of the law a specialty, and for many years has been considered one of the best criminal lawyers in the State. His death is a serious loss to the people of Shelby County—in fact, to the whole State.

[From The Memphis Appeal.]

A TRIBUTE TO JUDGE HARRIGAN.

Harrigan came here with a sword in his hand, inimical to this section and its institutions. Single-handed, without clique or the usual appliances of the aspirant for honors from the people, by his own intrinsic worth and steady purpose, he raised himself to a lofty height, and was held and supported there by that very people who now mourn his death as a public calamity.

Among the beautiful floral designs bearing the last testimonials of the respect and love of a stricken people was the Red Cross in the center of the shield of white, the offering of the society of which he was an honored member.

The following resolutions were reported and adopted by a committee from that society selected for the purpose:

Resolved, That the members of the Memphis Society of the Red Cross of Geneva unite with their fellow citizens in deploring the death of Judge Lawrence B. Harrigan.

Resolved, That as a member of this society he upheld its principles and purposes by a life of the broadest and most comprehensive charity. His heart was easily moved by the cry of the distressed and the appeal of the sorrowful; and, though inflexible in the performance of duty, he was prompt with tender sympathy for the one and a generous hand for the other.

Resolved, That our brother Harrigan was an upright judge, an honest, manly man, who was not only unswerving in his integrity as to his duty on the bench, but in all that he was called upon to do, whether in private or public life. He was a modest man, and the honors conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens could not swerve him from the simple dignity of a character that rested securely upon the foundations of duty. To be an upright American was to him to be all a man could be.

Resolved, That we mourn his loss, not only as a member of this society,

but as a citizen, and, above all, as a judge whose place it will be difficult to fill.

Resolved, That we condole with Mrs. Horrigan upon her loss, and tender her our heartfelt and respectful sympathy upon a bereavement the saddest Memphis has for years been called upon to sustain.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society, and that a copy of them be forwarded to the widow of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the daily newspapers of the city.

N. FONTAINE.

G. B. THORNTON.

W. H. RHEA.

C. W. METCALFE.

W. W. THATCHER.

Copies of these resolutions were forwarded to the National Association, and the following letter of sympathy and appreciation returned :

To the Society of the Red Cross at Memphis, Tenn. :

The National Association hastens to express its sympathy with you in the loss of so noble a friend of the Red Cross, so genial an associate, so wise a counselor, so upright a magistrate as the late Judge Horrigan.

It seems evident from all the tender and glowing tributes strewn thick upon his grave that he was indeed a worthy member of the grand league of noble men and heroic women in thirty-two principal nations of the earth, silently and swiftly gathering with a common high and humane purpose to mitigate the calamities of war and the misfortunes of peace.

To have gladly accepted manly and honorable service in such an organization marks him as one to whom high duty is a consecration, and to whom fame, even the highest, is but a flickering shadow cast by the radiant brightness within. Let us all, then, gather courage and steadiness of purpose, a disciplined sympathy, a quickened, unwearied humanity, from the contemplation of his character and life; let us each make haste to do the work set before us, in the providence of God, unostentatiously, thoroughly, and well; so that, summoned, like our dead friend, suddenly from the scenes of earth, though we may leave our tasks unaccomplished, they may yet seem glorious in design, if not in completion, and speak of us sincerely and with more fitting substance than words can ever compass or suggest.

With tenderest sorrow and most cordial regard the National Association begs to lay its garland on this new-made grave, and to indulge the

hope that an intercourse so pleasant and so useful heretofore, may deepen in tenderness and energy as we go forward together.

The National Association of the Red Cross.

CLARA BARTON,

President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 1883.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

During the month of March and April, 1883, correspondence relative to the formation of a State Society of the Red Cross for Wisconsin was held between Rev. G. E. Gordon, of Milwaukee, and the president of the American Association at Washington, D. C. This correspondence resulted in the associating of thirty-two leading gentlemen of Milwaukee as founders of a State Society of the Red Cross, as follows:

LIST OF FOUNDERS.

John M. Stowell, mayor.	John R. Goodrich.
Wm. Thorndike, M. D.	B. B. Hopkins.
J. B. Oliver.	T. A. Chapman.
H. C. Payne.	A. J. Aikens.
I. M. Bean.	W. S. Candee.
J. G. T. Campbell.	Wm. A. Collins.
Rev. Charles S. Lester.	C. F. Hsley.
Frank G. Bigelow.	Lem. Ellsworth.
Wm. P. McLaren.	A. K. Shepard.
A. Antisedel.	Edward O'Neil.
John Johnston.	C. H. Haskins.
David Ferguson.	Horace Rublee.
B. K. Miller.	William H. Metcalf.
Jeremiah Quin.	R. D. Whitehead.
Henry M. Mendel.	G. E. Gordon.
Horace M. Bown, M. D.	Don J. Whittemore.

At a meeting held April 14, in response to a circular issued for that purpose, the following officers were elected: Rev. G. E. Gordon, president; Wm. T. McLaren, first vice-president; John M. Stowell, second vice-president; F. G. Bigelow, treasurer; Wm. A. Collins, secretary; B. K. Miller, consulting counsel; Wm. Thorndike, M. D.; A. Antisedel, Horace Rublee, Don J. Whittemore, H. M. Mendel. The five last-named gentlemen to form, with its executive officers, its advisory board.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT AND THE
RED CROSS.

At the State encampment of the Grand Army of Connecticut, which took place at Hartford on the 31st of January, 1883, the president of the American Association was invited as the especial guest of the encampment, to meet the delegates, some eight hundred in number, and explain to them the objects and purposes of the Red Cross organization. This invitation was accepted, and the explanation given in the presence of all officers of the G. A. R. of the State, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Armies of the United States, Paul Vandervort, of Denver. At the close of the explanation the approval of the entire body was accorded and its moral support pledged to the Red Cross by a unanimous rising vote, accompanied by such—not silent—demonstrations as soldiers are accustomed to make.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.

As no moneys intrusted to this association for purposes of relief have been or will be used by it for meeting any of its expenses, whether in the extension of its organization through the country, its central office work, or its agents, all of which are indispensable vehicles for disbursing this charity, it is found necessary to maintain two distinct funds, for each of which donations are desired, and a form of bequest herewith appended. Donations for either of these funds require, of course, no special form—only a clear statement of the wish of the donor. They will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

FORMS OF BEQUEST TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE RED CROSS.**TO FUND FOR WORKING PURPOSES AND ORGANIZATION.**

I give, devise, and bequeath, to the American Association of the Red Cross the sum of ——— dollars to be paid or transferred by my executor out of my real or personal estate, as soon as settlement of my affairs will permit, to the trustees of this association for the time being, in trust, that the same shall be safely invested and the income thereof shall be applied by the executive committee thereof, solely to the purpose of defraying the expenses and paying for the services of those who are engaged in carrying on the business of said association, and carrying out its objects, as set forth in its constitution.

FOR FUND FOR DIRECT RELIEF.

I give, devise, and bequeath to the American Association of the Red Cross the sum of ——— dollars, to be paid or transferred by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as settlement of my affairs will permit, to the trustees of this association, for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the executive committee thereof to the purposes of direct relief which said association has in its constitution declared to be its object.

LA PRESSE PÉRIODIQUE DE LA CROIX ROUGE.

Plusieurs recueils périodiques servent d'organes aux sociétés de la Croix rouge. Ce sont :

- 1°. Le "*Kriegerheil*," organe des sociétés allemandes, que se publie mensuellement à Berlin depuis 1866 (in-4°).
- 2°. Le "*Messager de la Société russe*" (en langue russe), qui paraît toute les semaines à St.-Petersbourg depuis 1870 (in-4°).
- 3°. La "*Caridad en la guerra*," publié chaque mois par le Comité de Madrid depuis 1870 (in-4°).
- 4°. "*Journal de médecine militaire*" (en langue suédois), recueil trimestriel, publié en commun, depuis 1876, par la Société de la Croix rouge, et par la Société des médecins militaires, à Stockholm (in-8°).
- 5°. Le "*Philanthrop*," journal mensuel paraissant à Zurich, et servant d'organe à la Société suisse, depuis 1882 (in-4°).
- 6°. Le "*Bulletin international des Sociétés de la Croix rouge*," recueil trimestriel, publié à Genève, depuis 1869, par le Comité international en vertu d'une décision de la Conférence de Berlin (in-8°).

HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS.

Copies of this work can be procured by addressing the president of the Red Cross Association, Washington, D. C.

Price, by mail, single copy, 20 cents.

Price, by mail, per dozen, \$1.50.

Price, by mail, per hundred, \$10.

Persons desiring information in regard to the formation of societies or the form of constitution will please address as above.

Le *Bulletin international* paraît tous les trois mois. Prix, francs, pour un an, et pour tous les pays de l'Union postale (1^{re} zone), six francs.

The above publication can be subscribed for through this association.