

## TREATY SERIES. No. 14.

1907.

*(In continuation of "Treaty Series No. 1, 1898.")*

## ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE

RESPECTING

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE BETWEEN  
BRITISH INDIA AND FRANCE.

Signed at Paris, March 30, 1907.

*[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, May 10, 1907.]*

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.  
May 1907.*

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ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE  
UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE RE-  
SPECTING THE PARCEL POST SERVICE  
BETWEEN BRITISH INDIA AND FRANCE.

*Signed at Paris, March 30, 1907.*

[*Ratifications exchanged at Paris, May 10, 1907.*]

*Agreement additional to the Con-  
vention of December 1, 1897,  
between Great Britain and  
France for the exchange of  
parcels by parcel post between  
British India and France.*

*Acte additionnel à la Convention  
du 1<sup>er</sup> Décembre, 1897, entre la  
Grande-Bretagne et la France  
pour l'échange des colis postaux  
entre les Indes Britanniques et  
la France.*

THE undersigned, His Excel-  
lency the Right Honourable Sir  
Francis Leveson Bertie, Amba-  
sador Extraordinary and Pleni-  
potentiary of His Britannic  
Majesty to the President of the  
French Republic, and His Ex-  
cellency M. Pichon, Senator,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of  
the French Republic, duly  
authorized to this effect, have  
agreed as follows:—

LES soussignés, Son Excellence  
le Très Honorable Sir Francis  
Leveson Bertie, Ambassadeur  
Extraordinaire et Plénipoten-  
tiaire de Sa Majesté Britan-  
nique, près le Président de la  
République Française, et Son  
Excellence M. Pichon, Sénateur,  
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères  
de la République Française, dû-  
ment autorisés à cet effet, sont  
convenus de ce qui suit:—

ARTICLE I.

For the present text of Ar-  
ticle 3 of the Anglo-French  
Convention of the 1st of De-  
cember 1897\* is substituted the  
following text:

Article 3.—(A.) For each  
parcel forwarded from France  
or Algeria to British India the  
Postal Administration of France  
pays to that of British India,  
viz.:

ARTICLE I.

Le texte actuel de l'Article 3  
de la Convention Franco-Britan-  
nique du 1<sup>er</sup> Décembre 1897 est  
remplacé par le texte suivant:

Article 3.—(A.) Pour chaque  
colis expédié de la France et de  
l'Algérie à destination des Indes  
Britanniques, l'Administration  
des Postes de France paie à  
celle des Indes, savoir:

\* "Treaty Series No. 1, 1898."

1st. A land rate of 0 f. 50 centimes.

2nd. A surtax of 0 f. 75 centimes.

3rd. Also a sea rate of 2 francs if the parcel is forwarded by British steamer.

For each parcel forwarded from British India to France or Algeria the Indian Postal Administration pays to the French Administration, viz. :

1st. A land rate of 0 f. 50 centimes.

2nd. Also a sea rate of 2 francs if the parcel is forwarded by French mail steamer.

(B.) The cost of transit across Italy, when necessary, is borne by the despatching Postal Administration.

#### ARTICLE II.

The present additional agreement shall be ratified and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

It shall come into force on April the first 1907.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris in duplicate the 30th of March 1907.

(L.S.)

FRANCIS BERTIE.

(L.S.)

S. PICHON.

1. Un droit territorial de 0 f. 50 centimes.

2. Une surtaxe de 0 f. 75 centimes.

3. Additionnellement, un droit maritime de 2 francs si l'acheminement a lieu par l'intermédiaire des paquebots anglais.

Pour chaque colis expédié des Indes Britanniques à destination de la France et de l'Algérie, l'Administration indienne paie à l'Administration française, savoir :

1. Un droit territorial de 0 f. 50 centimes.

2. Additionnellement un droit maritime de 2 francs si l'acheminement a lieu par l'intermédiaire des paquebots français.

(B.) Le cas échéant, les frais de transit à travers le territoire italien sont supportés par l'Administration postale expéditrice.

#### ARTICLE II.

Le présent Arrangement additionnel sera ratifié et les Ratifications en seront échangées à Paris, aussitôt que faire se pourra.

Il entrera en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> Avril 1907.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires soussignés ont signé le présent Arrangement additionnel et l'ont revêtu de leurs cachets.

Fait en double exemplaire, à Paris, le 30 Mars 1907.

(TRANSLATION.)

CONVENTION FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
WOUNDED AND SICK IN ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India; His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria; His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile; His Majesty the Emperor of China; His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo; His Majesty the Emperor of Corea; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the United States of America; the President of the United States of Brazil; the President of the United States of Mexico; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; the President of the Republic of Guatemala; the President of the Republic of Honduras; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro; His Majesty the King of Norway; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Republic of Peru; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Swiss Federal Council; the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay,

Being equally animated by the desire of mitigating, as far as possible, the evils inseparable from war, and desiring, with this end in view, to improve and to complete the arrangements agreed upon at Geneva on the 22nd August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded or sick soldiers in armies in the field;

Have resolved to conclude for this purpose a new Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India:

Major-General Sir John Charles Ardagh, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.,  
C.B.,

Professor Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C., D.C.L.,

Sir John Furley, C.B.,

Lieutenant-Colonel William Grant Macpherson, C.M.G.,  
R.A.M.C.;

Pour les Pays-Bas :

DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
QUANJER.

Pour le Pérou :

GUSTAVO DE LA FUENTE.

Pour la Perse :

M. SAMAD KHAN.

Pour le Portugal :

ALBERTO D'OLIVEIRA.  
JOSÉ NICOLAU RAPOSO-BOTELHO.

Pour la Roumanie :

DR. SACHE STEPHANESCO.

Pour la Russie :

MARTENS.  
YERMOLOFF.  
V. DE HUBBENET.  
J. OWTCHINNIKOFF.

Pour la Serbie :

MILAN ST. MARKOVITCH.  
DR. ROMAN SONDERMAYER.

Pour le Siam :

CHAROON.  
CORRAGIONI D'ORELLI.

Pour la Suède :

OLOF SÖRENSEN.

Pour la Suisse :

E. ODIER.  
COLONEL MÜRSET.

Pour l'Uruguay :

A. HEROSA.

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His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia :

His Excellency Chamberlain and Privy Councillor A. de Bülow,  
 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,  
 Brigadier-General Baron de Manteuffel,  
 Medical Superintendent Surgeon-General Dr. Villaret (holding  
 the rank of Brigadier-General),  
 Dr. Zorn, Judicial Privy Councillor, Professor of Law at the  
 University of Bonn, Syndic of the Crown ;

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic :

His Excellency M. Enrique B. Moreno, Envoy Extraordinary  
 and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,  
 M. Molina Salas, Consul-General in Switzerland ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and  
 Apostolic King of Hungary :

His Excellency Baron Heidler Egeregg et Syrgenstein, Privy  
 Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at  
 Berne :

His Majesty the King of the Belgians :

Staff-Colonel Count de T'Serclaes, Brigade-Major of the 4th  
 Military District ;

His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria :

Dr. Marin Rousseff, Director of the Sanitary Service,  
 Staff-Captain Boris Sirmanoff ;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile :

M. Agustin Edwards, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-  
 potentiary ;

His Majesty the Emperor of China :

His Excellency Mr. Lou Tseng Tsiang, Envoy Extraordinary  
 and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague ;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Sovereign of the Inde-  
 . pendent State of the Congo :

Staff-Colonel Count de T'Serclaes, Brigade-Major of the 4th  
 Military District of Belgium ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Corea :\*

His Excellency Mr. Kato Tsunetada, Envoy Extraordinary and  
 Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan at Brussels ;

\* See foot-note, p. 39.

His Majesty the King of Denmark :

M. Laub, Surgeon-General, Head of the Army Medical Corps ;

His Majesty the King of Spain :

His Excellency M. Silverio de Bager y Corsi, Count de Bager,  
Minister Resident ;

The President of the United States of America :

Mr. William Cary Sanger, late Under-Secretary of War of the  
United States of America,

Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, President of the School of  
Naval War,

Brigadier-General George B. Davis, Army Advocate-General,

Brigadier-General Robert M. O'Reilly, Army Surgeon-General ;

The President of the United States of Brazil :

Dr. Carlos Lemgruber-Kropf, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne,

Colonel of Engineers Roberto Trompowski Leitão d'Almeida,  
Military Attache to the Legation of Brazil at Berne ;

The President of the United States of Mexico :

Brigadier-General José-Maria Perez ;

The President of the French Republic :

His Excellency M. Révoil, Ambassador at Berne,

M. Louis Renault, Member of the Institute of France, Minister  
Plenipotentiary, Legal Adviser of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs,  
Professor at the Faculty of Law, Paris,

Brevet-Colonel of Artillery Olivier (Reserve),

Chief Surgeon Pauzat (2nd Class) ;

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes :

M. Michel Kebedgy, Professor of International Law at the  
University of Berne ;

The President of the Republic of Guatemala :

M. Manuel Arroyo, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris,

M. Henri Wiswald, Consul-General at Berne, resident at  
Geneva ;

The President of the Republic of Honduras :

M. Oscar Hoepff, Consul-General at Berne ;

His Majesty the King of Italy :

Marquis Roger Maurigi di Castel Maurigi, Colonel in His Army,  
Grand Officer of His Royal Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus,  
Surgeon-Major-General Giovanni Randone, Military Sanitary  
Inspector, Commander of His Royal Order of the Crown of Italy ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan :

His Excellency Mr. Kato Tsunetada, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels ;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of  
Nassau :

Staff-Colonel Count de T'Serclaes, Brigade-Major of the 4th  
Military District of Belgium ;

His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro :

M. E. Odier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the Swiss Confederation in Russia,  
Colonel Mürset, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Swiss Federal Army ;

His Majesty the King of Norway :

Captain Daae, of the Sanitary Corps of the Norwegian Army ;

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands :

Lieutenant-General Jonkheer J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael  
(retired), Member of the State Council,  
Colonel A. A. J. Quanjer, Chief Officer of Health (1st Class) ;

The President of the Republic of Peru :

M. Gustavo de la Fuente, 1st Secretary of the Peruvian  
Legation at Paris ;

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia :

His Excellency M. Samad Khan Momtaz-os-Saltaneh, Envoy  
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris ;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves :

His Excellency M. Alberto d'Oliveira, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,  
M. José Nicolau Raposo-Botelho, Colonel of Infantry, ex-  
Deputy, Director of the Royal Military College at Lisbon ;

His Majesty the King of Roumania :

Dr. Sache Stephanesco, Colonel (Reserve) ;

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias :

His Excellency M. Martens, Privy Councillor, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs ;

His Majesty the King of Servia :

M. Milan St. Markovitch, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice,

Colonel Dr. Sondermayer, Head of the Sanitary Department at the Ministry of War ;

His Majesty the King of Siam :

Prince Charoon, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris,

M. Corragioni d'Orelli, Councillor of Legation at Paris ;

His Majesty the King of Sweden :

M. Sörensen, Surgeon-in-Chief of the 2nd Division of the Army ;

The Swiss Federal Council :

M. E. Odier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Russia,

Colonel Mürset, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Swiss Federal Army ;

The President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay :

M. Alexandre Herosa, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris,

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

#### CHAPTER I.—*The Wounded and Sick.*

##### ARTICLE 1.

Officers and soldiers, and other persons officially attached to armies, shall be respected and taken care of when wounded or sick, by the belligerent in whose power they may be, without distinction of nationality.

Nevertheless, a belligerent who is compelled to abandon sick or wounded to the enemy shall, as far as military exigencies permit, leave with them a portion of his medical personnel and material to contribute to the care of them.

##### ART. 2.

Except as regards the treatment to be provided for them in virtue of the preceding Article, the wounded and sick of an army

who fall into the hands of the enemy are prisoners of war, and the general provisions of international law concerning prisoners are applicable to them.

Belligerents are, however, free to arrange with one another such exceptions and mitigations with reference to sick and wounded prisoners as they may judge expedient; in particular they will be at liberty to agree—

To restore to one another the wounded left on the field after a battle;

To repatriate any wounded and sick whom they do not wish to retain as prisoners, after rendering them fit for removal or after recovery;

To hand over to a neutral State, with the latter's consent, the enemy's wounded and sick to be interned by the neutral State until the end of hostilities.

#### ART. 3.

After each engagement the Commander in possession of the field shall take measures to search for the wounded, and to insure protection against pillage and maltreatment both for the wounded and for the dead.

He shall arrange that a careful examination of the bodies is made before the dead are buried or cremated.

#### ART. 4.

As early as possible each belligerent shall send to the authorities of the country or army to which they belong the military identification marks or tokens found on the dead, and a nominal roll of the wounded or sick who have been collected by him.

The belligerents shall keep each other mutually informed of any internments and changes, as well as of admissions into hospital and deaths among the wounded and sick in their hands. They shall collect all the articles of personal use, valuables, letters, &c., which are found on the field of battle or left by the wounded or sick who have died in the medical establishments or units, in order that such objects may be transmitted to the persons interested by the authorities of their own country.

#### ART. 5.

The competent military authority may appeal to the charitable zeal of the inhabitants to collect and take care of, under his direction, the wounded or sick of armies, granting to those who respond to the appeal special protection and certain immunities.

CHAPTER II.—*Medical Units and Establishments.*

## ART. 6.

Mobile medical units (that is to say, those which are intended to accompany armies into the field) and the fixed establishments of the medical service shall be respected and protected by the belligerents.

## ART. 7.

The protection to which medical units and establishments are entitled ceases if they are made use of to commit acts harmful to the enemy.

## ART. 8.

The following facts are not considered to be of a nature to deprive a medical unit or establishment of the protection guaranteed by Article 6:—

1. That the personnel of the unit or of the establishment is armed, and that it uses its arms for its own defence or for that of the sick and wounded under its charge.
2. That in default of armed orderlies the unit or establishment is guarded by a piquet or by sentinels furnished with an authority in due form.
3. That weapons and cartridges taken from the wounded and not yet handed over to the proper department are found in the unit or establishment.

CHAPTER III.—*Personnel.*

## ART. 9.

The personnel engaged exclusively in the collection, transport, and treatment of the wounded and the sick, as well as in the administration of medical units and establishments, and the Chaplains attached to armies, shall be respected and protected under all circumstances. If they fall into the hands of the enemy they shall not be treated as prisoners of war.

These provisions apply to the guard of medical units and establishments under the circumstances indicated in Article 8 (2).

## ART. 10.

The personnel of Voluntary Aid Societies, duly recognized and authorized by their Government, who may be employed in the medical units and establishments of armies, is placed on the

same footing as the personnel referred to in the preceding Article, provided always that the first-mentioned personnel shall be subject to military law and regulations.

Each State shall notify to the other, either in time of peace or at the commencement of or during the course of hostilities, but in every case before actually employing them, the names of the Societies which it has authorized, under its responsibility, to render assistance to the regular medical service of its armies.

#### ART. 11.

A recognized Society of a neutral country can only afford the assistance of its medical personnel and units to a belligerent with the previous consent of its own Government and the authorization of the belligerent concerned.

A belligerent who accepts such assistance is bound to notify the fact to his adversary before making any use of it.

#### ART. 12.

The persons designated in Articles 9, 10, and 11, after they have fallen into the hands of the enemy, shall continue to carry on their duties under his direction.

When their assistance is no longer indispensable, they shall be sent back to their army or to their country at such time and by such route as may be compatible with military exigencies.

They shall then take with them such effects, instruments, arms, and horses as are their private property.

#### ART. 13.

The enemy shall secure to the persons mentioned in Article 9, while in his hands, the same allowances and the same pay as are granted to the persons holding the same rank in his own army.

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### CHAPTER IV.—*Material.*

#### ART. 14.

If mobile medical units fall into the hands of the enemy they shall retain their material, including their teams, irrespectively of the means of transport and the drivers employed.

Nevertheless, the competent military authority shall be free to use the material for the treatment of the wounded and sick. It shall be restored under the conditions laid down for the medical personnel, and so far as possible at the same time.

## ART. 15.

The buildings and material of fixed establishments remain subject to the laws of war; but may not be diverted from their purpose so long as they are necessary for the wounded and the sick.

Nevertheless, the Commanders of troops in the field may dispose of them, in case of urgent military necessity, provided they make previous arrangements for the welfare of the wounded and sick who are found there.

## ART. 16.

The material of Voluntary Aid Societies which are admitted to the privileges of the Convention under the conditions laid down therein is considered private property, and, as such, to be respected under all circumstances, saving only the right of requisition recognized for belligerents in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

CHAPTER V.—*Convoys of Evacuation.*

## ART. 17.

Convoys of evacuation shall be treated like mobile medical units, subject to the following special provisions :—

1. A belligerent intercepting a convoy may break it up if military exigencies demand, provided he takes charge of the sick and wounded who are in it.

2. In this case, the obligation to send back the medical personnel, provided for in Article 12, shall be extended to the whole of the military personnel detailed for the transport or the protection of the convoy and furnished with an authority in due form to that effect.

The obligation to restore the medical material, provided for in Article 14, shall apply to railway trains, and boats used in internal navigation, which are specially arranged for evacuations, as well as to the material belonging to the medical service for fitting up ordinary vehicles, trains, and boats.

Military vehicles, other than those of the medical service, may be captured with their teams.

The civilian personnel and the various means of transport obtained by requisition, including railway material and boats used for convoys, shall be subject to the general rules of international law.

CHAPTER VI.—*The Distinctive Emblem.*

## ART. 18.

As a compliment to Switzerland, the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground, formed by reversing the Federal colours, is retained as the emblem and distinctive sign of the medical service of armies.

## ART. 19.

With the permission of the competent military authority this emblem shall be shown on the flags and armlets (brassards), as well as on all the material belonging to the Medical Service.

## ART. 20.

The personnel protected in pursuance of Articles 9 (paragraph 1), 10, and 11 shall wear, fixed to the left arm, an armlet (brassard) with a red cross on a white ground, delivered and stamped by the competent military authority, and accompanied by a certificate of identity in the case of persons who are attached to the medical service of armies, but who have not a military uniform.

## ART. 21

The distinctive flag of the Convention shall only be hoisted over those medical units and establishments which are entitled to be respected under the Convention, and with the consent of the military authorities. It must be accompanied by the national flag of the belligerent to whom the unit or establishment belongs.

Nevertheless, medical units which have fallen into the hands of the enemy, so long as they are in that situation, shall not fly any other flag than that of the Red Cross.

## ART. 22.

The medical units belonging to neutral countries which may be authorized to afford their services under the conditions laid down in Article 11 shall fly, along with the flag of the Convention, the national flag of the belligerent to whose army they are attached.

The provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding Article are applicable to them.

## ART. 23.

The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross" shall not be used, either in time

of peace or in time of war, except to protect or to indicate the medical units and establishments and the personnel and material protected by the Convention.

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CHAPTER VII.—*Application and Carrying out of the Convention.*

ART. 24.

The provisions of the present Convention are only binding upon the Contracting Powers in the case of war between two or more of them. These provisions shall cease to be binding from the moment when one of the belligerent Powers is not a party to the Convention.

ART. 25.

The Commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies shall arrange the details for carrying out the preceding Articles, as well as for cases not provided for, in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments and in conformity with the general principles of the present Convention.

ART. 26.

The Signatory Governments will take the necessary measures to instruct their troops, especially the personnel protected, in the provisions of the present Convention, and to bring them to the notice of the civil population.

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CHAPTER VIII.—*Prevention of Abuses and Infractions.*

ART. 27.

The Signatory Governments, in countries the legislation of which is not at present adequate for the purpose, undertake to adopt or to propose to their legislative bodies such measures as may be necessary to prevent at all times the employment of the emblem or the name of Red Cross or Geneva Cross by private individuals or by Societies other than those which are entitled to do so under the present Convention, and in particular for commercial purposes as a trade-mark or trading mark.

The prohibition of the employment of the emblem or the names in question shall come into operation from the date fixed by each legislature, and at the latest five years after the present Convention comes into force. From that date it shall no longer be lawful to adopt a trade-mark or trading mark contrary to this prohibition.

## ART. 28.

The Signatory Governments also undertake to adopt, or to propose to their legislative bodies, should their military law be insufficient for the purpose, the measures necessary for the repression in time of war of individual acts of pillage and maltreatment of the wounded and sick of armies, as well as for the punishment, as an unlawful employment of military insignia, of the improper use of the Red Cross flag and armband (brassard) by officers and soldiers or private individuals not protected by the present Convention.

They shall communicate to one another, through the Swiss Federal Council, the provisions relative to these measures of repression at the latest within five years from the ratification of the present Convention.

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*General Provisions.*

## ART. 29.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible. The ratifications shall be deposited at Berne.

When each ratification is deposited a *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up, and a copy thereof certified as correct shall be forwarded through the diplomatic channel to all the Contracting Powers.

## ART. 30.

The present Convention shall come into force for each Power six months after the date of the deposit of its ratification.

## ART. 31.

The present Convention, duly ratified, shall replace the Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, in relations between the Contracting States. The Convention of 1864 remains in force between such of the parties who signed it who may not likewise ratify the present Convention.

## ART. 32.

The present Convention may be signed until the 31st December next by the Powers represented at the Conference which was opened at Geneva on the 11th June, 1906, as also by the Powers, not represented at that Conference, which signed the Convention of 1864.

Such of the aforesaid Powers as shall have not signed the present Convention by the 31st December, 1906, shall remain free to accede to it subsequently. They shall notify their accession by means of a written communication addressed to the Swiss Federal Council, and communicated by the latter to all the Contracting Powers.

Other Powers may apply to accede in the same manner, but their request shall only take effect if within a period of one year from the notification of it to the Federal Council no objection to it reaches the Council from any of the Contracting Powers.

ART. 33.

Each of the Contracting Powers shall be at liberty to denounce the present Convention. The denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the written notification of it has reached the Swiss Federal Council. The Council shall immediately communicate the notification to all the other Contracting Parties.

The denunciation shall only affect the Power which has notified it.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Geneva the 6th July, 1906, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation, and of which copies certified as correct shall be forwarded to the Contracting Powers through the diplomatic channel.

For Great Britain and Ireland :

(L.S.)	JOHN C. ARDAGH.	} (Under reserve of Articles 23, 27, 28.)
(L.S.)	T. E. HOLLAND.	
(L.S.)	JOHN FURLEY.	
(L.S.)	WM. GRANT MACPHERSON.	

For Germany :

(L.S.)	v. BÜLOW.
(L.S.)	FRHR. v. MANTEUFFEL.
(L.S.)	VILLARET.
	ZORN.

For the Argentine Republic :

(L.S.)	ENRIQUE B. MORENO.
(L.S.)	FRANCO. MOLINA SALAS.

For Austria-Hungary :

(L.S.)	FRHR. v. HEIDLER ( <i>ad referendum</i> ).*
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\* The Convention has since been approved by the Austrian and Hungarian Governments.

- For Belgium :  
 (L.S.) CTE. J. DE T'SERCLAES
- For Bulgaria :  
 (L.S.) DR. ROUSSEFF.  
 (L.S.) CAPITAINE SIRMANOFF.
- For Chile :  
 (L.S.) AGUSTIN EDWARDS.
- For China :  
 (L.S.) LOUTSENGTSLANG.
- For the Congo :  
 (L.S.) CTE. J. DE T'SERCLAES.
- For Corea : \*  
 (L.S.) KATO TSUNETADA.
- For Denmark :  
 (L.S.) H. LAUB.
- For Spain :  
 (L.S.) CTE. SILVERIO DE BAGUER.
- For the United States of America :  
 WM. CARY SANGER.  
 (L.S.) C. S. SPERRY.  
 (L.S.) GEO. B. DAVIS.  
 (L.S.) R. M. O'REILLY.
- For the United States of Brazil :  
 (L.S.) C. LEMGRUBER-KROPF.  
 CEL. ROBERTO TROMPOWSKI  
 LEITAO D'ALMEIDA.
- For the United States of Mexico :  
 (L.S.) JOSÉ M. PEREZ (*ad referendum*).†

\* His Majesty's Government have received from the Swiss Minister a notification that by a Declaration dated the 15th October, 1906, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Berne stated that, in virtue of the Agreement between Japan and Corea of the 17th November, 1905, the Imperial Japanese Government has the right of entirely controlling the foreign relations and affairs of Corea. Consequently the inclusion of Corea in the preamble of the Convention and the signature of the latter by the Japanese Plenipotentiary on behalf of Corea as a separate Contracting Party, being erroneous and incompatible with the aforesaid arrangement, are considered by the Japanese Government as null and void.

† The Convention has since been approved by the Mexican Government.

## For France :

(L.S.) RÉVOIL.  
 (L.S.) L. RENAULT.  
 (L.S.) S. OLIVIER.  
 (L.S.) E. PAUZAT.

## For Greece :

(L.S.) MICHEL KEBEDGY.

## For Guatemala :

(L.S.) MANUEL ARROYO.  
 (L.S.) H. WISWALD.

## For Honduras :

OSCAR HEPFL.

## For Italy :

(L.S.) MAURIGI.  
 (L.S.) RANDONE.

## For Japan :

(L.S.) KATO TSUNETADA.

## For Luxemburg :

(L.S.) CTE. J. DE T'SERCLAES.

## For Montenegro :

(L.S.) E. ODIER.  
 COLONEL MÜRSET.

## For Norway :

HANS DAAE.

## For the Netherlands :

(L.S.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
 (L.S.) QUANJER.

## For Peru :

(L.S.) GUSTAVO DE LA FUENTE.

## For Persia :

*(Under reserve of Article 18)*

(L.S.) MOMTAZ-OS-SALTANEH  
 M. SAMAD KHAN.

For Portugal :

(L.S.) ALBERTO D'OLIVEIRA.  
(L.S.) JOSÉ NICOLAU RAPOSO-BOTELHO.

For Roumania :

(L.S.) DR. SACHE STEPHANESCO.

For Russia :

(L.S.) MARTENS.

For Servia :

(L.S.) MILAN ST. MARKOVITCH.  
(L.S.) DR. ROMAN SONDERMAYER.

For Siam :

(L.S.) CHAROON.  
(L.S.) CORRAGIONI D'ORELLI.

For Sweden :

(L.S.) OLOF SÖRENSEN.

For Switzerland :

(L.S.) E. ODIER.  
COLONEL MURSET.

For Uruguay :

(L.S.) A. HEROSA.

FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE CONFERENCE FOR THE REVISION OF THE  
GENEVA CONVENTION.

The Conference convoked by the Swiss Federal Council with a view to the revision of the International Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers wounded in armies in the field has assembled at Geneva on the 11th June, 1906. The Powers enumerated below have taken part in the Conference, for which purpose they had designated the under-mentioned Delegates :

Great Britain and Ireland :

Major-General Sir John Charles Ardagh, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.,  
C.B.,  
Professor Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C., D.C.L.,

Sir John Furley, C.B.,  
Lieutenant-Colonel William Grant Macpherson, C.M.G.,  
R.A.M.C.;

Germany :

His Excellency Chamberlain and Privy Councillor A. de Bülow,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,  
Brigadier-General Baron de Manteuffel,  
Medical-Superintendent Surgeon-General Dr. Villaret (holding  
the rank of Brigadier-General),  
Dr. Zorn, Judicial Privy Councillor, Professor of Law at the  
University of Bonn, Syndic of the Crown ;

Argentine Republic :

His Excellency M. Enrique B. Moreno, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,  
M. Molina Salas, Consul-General in Switzerland ;

Austria-Hungary :

His Excellency Baron Heidler Egeregg et Syrgenstein, Privy  
Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at  
Berne,  
The Chevalier Joseph d'Uriel, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Imperial  
and Royal Austro-Hungarian Army, Chief of the Corps of Sanitary  
Officers, and Head of the 14th Department of the I. and R.  
Ministry of War,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edler de Mecenseffy, Lieutenant-  
Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Dr. Alfred Schücking, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-  
in-Chief of the Garrison of Salzburg ;

Belgium :

Staff-Colonel Count de T'Serclaes, Brigade-Major of the 4th  
Military District,  
Dr. A. Deltenre, Surgeon of the Regiment of Carabineers ;

Bulgaria :

Dr. Marin Rousseff, Director of the Sanitary Service,  
Staff-Captain Boris Simanoff ;

Chile :

M. Agustin Edwards, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-  
potentiary,  
M. Charles Ackermann, Consul of Chili at Geneva.

## China :

His Excellency Mr. Lou Tseng Tsiang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague,

Mr. Ou Wen Tai, Secretary of Legation at The Hague,

Mr. Yo Tsao Yeu, Secretary of the Chinese Special Mission in Europe ;

## Congo :

Staff-Colonel Count de T'Serclaes, Brigade-Major of the 4th Military District of Belgium,

Dr. A. Deltenre, Surgeon of the Belgian Regiment of Carabineers ;

## Corea\* :

His Excellency Mr. Katô Tsunetada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan at Brussels,

Mr. Motojiro Akashi, Colonel of Infantry,

Dr. Eijiro Haga, Principal Surgeon of the 1st Class (with the rank of Colonel),

Prince Saneteru Itchijo, Capitaine de Frégate (with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel),

Doctor in Law Masanosuke Akiyama, Councillor at the Japanese Ministry of War.

## Denmark :

M. Laub, Surgeon-General, Head of the Army Medical Corps ;

## Spain :

His Excellency M. Silverio de Baguer y Corsi, Comte de Baguer, Minister Resident,

Don José Jofre Montojo, Staff-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp of the Ministry of War,

Don Joaquin Cortès Bayona, Sub-Inspector of the 1st Class of the Military Sanitary Corps ;

## United States of America :

Mr. William Cary Sanger, late Under-Secretary of War of the United States of America,

Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, President of the School of Naval War,

Brigadier-General George B. Davis, Army Advocate-General,

Brigadier-General Robert M. O'Reilly, Army Surgeon-General ;

## United States of Brazil :

Dr. Carlos Lemgruber-Kropf, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne,

Colonel of Engineers Roberto Trompowski Leitão d'Almeida, Military Attaché to the Legation of Brazil at Berne ;

\* See foot-note, p. 39.

## United States of Mexico :

Brigadier-General José-Maria Pérez ;

## France :

His Excellency M. Révoil, Ambassador at Berne,  
 M. Louis Renault, Member of the Institute of France, Minister  
 Plenipotentiary, Legal Adviser of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs,  
 Professor at the Faculty of Law, Paris,  
 Brevet Colonel of Artillery Olivier (Reserve),  
 Chief Surgeon Pauzat (2nd Class) ;

## Greece :

M. Michel Kebedgy, Professor of International Law at the  
 University of Berne ;

## Guatemala :

M. Manuel Arroyo, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris,  
 M. Henri Wiswald, Consul-General at Berne, resident at  
 Geneva ;

## Honduras :

M. Oscar Hœpfl, Consul-General at Berne ;

## Italy :

Marquis Roger Maurigi di Castel Maurigi, Colonel, Grand  
 Officer of the Royal Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus,  
 Surgeon-Major-General Giovanni Randone, Military Sanitary  
 Inspector, Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy ;

## Japan :

His Excellency Mr. Kato Tsunetada, Envoy Extraordinary and  
 Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels,  
 Mr. Motojiro Akashi, Colonel of Infantry,  
 Dr. Eijiro Haga, Principal Surgeon of the 1st Class (with the  
 rank of Colonel),  
 Prince Saneteru Itchijo, Capitaine de Frégate (with the rank  
 of Lieutenant-Colonel),  
 Doctor in Law Masancsuke Akiyama, Councillor at the  
 Japanese Ministry of War ;

## Luxemburg :

Staff-Colonel Count de T'Serclaes, Brigade-Major of the 4th  
 Military District of Belgium,  
 Dr. A. Deltre, Surgeon of the Belgian Regiment of  
 Carabineers ;

**Montenegro :**

M. E. Odier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation in Russia,  
Colonel Mürset, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Swiss Federal Army ;

**Nicaragua :**

M. Oscar Hoepfi, Consul-General of Honduras at Berne ;

**Norway :**

Captain Daae, of the Sanitary Corps of the Norwegian Army ;

**Netherlands :**

Lieutenant-General Jonkheer J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael (retired), Member of the State Council,  
Colonel A. A. J. Quanjer, Chief Officer of Health (1st Class) ;

**Peru :**

M. Gustavo de la Fuente, 1st Secretary of the Peruvian Legation at Paris ;

**Persia :**

His Excellency M. Samad Khan Montaz-os-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris ;

**Portugal :**

His Excellency M. Alberto d'Oliveira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,  
M. José Nicolau Raposo-Botelho, Colonel of Infantry, ex-Deputy, Director of the Royal Military College at Lisbon ;

**Roumania :**

Dr. Sache Stephauesco, Colonel (Reserve) ;

**Russia :**

His Excellency M. Martens, Privy Councillor, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs,  
Major-General Yermoloff, of the Russian General Staff,  
Dr. de Hubbenet, Councillor of State,  
M. de Wreden, Councillor of State, Professor at the Imperial Academy of Medicine,  
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Owtchinnikoff, Professor of International Law at the Naval Academy, St. Petersburg,  
M. A. Goutchkoff, Red Cross Delegate ;

## Serbia :

M. Milan St. Markovitch, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice,

Colonel Dr. Sondermayer, Head of the Sanitary Department at Ministry of War ;

## Siam :

Prince Charoon, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris,

M. Corragioni d'Orelli, Councillor of Legation at Paris :

## Sweden :

M. Sörensen, Surgeon-in-Chief of the 2nd Division of the Army ;

## Switzerland :

M. E. Odier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Russia,

Colonel Mürset, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Swiss Federal Army ;

## Uruguay :

M. Alexandre Herosa, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris.

In a series of meetings held from the 11th June to the 5th July, 1906, the Conference has discussed and drawn up, with a view to its being signed by the Plenipotentiaries, the text of a Convention which shall bear the date 6th July, 1906.

In addition, and in accordance with Article 16 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes of the 29th July, 1899, which recognizes arbitration as the most efficacious and the most equitable means for the settlement of disputes which have not been determined diplomatically, the Conference has framed the following Resolution :—

The Conference expresses the desire that, in order to arrive at an interpretation and application as exact as possible of the Geneva Convention, the Contracting Powers should submit to the Permanent Court at The Hague, if the cases and the circumstances permit, any differences which may, in time of peace, arise between them relative to the interpretation of the said Convention.

This Resolution has been voted by the following States :—

Germany, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Denmark, Spain (*ad ref.*), United States of America, United States of Brazil, United States of Mexico, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxemburg,

Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Netherlands, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

This Resolution has been declined by the following States: Corea, Great Britain, and Japan.

In witness whereof the Delegates have signed the present Protocol.

Done at Geneva, the 6th July, 1903, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation, and of which copies, certified as correct, shall be delivered to all the Powers represented at the Conference.

For Great Britain and Ireland:

JOHN C. ARDAGH.  
T. E. HOLLAND.  
JOHN FURLEY.  
W. G. MACPHERSON.

For Germany:

v. BÜLOW.  
FRHR. v. MANTEUFFEL.  
VILLARET.  
ZORN.

For the Argentine Republic:

ENRIQUE B. MORENO.  
FRANCO. MOLINA SALAS.

For Austria-Hungary:

BARON HEIDLER-EGEREGG,  
DR. JOS. RITTER v. URJEL,  
  
ARTUR VON MECENSEFFY,  
DR. ALFRED SCHÜCKING,

For Belgium:

CHE. J. DE T'SERCLAES.  
DR. A. DELTENRE.

For Bulgaria:

DR. ROUSSEFF.  
CAPITAINE SIRMANOFF.

For Chile :

AGUSTIN EDWARDS.  
CH. ACKERMANN.

For China :

LOUTSENGTSIANG.  
OU WENTAL.  
YOTSAOYEU.

For the Congo :

CTE. J. DE T'SERCLAES.  
DR. A. DELTENRE.

For Corea :\*

KATO TSUNETADA.  
COLONEL M. AKASHI.  
PRINCE ITCHIJO  
M. AKIYAMA.

For Denmark :

H. LAUB.

For Spain :

CTE. DE BAGUÉR.  
JOSÉ JOFRE MONTOJO.  
JOAQUIN CORTÈS Y } (*ad referendum*).  
BAYONA.

For the United States of America :

WM. CARY SANGER.  
C. S. SPERRY.  
GEO. B. DAVIS.  
R. M. O'REILLY.

For the United States of Brazil :

C. LEMGRUBER-KROPF.  
COLONEL ROBERTO TROMPOWSKI LEITAO  
D'ALMEIDA.

For the United States of Mexico :

JOSÉ M. PÉREZ.

\* See foot-note, p. 39.

For France :

RÉVOIL.  
L. RENAULT.  
S. OLIVIER.  
E. PAUZAT.

For Greece :

MICHEL KEBEDGY.

For Guatemala :

MANUEL ARROYO.  
H. WISWALD.

For Honduras :

OSCAR HEPFL.

For Italy :

MAURIGI.  
G. RANDONE.

For Japan :

KATO TSUNETADA.  
COL. M. AKASHI.  
PRINCE ITCHUJO.  
M. AKIYAMA.

For Luxemburg :

CTE. J. DE TSERCLAES.  
DR. A. DELTENRE.

For Montenegro :

E. ODIER.  
COLONEL MÜRSET.

For Nicaragua :

OSCAR HEPFL.

For Norway :

HANS DAAE.

For the Netherlands :

DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.  
QUANJER.

For Peru :

GUSTAVO DE LA FUENTE.

For Persia :

M. SAMAD KHAN.

For Portugal :

ALBERTO D'OLIVEIRA.

JOSÉ NICOLAU RAPOSO-BOTELHO.

For Roumania :

DR. SACHE STEPHANESCO.

For Russia :

MARTENS.

YERMOLOFF.

V. DE HUBBENET.

J. OWTCHINNIKOFF.

For Servia :

MILAN ST. MARKOVITCH.

DR. ROMAN SONDERMAYER.

For Siam :

CHAROON.

CORRAGIONI D'ORELLI.

For Sweden :

OLOF SÖRENSEN.

For Switzerland :

E. ODIER.

COLONEL MÜRSET.

For Uruguay :

A. HEROSA.

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PROCÈS-VERBAL OF DEPOSIT OF BRITISH RATIFICATION.

Le premier Soussigné déclare avoir remis et le second Soussigné déclare avoir reçu, pour être déposé dans les archives de la Confédération Suisse, l'acte du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande portant la ratification de la Convention pour l'amélioration du sort des blessés et malades dans les armées en campagne, du 6 Juillet, 1906.

En foi de quoi, les Soussignés ont dressé le présent procès-verbal en un seul exemplaire dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera transmise par la voie diplomatique à toutes les Puissances qui ont été représentées à la Conférence Internationale de Genève.

Fait à Berne, le 16 Avril, 1907.

L'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande :

(Signé) G. F. BONHAM.

Le Président de la Confédération Suisse :

(Signé) MÜLLER.

(Translation.)

The Undersigned declare, the first to have delivered, and the second to have received, for deposit in the archives of the Swiss Confederation, the Ratification by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the Convention of the 6th July, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armies in the field.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned have drawn up the present *procès-verbal* in a single copy, of which a copy, certified as correct, shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to all the Powers which have been represented at the Geneva International Conference.

Done at Berne, April 16th, 1907.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland :

(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

The President of the Swiss Confederation :

(Signed) MÜLLER.

## NOTE.

The Ratifications of the following States have up to the present been deposited, on the dates mentioned:—

Siam	...	...	...	January	29,	1907.
United States of America	..	...	..	February	9,	"
Russia	..	...	...	"	9,	"
Italy	...	...	...	March	9,	"
Switzerland	...	...	...	April	16,	"
Congo	...	...	...	"	16,	"
German Empire	...	...	...	May	27,	"