

## ADAPTATION TO MARITIME WARFARE OF PRINCIPLES OF GENEVA CONVENTION (HAGUE, X)

*Convention signed at The Hague October 18, 1907*

*Senate advice and consent to ratification March 10, 1908*

*Ratified by the President of the United States February 23, 1909*

*Procès-verbal of first deposit of ratifications (including that of the United States) at The Hague dated November 27, 1909*

*Entered into force January 26, 1910*

*Proclaimed by the President of the United States February 28, 1910*

*Replaced by convention of August 12, 1949,<sup>1</sup> as between contracting parties to the later convention*

36 Stat. 2371; Treaty Series 543

[TRANSLATION]

### X

#### CONVENTION FOR THE ADAPTATION TO MARITIME WARFARE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; the President of the United States of America; the President of the Argentine Republic; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; the President of the Republic of Bolivia; the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil; His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria; the President of the Republic of Chile; His Majesty the Emperor of China; the President of the Republic of Colombia; the Provisional Governor of the Republic of Cuba; His Majesty the King of Denmark; the President of the Dominican Republic; the President of the Republic of Ecuador; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; the President of the Republic of Guatemala; the President of the Republic of Haiti; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan;

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<sup>1</sup> 6 UST 3217; TIAS 3363.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; the President of the United States of Mexico; His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro; His Majesty the King of Norway; the President of the Republic of Panama; the President of the Republic of Paraguay; 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 of the Algarves, etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; the President of the Republic of Salvador; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Swiss Federal Council; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans; the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay; the President of the United States of Venezuela:

Animated alike by the desire to diminish, as far as depends on them, the inevitable evils of war;

And wishing with this object to adapt to maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 6th July, 1906;<sup>2</sup>

Have resolved to conclude a Convention for the purpose of revising the Convention of the 29th July, 1899,<sup>3</sup> relative to this question, and have appointed the following as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia:

His Excellency Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, His Minister of State, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople;

Dr. Johannes Kriege, His Envoy on extraordinary mission to the present Conference, His Privy Counselor of Legation and Jurisconsult to the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the United States of America:

His Excellency Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador Extraordinary;

His Excellency Mr. Horace Porter, Ambassador Extraordinary;

His Excellency Mr. Uriah M. Rose, Ambassador Extraordinary;

His Excellency Mr. David Jayne Hill, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague;

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Minister Plenipotentiary;

Brigadier General George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, Minister Plenipotentiary;

Mr. William I. Buchanan, Minister Plenipotentiary.

The President of the Argentine Republic:

His Excellency Mr. Roque Saenz Peña, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Rome, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

<sup>2</sup> TS 464, *ante*, p. 516.

<sup>3</sup> TS 396, *ante*, p. 263.

His Excellency Mr. Luis M. Drago, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic, National Deputy, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

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

His Excellency Mr. Gaëtan Mérey de Kapos-Mére, His Privy Counselor, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency Baron Charles de Macchio, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

His Excellency Mr. Beernaert, His Minister of State, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Member of the Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Belgium and Roumania, Honor Member of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. J. van den Heuvel, His Minister of State, former Minister of Justice;

His Excellency Baron Guillaume, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Member of the Royal Academy of Roumania.

The President of the Republic of Bolivia:

His Excellency Mr. Claudio Pinilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Fernando E. Guachalla, Minister Plenipotentiary at London.

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil:

His Excellency Mr. Ruy Barbosa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Eduardo F. S. dos Santos Lisbôa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria:

Mr. Vrban Vinaroff, Major General of the General Staff, attached to His suite;

Mr. Ivan Karandjouloff, Director of Public Prosecution of the Court of Cassation.

The President of the Republic of Chile:

His Excellency Mr. Domingo Gana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at London;

His Excellency Mr. Augusto Matte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Berlin;

His Excellency Mr. Carlos Concha, former Minister of War, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires.

His Majesty the Emperor of China:

His Excellency Mr. Lou Tseng-tsiang, His Ambassador Extraordinary;  
His Excellency Mr. Tsien Sun, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the Republic of Colombia:

General Jorge Holguin;  
Mr. Santiago Pérez Triana;  
His Excellency General Marceliano Vargas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris.

The Provisional Governor of the Republic of Cuba:

Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Professor of International Law in the University of Habana, Senator of the Republic;  
His Excellency Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Washington;  
Mr. Manuel Sanguily, former Director of the Institute of Secondary Instruction of Habana, Senator of the Republic.

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

His Excellency Mr. Constantin Brun, His Chamberlain, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;  
Rear Admiral Christian Frederik Scheller;  
Mr. Axel Vedel, His Chamberlain, Chief of Division in the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Dominican Republic:

Mr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, former Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;  
Mr. Apolinar Tejera, Rector of the Professional Institute of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the Republic of Ecuador:

His Excellency Mr. Victor Rendón, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris and at Madrid;  
Mr. Enrique Dorn y de Alsúa, Chargé d'Affaires.

His Majesty the King of Spain:

His Excellency Mr. W. R. de Villa-Urrutia, Senator, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at London;

His Excellency Mr. José de la Rica y Calvo, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague;

Mr. Gabriel Maura y Gamazo, Count de Mortera, Deputy to the Cortes.

The President of the French Republic:

His Excellency Mr. Léon Bourgeois, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Republic, Senator, former President of the Council of Ministers, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator, Minister Plenipotentiary of class I, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Mr. Louis Renault, Professor of the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris, Honorary Minister Plenipotentiary, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Institute of France, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Marcellin Pellet, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., Member of the Privy Council, His Ambassador Extraordinary, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Ernest Mason Satow, G.C.M.G., Member of the Privy Council, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency the Right Honorable Donald James Mackay Baron Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Member of the Privy Council, former President of the Institute of International Law;

His Excellency Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes:

His Excellency Mr. Cléon Rizo Rangabé, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin;

Mr. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law in the University of Athens, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the Republic of Guatemala:

Mr. José Tible Machado, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at The Hague and at London, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Mr. Enrique Gómez Carillo, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at Berlin.

The President of the Republic of Haiti:

His Excellency Mr. Jean Joseph Dalbémar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris;

His Excellency Mr. J. N. Léger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Washington;

Mr. Pierre Hudicourt, former Professor of Public International Law, Attorney at Law at Port au Prince.

His Majesty the King of Italy:

His Excellency Count Joseph Tornielli Brusati di Vergano, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador of His Majesty the King at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, President of the Italian Delegation;

His Excellency Commendatore Guido Pompilj, Deputy to the Parliament, Under Secretary of State in the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Commendatore Guido Fusinato, Counselor of State, Deputy to the Parliament, former Minister of Education.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

His Excellency Mr. Keiroku Tsudzuki, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency Mr. Aimaro Sato, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

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

His Excellency Mr. Eyschen, His Minister of State, President of the Grand Ducal Government;

Count de Villers, Chargé d'Affaires of the Grand Duchy at Berlin.

The President of the United Mexican States:

His Excellency Mr. Gonzalo A. Esteva, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Rome;

His Excellency Mr. Sebastian B. de Mier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris;

His Excellency Mr. Francisco L. de la Barra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Brussels and at The Hague.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro:

His Excellency Mr. Nelidow, now Imperial Privy Counselor, Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias at Paris;

His Excellency Mr. de Martens, Imperial Privy Counselor, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia;

His Excellency Mr. Tcharykow, now Imperial Counselor of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Norway:

His Excellency Mr. Francis Hagerup, former President of the Council, former Professor of Law, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-

tentiary at The Hague and at Copenhagen, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the Republic of Panama:

Mr. Belisario Porras.

The President of the Republic of Paraguay:

His Excellency Mr. Eusebio Machaín, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris;

Count G. du Monceau de Bergendal, Consul of the Republic at Brussels.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Mr. W. H. de Beaufort, Her former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General;

His Excellency Mr. T. M. C. Asser, Her Minister of State, Member of the Council of State, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Jonkheer J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, Lieutenant General Retired, former Minister of War, Member of the Council of State;

His Excellency Jonkheer J. A. Röell, Her Aide-de-Camp on Special Service, Vice Admiral Retired, former Minister of the Navy;

Mr. J. A. Loeff, Her former Minister of Justice, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

The President of the Republic of Peru:

His Excellency Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris and at London, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia:

His Excellency Samad Khan Momtazos Saltaneh, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mirza Ahmed Khan Sadigh Ul Mulk, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.

His Excellency the Marquis de Soveral, His Counselor of State, Peer of the Kingdom, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency Count de Selir, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague;

His Excellency Mr. Alberto d'Oliveira, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

His Majesty the King of Roumania:

His Excellency Mr. Alexandre Beldiman, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin;

His Excellency Mr. Edgar Mavrocordato, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias:

His Excellency Mr. Nelidow, His present Privy Counselor, His Ambassador at Paris;

His Excellency Mr. de Martens, His Privy Counselor, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Tcharykow, His present Counselor of State, His Chamberlain, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the Republic of Salvador:

Mr. Pedro I. Matheu, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Mr. Santiago Perez Triana, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at London.

His Majesty the King of Servia:

His Excellency General Sava Groutich, President of the Council of State;

His Excellency Mr. Milovan Milovanovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Michael Militchevitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Siam:

Mom Chatidej Udom, Major General;

Mr. C. Corragioni d'Orelli, His Counselor of Legation;

Luang Bhuvanarth Narübal, Captain.

His Majesty the King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals:

His Excellency Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld, His former Minister of Justice, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

Mr. Johannes Hellner, His Former Minister without portfolio, former Member of the Supreme Court of Sweden, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The Swiss Federal Council:

His Excellency Mr. Gaston Carlin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation at London and at The Hague;



Mr. Eugène Borel, Colonel of the General Staff, Professor in the University of Geneva;

Mr. Max Huber, Professor of Law in the University of Zürich.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans:

His Excellency Turkhan Pasha, His Ambassador Extraordinary, Minister of the Evkaf;

His Excellency Rechid Bey, His Ambassador at Rome;

His Excellency Mehemed Pasha, Vice Admiral.

The President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:

His Excellency Mr. José Batlle y Ordoñez, former President of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

His Excellency Mr. Juan P. Castro, former President of the Senate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The President of the United States of Venezuela:

Mr. José Gil Fortoul, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic at Berlin.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

#### ARTICLE 1

Military hospital-ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by States specially and solely with a view to assisting the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked, the names of which have been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the commencement or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected, and cannot be captured while hostilities last.

These ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as warships as regards their stay in a neutral port.

#### ARTICLE 2

Hospital-ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or officially recognized relief societies, shall be likewise respected and exempt from capture, if the belligerent Power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and has notified their names to the hostile Power at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

These ships must be provided with a certificate from the competent authorities declaring that the vessels have been under their control while fitting out and on final departure.

## ARTICLE 3

Hospital-ships, equipped wholly or in part at the expense of private individuals or officially recognized societies of neutral countries, shall be respected and exempt from capture, on condition that they are placed under the control of one of the belligerents, with the previous consent of their own Government and with the authorization of the belligerent himself, and that the latter has notified their name to his adversary at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case, before they are employed.

## ARTICLE 4

The ships mentioned in Articles 1, 2, and 3 shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked of the belligerents without distinction of nationality.

The Governments undertake not to use these ships for any military purpose. These vessels must in no wise hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents shall have the right to control and search them; they can refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a Commissioner on board; they can even detain them, if important circumstances require it.

As far as possible, the belligerents shall enter in the log of the hospital-ships the orders which they give them.

## ARTICLE 5

Military hospital-ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a metre and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a metre and a half in breadth.

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital-ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva Convention, and further, if they belong to a neutral State, by flying at the main-mast the national flag of the belligerent under whose control they are placed.

Hospital-ships which, in the terms of Article 4, are detained by the enemy, must haul down the national flag of the belligerent to whom they belong.

The ships and boats above mentioned which wish to ensure by night the freedom from interference to which they are entitled, must, subject to the assent of the belligerent they are accompanying, take the necessary measures to render their special painting sufficiently plain.

## ARTICLE 6

The distinguishing signs referred to in Article 5 can only be used, whether in time of peace or war, for protecting or indicating the ships therein mentioned.

## ARTICLE 7

In the case of a fight on board a war-ship, the sick-wards shall be respected and spared as far as possible.

The said sick-wards and the materiel belonging to them remain subject to the laws of war; they cannot, however, be used for any purpose other than that for which they were originally intended, so long as they are required for the sick and wounded.

The commander, however, into whose power they have fallen may apply them to other purposes, if the military situation requires it, after seeing that the sick and wounded on board are properly provided for.

## ARTICLE 8

Hospital-ships and sick-wards of vessels are no longer entitled to protection if they are employed for the purpose of injuring the enemy.

The fact of the staff of the said ships and sick-wards being armed for maintaining order and for defending the sick and wounded, and the presence of wireless telegraphy apparatus on board, is not a sufficient reason for withdrawing protection.

## ARTICLE 9

Belligerents may appeal to the charity of the commanders of neutral merchant-ships, yachts, or boats to take on board and tend the sick and wounded.

Vessels responding to this appeal, and also vessels which have of their own accord rescued sick, wounded, or shipwrecked men, shall enjoy special protection and certain immunities. In no case can they be captured for having such persons on board, but, apart from special undertakings that have been made to them, they remain liable to capture for any violations of neutrality they may have committed.

## ARTICLE 10

The religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable, and its members cannot be made prisoners of war. On leaving the ship they take away with them the objects and surgical instruments which are their own private property.

This staff shall continue to discharge its duties while necessary, and can afterwards leave, when the Commander-in-chief considers it possible.

The belligerents must guarantee to the said staff, when it has fallen into their hands, the same allowances and pay which are given to the staff of corresponding rank in their own navy.

#### ARTICLE 11

Sailors and soldiers on board, when sick or wounded, as well as other persons officially attached to fleets or armies, whatever their nationality, shall be respected and tended by the captors.

#### ARTICLE 12

Any war-ship belonging to a belligerent may demand that sick, wounded, or shipwrecked men on board military hospital-ships, hospital-ships belonging to relief societies or to private individuals, merchant-ships, yachts, or boats, whatever the nationality of these vessels, should be handed over.

#### ARTICLE 13

If sick, wounded, or shipwrecked persons are taken on board a neutral war-ship, every possible precaution must be taken that they do not again take part in the operations of the war.

#### ARTICLE 14

The shipwrecked, wounded, or sick of one of the belligerents who fall into the power of the other belligerent are prisoners of war. The captor must decide, according to circumstances, whether to keep them, send them to a port of his own country, to a neutral port, or even to an enemy port. In this last case, prisoners thus repatriated cannot serve again while the war lasts.

#### ARTICLE 15

The shipwrecked, sick, or wounded, who are landed at a neutral port with the consent of the local authorities, must, unless an arrangement is made to the contrary between the neutral State and the belligerent States be guarded by the neutral State so as to prevent them again taking part in the operations of the war.

The expenses of tending them in hospital and interning them shall be borne by the State to which the shipwrecked, sick, or wounded persons belong.

#### ARTICLE 16

After every engagement, the two belligerents, so far as military interests permit, shall take steps to look for the shipwrecked, sick, and wounded, and to protect them, as well as the dead, against pillage and ill treatment.

They shall see that the burial, whether by land or sea, or cremation of the dead shall be preceded by a careful examination of the corpse.

## ARTICLE 17

Each belligerent shall send, as early as possible, to the authorities of their country, navy, or army the military marks or documents of identity found on the dead and the description of the sick and wounded picked up by him.

The belligerents shall keep each other informed as to internments and transfers as well as to the admissions into hospital and deaths which have occurred among the sick and wounded in their hands. They shall collect all the objects of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., which are found in the captured ships, or which have been left by the sick or wounded who died in hospital, in order to have them forwarded to the persons concerned by the authorities of their own country.

## ARTICLE 18

The provisions of the present Convention do not apply except between Contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention.

## ARTICLE 19

The Commanders-in-chief of the belligerent fleets must see that the above Articles are properly carried out; they will have also to see to cases not covered thereby, in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments and in conformity with the general principles of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE 20

The Signatory Powers shall take the necessary measures for bringing the provisions of the present Convention to the knowledge of their naval forces, and especially of the members entitled thereunder to immunity, and for making them known to the public.

## ARTICLE 21

The Signatory Powers likewise undertake to enact or to propose to their Legislatures, if the criminal laws are inadequate, the measures necessary for checking in time of war individual acts of pillage and ill-treatment in respect to the sick and wounded in the fleet, as well as for punishing, as an unjustifiable adoption of naval or military marks, the unauthorized use of the distinctive marks mentioned in Article 5 by vessels not protected by the present Convention.

They will communicate to each other, through the Netherland Government, the enactments for preventing such acts at the latest within five years of the ratification of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE 22

In the case of operations of war between the land and sea forces of belligerents, the provisions of the present Convention do not apply except between the forces actually on board ship.

## ARTICLE 23

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a *procès-verbal* signed by the Representatives of the Powers taking part therein and by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherland Government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A certified copy of the *procès-verbal* relative to the first deposit of ratifications, of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as of the instruments of ratification, shall be at once sent by the Netherland Government through the diplomatic channel to the Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference, as well as to the other Powers which have adhered to the Convention. In the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph the said Government shall inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

## ARTICLE 24

Non-Signatory Powers which have accepted the Geneva Convention of the 6th July, 1906, may adhere to the present Convention.

The Power which desires to adhere notifies its intention to the Netherland Government in writing, forwarding to it the act of adhesion, which shall be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

The said Government shall at once transmit to all the other Powers a duly certified copy of the notification as well as of the act of adhesion, mentioning the date on which it received the notification.

## ARTICLE 25

The present Convention, duly ratified, shall replace as between Contracting Powers, the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention.

The Convention of 1899 remains in force as between the Powers which signed it but which do not also ratify the present Convention.

## ARTICLE 26

The present Convention shall come into force, in the case of the Powers which were a party to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the

date of the procès-verbal of this deposit, and, in the case of the Powers which ratify subsequently or which adhere, sixty days after the notification of their ratification or of their adhesion has been received by the Netherland Government.

#### ARTICLE 27

In the event of one of the Contracting Powers wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Netherland Government, which shall at once communicate a duly certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them at the same time of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying Power, and one year after the notification has reached the Netherland Government.

#### ARTICLE 28

A register kept by the Netherland Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall give the date of the deposit of ratifications made in virtue of Article 23, paragraphs 3 and 4, as well as the date on which the notifications of adhesion (Article 24, paragraph 2) or of denunciation (Article 27, paragraph 1) have been received.

Each Contracting Power is entitled to have access to this register and to be supplied with duly certified extracts from it.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures to the present Convention.

Done at The Hague, the 18th October, 1907, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Netherland Government, and duly certified copies of which shall be sent, through the diplomatic channel, to the Powers which have been invited to the Second Peace Conference.

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|---|---|
| <p>1. For Germany:<br/>MARSCHALL<br/>KRIEGE</p>   | <p>5. For Belgium:<br/>A. BEERNAERT<br/>J. VAN DEN HEUVEL<br/>GUILLAUME</p> |
| <p>2. For the United States of America:<br/>JOSEPH H. CHOATE<br/>HORACE PORTER<br/>U. M. ROSE<br/>DAVID JAYNE HILL<br/>C. S. SPERRY<br/>WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN</p> | <p>6. For Bolivia:<br/>CLAUDIO PINILLA</p>                                  |
| <p>3. For Argentina:<br/>ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA<br/>LUIS M. DRAGO<br/>C. RÚEZ LARRETA</p>   | <p>7. For Brazil:<br/>RUY BARBOSA<br/>E. LISBÔA</p>                         |
| <p>4. For Austria-Hungary:<br/>MÉREY<br/>BON MACCHIO</p>  | <p>8. For Bulgaria:<br/>GÉNÉRAL-MAJOR VINAROFF<br/>IV. KARANDJOULOFF</p>    |
|   | <p>9. For Chile:<br/>DOMINGO GANA<br/>AUGUSTO MATTE<br/>CARLOS CONCHA</p>   |

10. For China: Under reservation of Article 21.  
LOU TSENG-TSIANG  
TSIEN SUN
11. For Colombia:  
JORGE HOLGUIN  
S. PEREZ TRIANA  
M. VARGAS
12. For the Republic of Cuba:  
ANTONIO S. DE BUSTAMANTE  
GONZALO DE QUESADA  
MANUEL SANGUILY
13. For Denmark:  
C. BRUN
14. For the Dominican Republic:  
DR. HENRIQUEZ Y CARVAJAL  
APOLINAR TEJERA
15. For Ecuador:  
VICTOR M. RENDÓN  
E. DORN Y DE ALSÚA
16. For Spain:  
W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA  
JOSÉ DE LA RICA Y CALVO  
GABRIEL MAURA
17. For France:  
LÉON BOURGEOIS  
D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT  
L. RENAULT  
MARCELLIN PELLET
18. For Great Britain: Under reservation of Articles 6 and 21 and of the following declaration: "In affixing their signatures to this Convention, the British plenipotentiaries declare that His Majesty's Government understand Article 12 to apply only to the case of combatants rescued during or after a naval engagement in which they have taken part."  
EDW. FRY  
ERNEST SATOW  
REAY  
HENRY HOWARD
19. For Greece:  
CLÉON RIZO RANGABÉ  
GEORGES STREIT
20. For Guatemala:  
JOSÉ TIBLE MACHADO
21. For Haiti:  
DALBÉMAR JN JOSEPH  
J. N. LÉGER  
PIERRE HUDICOURT
22. For Italy:  
POMPILJ  
G. FUSINATO
23. For Japan:  
AIMARO SATO
24. For Luxemburg:  
EYSCHEN  
CTE. DE VILLERS
25. For Mexico:  
G. A. ESTEVA  
S. B. DE MIER  
F. L. DE LA BARRA
26. For Montenegro:  
NELIDOW  
MARTENS  
N. TCHARYKOW
27. For Nicaragua:
28. For Norway:  
F. HAGERUP
29. For Panama:  
B. PORRAS
30. For Paraguay:  
G. DU MONCEAU
31. For the Netherlands:  
W. H. DE BEAUFORT  
T. M. C. ASSER  
DEN BEER POORTUGAEL  
J. A. RÖELL  
J. A. LOEFF
32. For Peru:  
C. G. CANDAMO
33. For Persia: Under reservation of the right, admitted by the Conference, to use the Lion and Red Sun instead of and in the place of the Red Cross.  
MOMTAZOS-SALTANEH M. SAMAD KHAN  
SADIGH UL MULK M. AHMED KHAN
34. For Portugal:  
MARQUIS DE SOVERAL  
CONDE DE SELIR  
ALBERTO D'OLIVEIRA
35. For Roumania:  
EDG. MAVROCORDATO
36. For Russia:  
NELIDOW  
MARTENS  
N. TCHARYKOW
37. For Salvador:  
P. J. MATHEU  
S. PEREZ TRIANA



38. For Servia:  
S. GROUITCH  
M. G. MILOVANOVITCH  
M. G. MILITCHEVITCH
39. For Siam:  
MOM CHATIDEJ UDOM  
C. CORRAGONI D'ORELLI  
LUANG BHÜVANARTH NARÜBAL
40. For Sweden:  
K. H. L. HAMMARSKJÖLD  
JOH. HELLNER
41. For Switzerland:  
CARLIN
42. For Turkey: Under reservation of  
the right admitted by the Peace  
Conference to use the Red Crescent.  
TURKHAN
43. For Uruguay:  
JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ
44. For Venezuela:  
J. GIL FORTOUL