

## NAVAL WARFARE

*Circular dated May 13, 1898, with exchange of notes between the United States and Switzerland April 23–May 10, 1898, and text of articles VI–XV of the additional articles to the Geneva (Red Cross) convention<sup>1</sup> adopted as a modus vivendi by the United States and Spain*

*Entered into force May 13, 1898*

*Terminated April 11, 1899<sup>2</sup>*

Treaty Series 388

### CIRCULAR

It is the desire and purpose of the United States in its conduct of war to observe the most humane and enlightened principles in the treatment of the sick, wounded, and dying. It recognizes the very great service rendered to that end by the conference of Geneva, held in the year 1864, which framed certain humane and expedient regulations for the care of the wounded and sick in the field. These were embodied in the convention of August 22, 1864, which has been ratified or adhered to by most of the civilized powers.

In 1868 a second international conference was held at Geneva, when it was proposed that the regulations contained in the original articles concerning military warfare be extended and adapted so far as practicable to war at sea. Fifteen articles, known as the “additional articles of 1868,” were proposed, Articles VI to XV of which relate exclusively to marine warfare. In the subsequent discussion of them, an amendment to Article IX was proposed by France, and in correspondence between England and France, Article X was interpreted and elucidated. These “additional articles,” al-

---

<sup>1</sup> Fifteen additional articles to the Red Cross convention of Aug. 22, 1864 (TS 377, *ante*, vol. 1, p. 7), were concluded at Geneva Oct. 20, 1868. They did not enter into force, but they were included in the Senate's resolution of advice and consent (Mar. 16, 1882) to accession to the original convention and in the President's proclamation of July 26, 1882.

<sup>2</sup> Date of entry into force of treaty of peace signed at Paris Dec. 10, 1898 (TS 343, *post*, p. 615).