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REGULATIONS
FOR THE
EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD

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SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

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Section,.....

No. 181862

STATE OF CONNECTICUT. ✓

REGULATIONS
FOR THE
GUIDANCE OF SURGEONS,
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,
AND
POST-SURGEONS,
FOR
MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF RECRUITS
FOR THE
CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

—•••—
1899.
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1899

State of Connecticut.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, May 1, 1899. }

General Orders, }
No. 10. }

The Regulations prepared by Brigadier-General J. FRANCIS CALEF, Surgeon-General, for the guidance of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Connecticut National Guard, and Post-Surgeons, for Medical Examination of Recruits for the Connecticut National Guard, are hereby approved, adopted, and ordered published.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

LOUIS N. VAN KEUREN,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

WM. E. F. LANDERS,
Asst. Adjutant-General.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

— TO —

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The age of recruits must be between 18 and 45 years; musicians, between 16 and 50 years.

The height of recruits, in stocking feet, must not be less than 64 inches*; musicians, 63 inches. The relation of weight and chest measurements to height should not be less than in the table given below. In well-built men the width of the shoulders, when arms hang at the sides, will be about two-ninths of the height.

The leading characteristics of a good constitution are thus enumerated by Tripler: "A tolerably just proportion between the different parts of the trunk and members; a well-shaped head, thick hair, a countenance expressive of health, with a lively eye, skin not too white, lips red, teeth white and in good condition, voice strong, skin firm, chest well formed, belly lank, parts of generation well developed, limbs muscular, feet arched

* If under 21 years of age, a reduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch will be allowed.

and of a moderate length, hands large. The gait should be sprightly and springy, speech prompt and clear, and manner cheerful. All lank, slight, puny men, with contracted figures, whose development is, as it were, arrested, should be set aside. The reverse of the characteristics of a good constitution will indicate infirm health or a weakly habit of body; loose, flabby, white skin; long cylindrical neck; long, flat feet; very fair complexion, fine hair; wan, sallow countenance," etc.

Recruits must understand the English language sufficiently to receive orders, and have intelligence enough to execute them. They must have sound constitutions, and must in all respects be up to the standard herein set forth for service in the Connecticut National Guard. Surgeons will bear in mind that every disqualification for service in the United States Army must be carefully recorded, even when it does not disqualify for service in the National Guard.

Recruits must be examined by some authorized surgeon; and a full report of such examination (on blanks furnished for that purpose) must be filled out in ink and promptly transmitted to the office of the Adjutant-General through regular *medical* channels.

For each examination so made and reported the surgeon shall receive from the State a fee of one dollar.

The surgeon will make the examinations as privately as possible, in a large well-lighted room, with the recruit stripped.

To insure uniformity of results the following method of examination is recommended: The surgeon should ask the questions in the first part of the blank and clearly record the answers exactly as made, noting any indications therein for a special examination of the recruit. The applicant should sign the statement when completed. He should then, before stripping the man, note on the examination blank his name, weight, height, general appearance, and color of hair and eyes. Then note the rate and character of the pulse and respirations while sitting at ease. The mental and moral characteristics are next noted. A careful examination of the head, ears, eyes, face, mouth, and fauces should be made, and any disqualification for service in the Army of the United States recorded on the examination blank.

In the United States Army, deafness of either ear constitutes an absolute cause of rejection.

The examination should be made as follows, and the result noted on the examination blank :

“As the distance at which the natural tone of voice may be heard in a closed room, when both ears are normal, is about fifty feet, the distance at which the applicant is to stand from the examiner must be as great as the apartments will allow, not to exceed fifty feet.”

“The applicant will stand with his back to the examiner, who is to address him in a natural tone of voice. When the distance is less than forty feet, it should be specified on the examination form, and the tone of voice will be lowered. Failure of the applicant to respond to the address of the examiner will demonstrate a defect.”

Special attention must be given to closing the entrance to each ear separately, by pressing with the thumb the small lobe (tragus) situated in front of the opening to the inner ear.

Advantage should be taken of the absence of other sounds to make the examination. Surgeons should remember that a man may be totally deaf in one ear, and yet may hear all ordinary conversation perfectly if the sound ear is not completely stopped. “Deafness may be caused by an accumulation of hardened wax; therefore an otherwise

desirable recruit should have his ears well cleansed before final action is taken in his case.”

All men assigned to the artillery arm of the service shall, before such assignment, besides undergoing the ordinary examination, be examined especially with a view to establishing the fact of the patency of the Eustachian tubes and the integrity of the tympanic membranes, in default of which the men are unfit for that arm.

Inability to read or describe with facility the types or characters on the test cards.—This examination requires the greatest care and patience on the part of the surgeon; it is made with cards bearing the twenty-foot test types and test characters.

To use the cards, measure off a distance of twenty feet in a straight line; place the applicant with his back to the light at one end of the line, while the examiner stands at the other and holds the card exhibiting the test types or characters in full view of the applicant and so that a good light falls on the card. Each eye should be examined separately, one being covered with a card (not with the hand) by the applicant. The surgeon then directs him to read the types on the card; if he cannot read, the card bearing the characters is

presented to him, which he is directed to describe. The types should be read first from left to right, and then from right to left; the characters should be described as to the number of arms seen on each and the direction in which they are pointed, whether upward or downward, to the right or left.

If the applicant should be unable to read the test types or describe the test characters correctly with either eye at twenty feet, he must be directed to step nearer, and the distance at which he reads the types should be measured and noted on the examination blank.

“ A large percentage of men are the subjects of slight visual defects, not to such an extent as to disqualify them for military duty, but sufficient to cause a little blurring or indistinctness in some of the letters of the required test, which may be increased by the nervous apprehension of failure. Ignorance, stupidity, or fear on the part of an applicant are factors to be considered in making this examination, and unless the surgeon exercises sound judgment he will probably reject men whose vision is in reality good; hence plenty of time should be taken and slight errors, such as misreading a P or T for an F, provided the

majority of the letters or test characters are read with facility, need not be regarded as a failure of the test."

The recruit should now be stripped, providing no disqualification for service in the Connecticut National Guard has been discovered. If such disqualification is found, the examination may stop here; but a full description of the condition must be given under the head of remarks, and the paper promptly forwarded to the office of the Adjutant-General. Being stripped, the recruit should be put through the motions of walking, running, and leaping, and directed to take such positions as will demonstrate the action of all the joints; the pulse and respirations should be again noted while sitting.

Examine the skin, spine, cerebro-spinal nervous system, neck (especially for enlarged glands); *chest*—its shape (flat or pigeon-breasted), resonance, character of respirations; *heart*—sounds, impulse (position and force), action (as to regularity); abdomen (especially for hernia and enlarged glands in the groin; genito-urinary apparatus; anus (especially for fistula); upper extremities (especially for enlarged glands at the elbows); lower extremities.

TABLE OF PHYSICAL PROPORTIONS.

HEIGHT.	MINIMUM WEIGHT.	MINIMUM CHEST MEASUREMENT.	
		Inspiration	Mobility.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
64 inches, - - -	111	32	2
66 inches, - - -	116	32½	2
67 inches, - - -	118	33	2
68 inches, - - -	124	33½	2½
69 inches, - - -	130	33½	2½
70 inches, - - -	135	34	2½
71 inches, - - -	139	34½	2½
72 inches, - - -	142	34¾	3
73 inches, - - -	147	35½	3

An easy way to compute the *average* weight for any height is to calculate two pounds for each inch of height up to sixty-seven inches, and add seven pounds for every inch above that height.

When measurements and weight approach the minima above given, extreme care should be exercised in the physical examination of the chest; and such other examination made as will exclude the presence of diabetes or other serious constitutional conditions.

CONDITIONS EXEMPTING
— FROM —
ALL MILITARY DUTY.

—•••—

Permanent. — Idiocy, imbecility, dementia, all chronic forms of insanity; dislocations, or fractures so badly reduced as to disqualify for manual labor; deafness of both ears; loss of an eye, or total loss of the sight of an eye; total paralysis of a limb, loss of either limb; organic disease of the heart; advanced phthisis pulmonalis; such herniae as cannot be held in place by a truss; any disease or injury which permanently disqualifies for remunerative labor.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

— FOR —

Service in the U. S. Army and in the C. N. G. IN TIME OF PEACE.

—•••—

U. S. A.

1. *Mental Infirmities*.—Insanity, idiocy, imbecility, dementia.

C. N. G.

1. Same for Connecticut National Guard.

U. S. A.

2. *Moral Infirmities*.—Intemperance in the use of stimulants or narcotics, conviction of felony, masturbation, sodomy.

C. N. G.

2. Same for Connecticut National Guard.

U. S. A.

3. *The Head*.—Abnormally large head; considerable deformities, the consequence of fracture;

serious lesions of the skull, the consequence of complicated wounds or the operation of trephining; caries and exfoliation of the bone, injuries of cranial nerves, tinea capitis, alopecia.

C. N. G.

3. Same for Connecticut National Guard.

U. S. A.

4. *The Ears*.—Deafness of one or both ears; all catarrhal and purulent forms of acute and chronic otitis media, polypi and other growths or diseases of the tympanum, labyrinth, or mastoid cells; perforation of the tympanum; closure of the auditory canal, partial or complete, except from acute abscess or furuncle; malformation or loss of the external ear and all diseases thereof, except those which are slight and non-progressive.

C. N. G.

4. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except moderate deafness of a single ear will not disqualify. The recruit should be able to repeat words spoken in an ordinary tone at a distance of forty feet.

U. S. A.

5. *The Eyes*.—Loss of an eye, total loss of sight of either eye; conjunctival affections, including trachoma, entropion; opacities of the cornea, if covering part of a moderately dilated pupil; pterygium, if extensive; strabismus, hydrophthalmia, exophthalmia, conical cornea, cataract, loss of crystalline lens, diseases of the lachrymal apparatus, ectropion, ptosis, incessant spasmodic motion of the lids, adhesion of the lids, large encysted tumors, abscess of the orbit, muscular asthenopia, nystagmus.

Any affection of the globe of the eye or its contents; defective vision, including anomalies of accommodation and refraction; myopia; hypermetropia, if accompanied by asthenopia; presbyopia, astigmatism, amblyopia, glaucoma, diplopia, color blindness (for signal service only).

C. N. G.

5. Only extreme refractive errors or organic diseases disqualify for service in the Connecticut National Guard. Loss of an eye or of any part of an eye is a disqualification. For the signal service, the eyes should be up to the United States Army standard.

U. S. A.

6. *The Face*.—Naevi, unsightly hairy spots, extensive cicatrices on the face.

C. N. G.

6. Same for Connecticut National Guard, if quite marked.

U. S. A.

7. *The Mouth and Fauces*.—Hare-lip, simple, double, or complicated; loss of the whole or a considerable part of either lip; unsightly mutilation of the lips from wounds, burns, or disease; loss of the whole or part of either maxilla, ununited fractures, ankylosis, deformities of either jaw interfering with mastication or speech, loss of certain teeth, cancerous or erectile tumors, hypertrophy or atrophy of the tongue, mutilation of the tongue, adhesion of the tongue to any parts, preventing its free motion; malignant disease of the tongue, chronic ulcerations, fissures or perforations of the hard palate, salivary or bucco-nasal fistulae, hypertrophy of the tonsils sufficient to interfere with respiration or phonation.

C. N. G.

7. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except single hare-lip, when not conspicuous, will

not disqualify. Unless a recruit has four sound double teeth, one above and one below on either side of the mouth, so opposed as to serve the purpose of mastication, he should be rejected. Absence of the front teeth will not reject. If the quota of natural double teeth are absent a good set of artificial teeth will be accepted, but their presence must be noted on the examination form.

U. S. A.

8. *The Cerebro-Spinal System.*—Epilepsy, chorea, all forms of paralysis, tabes dorsalis, neuralgia, stuttering.

C. N. G.

8. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except neuralgia must be persistent to disqualify.

U. S. A.

9. *General Disqualifications.*—Feebleness of constitution (poor physique), scrofulous diathesis, cancerous diathesis, syphilis.

C. N. G.

9. Same for Connecticut National Guard. Before pronouncing an applicant syphilitic, at least two of the following characteristic signs of the disease should be discovered and noted on the blank; painless, multiple, enlargement of the

lymphatic glands at the back of the neck, on the inside of the arm above the elbow, or in the groin; a copper-colored eruption on the skin, without pain, itching, or surrounding hyperaemia (especially if on the forehead or chest); scaly eruption on the palms of the hands, hair very thin or absent in patches (alopecia); characteristic mucous patches or ulcers in the mouth or nose; nodes on the shinbones, and warts about the anus. The frequent respective symmetry of syphilitic lesions should be remembered.

U. S. A.

10. *The Skin*.—All chronic, contagious, and parasitic diseases of the skin; naevi; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices; chronic ulcers, vermin.

C. N. G.

10. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except a chronic disease, slight and not contagious, and small naevi, will not disqualify.

U. S. A.

11. *The Neck*.—Goitre, ulcerations of the cervical glands, cicatrices of scrofulous ulcerations, tracheal openings, wry-neck, chronic laryngitis,

or any other disease of the larynx which would produce aphonia, stricture of the oesophagus.

C. N. G.

11. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except goitre disqualifies only when so large as to interfere with breathing or the hooking of the coat collar, or if recent or growing.

U. S. A.

12. *The Spine*.—Caries, spina bifida, lateral curvature of the cervical, dorsal, or lumbar regions; lumbar abscess, rickets, fracture and dislocation of the vertebrae, angular curvatures, including gibbosity of the anterior and posterior parts of the thorax.

C. N. G.

12. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except gibbosity of the thorax, which does not interfere with the free action of the heart or lungs, need not disqualify. "To detect curvature of the spine, draw an imaginary line from the center of the base of the skull to the end of the spine. If it passes one inch either side of the spinal prominence, reject."—(*Parker*.) Something more than one inch may sometimes be allowed recruits for Connecticut National Guard if otherwise sound.

U. S. A.

13. *The Chest.*—Malformation of the chest, or badly united fractures of ribs or sternum sufficient to interfere with respiration; caries or necrosis of ribs, deficient expansive mobility, evident predisposition to phthisis pulmonalis, chronic pneumonia, emphysema, chronic pleurisy, pleural effusions, chronic bronchitis, asthma, organic disease of the heart or large arteries, serious and protracted functional derangement of the heart, dropsy dependent upon a disease of the heart.

C. N. G.

13. Same for Connecticut National Guard.

U. S. A.

14. *The Abdomen.*—All chronic inflammations of the gastro-intestinal tract, including diarrhoea and dysentery; diseases of the liver or spleen, including those caused by malarial poisoning; ascites, obesity, dyspepsia, if confirmed; haemorrhoids, prolapsus ani, fistula in ano, considerable fissures of the anus, hernia in all situations.

C. N. G.

14. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except quiescent external haemorrhoids need not disqualify.

“External piles appear as tumors or loose flabby folds of skin about the verge of the anus, and may be *recent* or *old*. If *recent*, they will appear about the size of a buck-shot, of a bluish color, hard and tense to the feel, and their covering will look thin. If *old*, they will probably be as large as a marble, of a brawny feel, reddish-brown color, and have a thick covering. If *recent*, as above described, they are *not cause* for rejection, *neither are they if old and single* and the applicant asserts that they have never been painful or troublesome; but if there should be *more than one old pile* and they are larger than described, or if a *single old pile* is ulcerated or inflamed, or if there is a small pile *associated with varicose veins of the legs*, the applicant should be rejected. The flabby folds of skin are not cause for rejection unless very large.”

U. S. A.

15. *The Genito-Urinary Organs.*—Any acute affection of the genital organs, including gonorrhoea and venereal sores; loss of the penis, phimosis, stricture of the urethra, loss of both testicles, permanent retraction of one or both testicles within the external ring, any chronic

disease of the testicle, hydrocele of the tunic and cord, atrophy of the testicle, varicocele, malformations of the genitalia, incontinence of urine, urinary fistulae, enlargement of the prostate, stone in the bladder, chronic cystitis, all diseases of the kidney.

C. N. G.

15. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except phimosis, retention of one or both testicles within the abdomen, and a moderate hydrocele or varicocele need not disqualify.

U. S. A.

16. *Affections Common to both Upper and Lower Extremities.*—Chronic rheumatism, chronic diseases of joints, old or irreducible dislocations or false joints, severe sprains, relaxation of the ligaments or capsules of joints, dislocations, fistulae connected with joints, or any part of bones; dropsy of joints, badly united fractures, defective or excessive curvature of long bones, rickets, caries, necrosis, exostosis, atrophy or paralysis of a limb; extensive, deep, or adherent cicatrices; contraction or permanent retraction of a limb or portion thereof, loss of a limb or portion thereof.

16. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except moderate exostosis, non-syphilitic, need not reject.

U. S. A.

17. *The Superior Extremities.*—Fracture of the clavicle, fracture of the radius and ulna, webbed fingers, permanent flexion or extension of one or more fingers, as well as irremediable loss of motion of these parts; total loss of either thumb, mutilation of either thumb, total loss of the index finger of the right hand, loss of the second and third phalanges of all the fingers of either hand, total loss of any two fingers of the same hand.

C. N. G.

17. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except well-united fractures of the clavicle, or of the radius and ulna, loss or mutilation of a thumb, which does not interfere with cocking the rifle, and partial flexion of the little finger, will not disqualify.

U. S. A.

18. *The Lower Extremities.*—Varicose veins, knock-knees, club feet, splay or flat feet, webbed toes, the toes double or branching, the great toe

crossing the other toes, bunions, corns, overriding or superposition of any of the toes to an extreme degree, loss of a great toe, loss of any two toes of the same foot, permanent retraction of the last phalanx of any of the toes, or flexion at a right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon the second, with ankylosis of the articulation; ingrowing of the nail of the great toe, stinking feet.

C. N. G.

18. Same for Connecticut National Guard, except varicose veins when only moderately prominent, not extending above the knee, and not accompanied by chronic tumefaction, dropsy, or marks of ulceration of the limb, need not reject. Knock-knees, unless very marked, do not reject. Splay-feet cause rejection when the entire inner border of the foot rests upon the ground with the inner part of the ankle joint very prominent. To disqualify, overriding of the toes, corns, and bunions, must render the wearing of a shoe painful. Webbed toes do not disqualify unless all the toes of a foot are joined together.

20 Feet.

L B N D E F C

F N E O L E A

C C R F U J S

20 Feet.

W W W W W W

W W W W W W

GENEVA CONVENTION.

The convention between the United States, Baden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Wurtemberg, Sweden, Greece, Great Britain, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Turkey, Bavaria, Austria, Russia, Persia, Roumania, Salvador, Montenegro, Servia, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine Republic, Peru, and Japan; with additional articles: For the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field; concluded August 22, 1864; acceded to by the President March 1, 1882; accession concurred in by the Senate March 16, 1882; proclaimed as to the original convention, but with reserve as to the additional articles, July 26, 1882; commonly known as the Geneva Convention, is as follows:

ORIGINAL CONVENTION.

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. 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 neutrality, whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded 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 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. 4. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals can not, 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. 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 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 direction 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 the 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.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ARTICLE I. The persons designated in Article 2 of the Convention shall, after the occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill 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. 2. Arrangements will have to be made by the belligerent powers to insure to the neutralized person, fallen into the hands of the army of the enemy, the entire enjoyment of his salary.

ART. 3. Under the conditions provided for in Articles 1 and 4 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. 4. In conformity with the spirit of Article 5 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. 5. In addition to Article 6 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.

[Articles concerning the Marine.]

ART. 6. 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. 7. 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. 8. The staff designated in the preceding article must continue to fulfill their functions in the captured ship, assisting in the removal of the 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. 9. 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.

ART. 10. Any merchant ship, 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 book, 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. 11. 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 6 of the Convention, and of the additional Article 5.

ART. 12. 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. 13. 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 armet 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 can not be reclaimed by either of the combatants, and they will be required not to serve during the continuance of the war.

ART. 14. 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. 15. The present act shall be drawn up in a single original copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation.

The additional articles have been acceded to by the United States, and signed on behalf of Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, North

Germany, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Wurtemberg, but will not acquire full force and effect as an international treaty until the exchange of the ratifications thereof between the several contracting states shall have been effected.

(a) All persons connected with the Medical Department of the Army in the field, or referred to in Article 2 of the Treaty, shall wear habitually during the war, on the left sleeve of the coat, midway between the shoulder and elbow, a brassard or arm badge, consisting of a red cross on a white ground.

(b) All hospitals, ambulances, and field stations of the Medical Department will habitually display the Red Cross flag, accompanied by the National flag.

(c) Permits, in duplicate, for civilians to be present with the Army, in the service of the Medical Department, may be given by authority of a division commander; one copy of the permit will be retained by the person neutralized, and its duplicate should be forwarded promptly to the Chief Surgeon of the Army.

(d) Persons neutralized under this authority will report themselves at once to the chief surgeon of division for instructions.

(e) The wearing of the arm brassard by any person not officially neutralized is prohibited.

(f) Hospital ships are required to carry the Geneva Cross flag at the fore whenever the National flag is flown, and their neutrality must at all times be preserved. No guns, ammunition, or articles contraband of war, except coal or stores necessary for their movement, will be placed on board, nor should

they be used as transports for carrying dispatches, officers or men not sick or disabled, other than those belonging to the Medical Department.

(g) The War Department recognizes for any appropriate coöperative purposes the American National Red Cross as the civic central American committee in correspondence with the International committee for the relief of the sick and wounded in war.



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