

J. Henry Dunant and the events leading to the award of the first Nobel Peace Prize

The celebration of the Centenary of the Red Cross brought to the fore not only new aspects of the Red Cross ideal and action on the threshold to the second centenary of its existence, but also the men who played a decisive role in its history. Moreover, appropriate tribute was paid to those who are today in charge of the future of the Red Cross and who, in these troubled times, each day assume new and heavy responsibilities.

Amongst the personalities who have gone before and on whom interest was concentrated in the course of the Centenary, the members of the Committee of Five, founded in 1863, were in the front rank. These were: Dr Louis Appia, General Guillaume Dufour, Jean Henry Dunant, Dr Theodore Maunoir and Gustave Moynier. It was fitting that this should be so for, on such an occasion, what could be more appropriate than that the Red Cross look back to its origin, recalling its development and these five personalities who were its guides and mentors. There is hardly an institution or a State which, even though much older, can contemplate proudly yet unreservedly, such an unbroken tradition. Therein lies one source of Red Cross strength both for the present and for the future. Praise for this is due to its leaders; both to those of the past and to those of today.

The publication of works on the history of the Red Cross and the prime movers in its early days, encouraged by the International Committee, the League and numerous National Societies, has, in the course of the last few years, enabled previous omissions in this field to be rectified to a large extent. In this manner a wide gap was bridged by bringing to light the continuity of the Red Cross. Among the works which have appeared, some have contributed to

clarifying certain aspects which had been obscure and have also made known new facts and circumstances. The leaders of the Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun, have had access to fresh sources of information which should be taken into account. This is particularly the case in connection with the history of the Nobel Peace Prize, that supreme distinction rewarding efforts to promote peace amongst nations.

Last December, in the course of the official ceremony in Oslo, the Nobel Peace Prize for 1963 was awarded to the ICRC and the League. This honour, bestowed on the ICRC for the third time, reminds us that on a previous occasion the Red Cross was associated—albeit indirectly—with this distinction, when the first award of the prize was made in 1901 to Henry Dunant and the Frenchman Frédéric Passy, that great forerunner of the movement for peace. The almost dramatic events leading up to this award were discovered by the author of the present article scarcely two years ago and they are well worth being related. The sequence of these events was revealed by documents which have been brought to light and their disclosure will constitute for the Red Cross world a valuable contribution to the history of the movement itself.

After his bankruptcy in 1867, following which he withdrew from the former Committee of Five which had become the International Committee for Relief to the Military Wounded, Dunant led a most troubled life for more than twenty years, a target for persecution and slander by his enemies. He knew moments of great distress. His wanderings, during which his life was interspersed with few bright moments, led him throughout the length and breadth of Europe and came to an end only when he finally found refuge in the little Swiss village of Heiden. There, forgotten and even having been thought of as dead, he lived until the end of his days in the local hospital. Thanks to the few friends who remained faithful to him, he was spared from the worst effects of misery. Among them were members of the Württemberg Temple Society, the interests of which Dunant had defended in the matter of its Palestine Branch, the teacher Rudolf Müller from Stuttgart, whom he had known since 1879, and a few fellow Swiss, particularly members of the Winterthur and Zurich Sections of the Red Cross, such as Dr. Altherr and Colonel Physician Alfred Murset. The world had thought Dunant was dead until the day when the Swiss journalist Baumberger discovered his existence by chance at Heiden and

revealed to his embarrassed contemporaries the tribulations which the Good Samaritan of Solferino had undergone.

This proved to be a turning point in Dunant's existence. After almost thirty years of suffering which had aged him prematurely, so that already at sixty he was an old man, followed more and more numerous honours from all corners of the earth where, in former times, his book *A Memory of Solferino* and the foundation of the Red Cross, had aroused such a great response. Baumberger's article proved a sensation and also brought improvement in Dunant's material situation, although the modest life he led—since 1888 he had lived on a yearly allowance of 1,200 Swiss francs from his family—was not thereby changed. In 1896 Rudolf Müller and a few other Stuttgart friends launched an appeal in Germany in Dunant's favour and collected about 24,000 Marks. Dunant, however, ardently desired to use this money for the printing of a book on which he had been working in secret with Rudolf Müller since 1892. His aim in having this book published was to establish his claim to the foundation of the Red Cross, a claim which since his departure from Geneva had been disputed, particularly in the course of the last ten years or so. We shall mention later the part played by this book—which appeared in 1896—in the award to Dunant of the First Nobel Peace Prize. Other tributes together with financial donations, particularly an annual grant of 4,000 Swiss francs by the Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia, definitely provided for Dunant's material well-being. His life, which had been one of tribulation then suddenly changed for the better, despite the obstacles and relapses which were still to beset him.

It was Rudolf Müller who providentially caused Dunant's path to cross—for only a short while, it is true—with that of one of the most striking female personalities of the time, Bertha von Suttner, Countess Kinsky by birth, founder of the Austrian Society of the Friends of Peace in 1891, and also the secretary and confidante for many years of the powerful Swedish industrialist Alfred Nobel. Rudolf Müller sent her a copy of the book which he had written jointly with Dunant and which was called: "History of the Origins of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Convention". Now Dunant was not unknown to Bertha von Suttner; she replied promptly by a letter to Rudolf Müller on June 27, 1897, a translation of which is as follows ¹:

¹ Original written in German.

Vienna,
Dorotheergasse 12
Bureau I.
27.6.1897

Dear Professor Müller,

I duly received the book which you sent me and I have thanked Dunant direct.

I am very pleased to have this book and even more so at its publication, for it contributes in a striking manner to ensuring that this infinitely deserving man receives the tribute which is his due. I was grieved to learn that you found him broken and in bad health. Perhaps the improvement in his situation will help his recovery. May he attain his seventieth birthday and live for a long time after that.

The Stuttgart Committee has indeed already achieved notable success : Dunant is relieved from all care and rescued from oblivion ; but there would undoubtedly still be some way of organizing an event on the occasion of his seventieth birthday in order that the whole world may render tribute to him and that he receive a really large sum—a fortune—which he will in any case dispose of for the good of humanity.

Yours very sincerely,

Bertha von Suttner.

This zealous defender of peace, could only have had the award of the Nobel Peace Prize in mind when she wrote this. It is true that this Foundation by the Swede Nobel was not yet known to the public of that time. Its bye-laws, until they were changed by a Swedish government decree, had for a long time prevented the award of the prize to Dunant.

Müller, who was pursuing the same objective as Bertha von Suttner, then brought into play his connections abroad. In Switzerland, he passed the word to the clergymen Jordy and Hottinger, who thereupon in all their speeches, exhorted the public to make efforts for justice to be done to this lonely old man of Heiden. In Holland, the journalist Dr Haje in his articles on Dunant relied on Müller's writings for documentary material, and he also engendered discussion in his country concerning the award of the prize.

The idea of a "Nobel Peace Prize" made progress and spread from Amsterdam throughout Germany and the Swiss cantons. But more than four years were to go by before the project came to a successful conclusion.

After Bertha von Suttner had, so to speak, given the impetus—which she herself later denied—there entered into Dunant's life another person who, like Rudolf Müller, was to play a decisive rôle. This person was Dr. Hans Daae of Oslo, a Captain in the Norwegian Army Medical Service.

Several journeys for the purpose of study undertaken in his official capacity led this future Doctor-Major to the theatre of battle in the Turco-Greek war, where he saw the Red Cross at work, even though this was in a somewhat inadequate manner. On his return to Norway in 1898, he wrote to Dunant and sent him notes which he had made at the scene of the fighting. Dunant reacted by asking his Stuttgart friend Müller to send Dr. Daae a copy of the book they had written together. This was the start of a link between the two men which several years later was to have so fortunate an effect on Dunant's life.

By November of that same year Müller and Daae had had their first discussion in Stuttgart, following a letter which Müller sent to Daae together with the book and in which he explained his negotiations with a view to the award of the first Nobel Peace Prize to Dunant. Daae immediately approved this project and advised Müller to send the book to the poet and member of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson. The hopes which they both placed on this step were however doomed to disappointment. Bjoernson, in his letter thanking Müller, explained that under the terms of the bye-laws of the Nobel Foundation, the prize could only be awarded to a person who had directly worked to promote the cause of peace. He nevertheless assured Müller of his full sympathy for Dunant.

This first failure did not in any way discourage the two friends. Thanks to the efforts of Hans Daae, preparations were made in Norway to pay further tribute to Dunant and Müller conveyed news of this to his Swiss friend in Heiden. An article on Dunant published by Daae in January 1899, covering seven columns in the Norwegian newspaper "Kringsjaa", received a great deal of attention. It concluded with the following lines :

“ From the very beginning our country has taken part in his struggle with interest and dedication. Fate might well wish that we show to other nations what we all owe to Dunant. Soon our Storting will award the Nobel Peace Prize. Is not Dunant in every respect the man to whom this prize should naturally be attributed ? ”

This same article by Daae was acclaimed once more when it was reproduced in the English “ Review of Reviews ”. Thus, twenty-five years elapsed following Dunant’s first appearance in the public eye before his name was again a household word in England. Each time Daae made headway in the cause of their common protégé, he communicated news thereof to Müller who was teaching in a Stuttgart high school and who in the meantime had become his friend. Müller kept Dunant posted of their progress with almost literal translation into French of the news he received from Daae. The latter informed Dunant of his nomination as an honorary member of the Norwegian Red Cross and also told him that there was almost unanimous hope in Norwegian parliamentary circles that the high distinction would be attributed to him and no one else.

The two friends were seriously concerned about Dunant’s precarious state of health and his advanced age, for they feared that their efforts might not be successful in time. Müller therefore once again entered the fray and this time their efforts proved to be decisive. In a long letter in two parts, accompanied by 20 appendices, he once again laid before Bjoernson the reasons for which Dunant alone could be taken into consideration for the Nobel Peace Prize. The result was not long in coming. Immediately on receipt of the first part of that letter, Bjoernson replied to Müller on July 9, 1900¹:

Dear Sir,

I have just read your excellent letter and await the continuation. I shall bring them both to the attention of my colleagues. If Dunant should not receive the first Prize immediately, I would add that it is

¹Original in German.

Rudolf Müller.



Hans Daae.



20 Décembre 1901.

Mon Cher Ami,

Je peup enfin un peu plus tranquillement Vous remercier de toute la bonté & de toute la peine que Vous avez eue pour moi au sujet du prix Nobel. Vous avez mis une énergie considérable pour faire valoir mes titres à Christiania, et je vous en suis profondément reconnaissant.

Merci beaucoup pour vos informations. J'ai écrit au Dr. Daac, comme Vous m'engagiez dans votre très bonne lettre. Je publierais même temps Stockholm de passer à une Banque d'Etat de Christiania. J'ai écrit le Comité N. à Stockholm, et prians d'attendre mes instructions.

Christiania 13^e Novembre 1901

Monsieur Henri Dunant,

Promoteur de la Convention de Genève
Fondateur de l'œuvre de la Croix Rouge.

Cher et vénéré Monsieur

À la réception de l'aimable lettre qui
accompagnait votre magnifique cadeau
pour mes enfants je me suis empressé
de vous le remercier par quelques mots
à la hâte, mais je conviens que j'aurais
dû vous écrire depuis longtemps et
plus longuement pour vous exprimer

Toute ma reconnaissance de ce cadeau.

Mes enfants sont encore trop jeunes pour en apprécier toute la valeur. Lorsqu'ils grandiront je leur expliquerai qu'ils doivent le conserver toujours comme un souvenir précieux du meilleur homme qui ait jamais existé, de celui qui a le plus contribué au bien de l'humanité dans notre siècle. Je leur raconterai votre vie, toujours consacrée au bonheur du prochain et vos luttes pour les idéals, couronnées finalement par la plus belle victoire, qui fût jamais gagnée.

J'ai le grand plaisir de pouvoir vous informer que mes efforts pour vous

awarded every year. I hope, he will get it. I read your book when you sent it to me.

Yours sincerely,
Bjoernst Bjoernson

P.S. : *I much admire your zeal.*

For Müller, this letter was a considerable step forward, as Bjoernson was now willing to recognize Dunant as a candidate, whereas a few years previously he had opposed the idea on the basis of the bye-laws of the Nobel Foundation.

In his letter Müller had first and foremost stressed Dunant's work for peace, particularly in the opening lines which read ¹ :

In everything he has undertaken, Henry Dunant's constant aim was to encourage peace and brotherhood amongst peoples. Everybody is agreed that Dunant has done more for " mutual understanding amongst nations " than any of his contemporaries. His contribution to the work of peace is set forth hereunder.

Müller went on to say :

I believe and hope that the foregoing explanations are proof that not only has Dunant achieved as much as anyone else for the cause of peace, but that he has indeed gone much further and it was no doubt Nobel's intention to reward in the first place men who have sacrificed their entire existence in the cause of peace and who were the forerunners of the idea of world peace rather than to reward by an annual prize isolated acts or even societies and institutions.

For over sixty years this letter was lost from sight. It was only during a visit to the Nobel Institute in Oslo in 1961 that the author of this article succeeded in establishing the fact that Hans Daae had published this long letter in Oslo, in Norwegian, in a publication entitled " Dunant's Work for Peace ". Bjoernson's postscript in his first letter to Müller : " I much admire your zeal ", applied also to Daae. The translation into Norwegian of a handwritten letter in German of more than twenty pages was no mean task. Furthermore, Daae had brought into play all his personal connexions in leading Norwegian circles in order to win them over in Dunant's

¹ Original in German.

favour. He also regularly wrote articles in the Norwegian press to win friends for Dunant among the general public.

There was yet another event which Daae mentioned in a fifteen-page letter to his friend in Stuttgart, and which was equally as important as Müller's successful negotiation with Bjoernson. This event was Daae's visit to the Bjoernson family on December 1, 1900, almost a year day for day, before the final decision in Dunant's favour. Daae's letter has disappeared but Müller's to Dunant of December 6, 1900 has been safely kept, and in this he gives an account of that visit. He wrote, *inter alia*¹ :

He (Daae) replied to me in a fifteen-page letter describing a visit he paid to Mr. Bjoernson on the first of this month. He was extremely well received and both Bjoernson and his wife have become Daae's great friends. Bjoernson himself is very much in your favour ; he read my two letters "with considerable interest". But he only wanted you to be awarded the prize at the second distribution. Probably he is a close friend of Mr. Passy and has already declared himself in the latter's favour. On the other hand, his wife is all on your side. She told Daae : "Your coming here is an excellent thing, as you and I are striving for the same cause. I have several times told my husband that Passy is a good man, but that it is Mr. Dunant who deserves the prize and that if he does not want it to be given to Mr. Dunant alone, it should be given to them both." This is what I had suggested to Bjoernson at the end of my second letter and in fact at the end of our discussion he agreed to have the first award shared between you and Mr. Passy .

It would be a fine thing if there were another share between you and Mr. Passy the following year, but I doubt that the bye-laws of the Nobel Foundation allow this.

For Daae, this step forward acted as a stimulus. He then succeeded in persuading the " Norwegian Women's Health League " to petition the Nobel Committee in favour of Dunant. The same step was taken by another influential association, the Norwegian Suffragettes Society. Another of Daae's publications " Outline of the History of Civilization " was widely read. Finally, another association of international repute offered its support when, after discussion with Mr. Müller, Princess Wisziniewska, President of the

¹ Original written in French.

International Women's League for General Disarmament, with more than five million adherents, made known her intention to intervene in Dunant's favour. Thus, the year preceding the first Nobel Prize award was concluded on a promising note, even though in the meantime several other candidates had been proposed apart from Passy. Rudolf Müller hoped also to find an ally in the person of Clara Barton, the President of the American Red Cross. On March 2, 1901, she acknowledged receipt of Müller's book in the following letter :

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the reception of two copies of your very interesting brochure " Les Origines de la Croix-Rouge " and the justice rendered to its honourable founder, Henry Dunant, the mere mention of whose name brings a thrill of grateful homage to every loyal Red Cross heart the world over. Accept, I pray you, such thanks as my poor words are able to convey, and receive the assurance of my highest regard.

*Clara Barton
President
American National Red Cross.*

The voluminous correspondence which Müller exchanged in and outside Germany included his letters keeping Dunant regularly posted of events. His letter of March 25, 1901 is significant. Here is an extract of the main points¹ :

My dear friend,

I confirm my two letters of 17 and 22 inst., in the latter of which I informed you that Dr. Jordy and Madame de Wasyklevicz are on our side. Furthermore, I have sent a letter to the President of the Württemberg Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Payer,...

The Chamber of Deputies has also been invited to propose a candidate.

This morning I received the following letter from Professor Leclère of Brussels University :

Dear Sir,

Your wishes have been granted. The letter by which my colleagues, Professors of History at the University and I myself are proposing

¹ Original written in French.

Mr. H. Dunant for the Nobel Prize is on its way to Kristiania, and has perhaps already reached its addressees.

Just as I received your letter, the University Secretariat passed on to me in my capacity as President of the Faculty of Philosophy, the Nobel Committee's circular inviting a reply. Your letter has thus arrived at the right moment. My colleagues and I are all in sympathy with your proposal. I speak here of my colleagues of the Faculty of History, since our philosophers have preferred to propose Tolstoi. I sincerely hope that Dunant will obtain the prize. His career, of which I have learned from your book, is certainly one of the most noble and no one more than he has been of genuine service to humanity "...

At the end of his letter Müller inquired about Dunant's state of health.

Everywhere the concerted efforts of Dunant's friends bore fruit in this decisive year. One petition after another reached Oslo from Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden as well as from all countries where there was a Red Cross in a position to act. In his articles published in the German press, Müller again endeavoured to make Dunant a popular figure.

Only a few weeks remained before the decision was to be taken. In the meantime, which was doubtless a period of great tension for Dunant, he received from his Norwegian friend a letter dated November 13th, which hinted at his good prospects.¹ As this letter is at the same time one of the finest tributes paid to Dunant, we give the main passages below ² :

Mr. Henri Dunant, Promoter of the Geneva Convention, Founder of the Red Cross Organization.

Most Honourable Sir,

Having just received the kind letter accompanying your fine gift for my children, I hasten to send you these few lines by way of thanks... My children are still too young to fully appreciate it. When they are bigger I shall explain that they should keep it as a precious souvenir of the finest man who ever lived, he who contributed most to the cause of humanity in our century. I shall tell them of your life which is constantly devoted to the welfare of man and shall relate to them your

¹ *Plate.*

² Original text in French.

struggles for an ideal which were finally crowned with the laurels of the finest victory ever won. It is a great pleasure for me to tell you that my efforts to ensure full appreciation of your work are beginning to bear fruit. I can say without any exaggeration that your life and works are now known and esteemed throughout Norway. Ours is a small country, as yet young it is true, but like all youth it waxes enthusiastic for whatever is good and just. There is the greatest possible sympathy for you here and I have no doubt that you will receive conclusive proof of this. I trust that your health is improved and that the world may continue for a long time to reap the benefit of your good work...

For exactly sixty years all who have written on the subject of Dunant and the first award of the Nobel Peace Prize have been unaware of one particular document which consequently has never been made use of. It was found by the writer of this present article in 1961 when he was in Oslo and it is undoubtedly one of the most important for the biography of this great benefactor of humanity and for the history of the Red Cross.¹ It is in the nature of a printed report, drawn up and submitted to the Norwegian Nobel Committee by Christian Louis Lange who was at that time its Secretary. Inter alia, the document reviewed the qualifications of the thirteen nominees whose candidatures, in accordance with the Committee's decision, were to be subject to special inquiry, and it started off by listing the thirteen names, i.e.: W. Randal Cramer, Chevalier Descamps, Elie Ducommun, Henry Dunant, Dr. Albert Gobat, Fr. de Martens, Marquis Pandolfi, Frédéric Passy, W. T. Stead, Leon Tolstoi, the Permanent International Peace Bureau, the Institute of International Law, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Inter-Parliamentary Bureau). The report then referred to two letters. In the first one, Baron Pirquet, in the name of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, requested that the prize be awarded to Passy, Cramer and Baroness de Suttner and continued: "... We consider it very important that the prize should not be awarded to one person alone. We would greatly deplore the fact if it could not be

¹ It will be recalled that Mr. Heudtlass published an important work entitled "J. Henry Dunant, Gründer des Roten Kreuzes, Urheber der Genfer Konvention", (Edition W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart). This publication, of which an account was given in the November 1962 issue of the *International Review* reproduces previously unpublished documents, thanks to the possibility which was given to the author of consulting the papers left by Dr. Hans Daae to his family, as well as documents in the Dunant archives at Gelsenkirchen (Ed.).

shared among several candidates. There certainly exist at least thirty people throughout the world who have given meritorious service in the struggle for peace ; nearly all will die before they receive any prize at all. The reward is too high ; if a decision cannot be taken to divide it, we shall a few years hence regret not having had sufficient courage to settle this delicate question suitably"... !

Bertha von Suttner was the author of the second letter and in it she proposed that the prize be awarded to Passy " as the oldest friend of peace and the one who is held in the widest esteem." In addition she declared her opposition in principle to the division of the prize amongst several candidates and at the same time she suggested an alternative solution. She proposed " in the event of it being decided to select two or more winners, that they be awarded a prize for two or more years—in such a way that for example it would be awarded : the first share in 1901, the second in 1902, the third in 1903 and so on, with the right to immediate disposal of the total sum by testament. In this way, the honour would go to several persons without there being any moral or material reduction in the award envisaged by Dr. Nobel nor in the prestige conferred on the recipients or their contributions to the cause..."

Most of the document¹ is devoted to describing the qualifications of the various candidates. The passage relating to Dunant begins :

" Henri Dunant's name has been put forward by the President of the Norwegian Nobel Committee and Attorney General Mr. Getz, who signed the proposal submitted by the Norwegian Women's Health League ; by the State Councillors Quam and Sunde, who endorsed respectively a proposal from the Norwegian Women's League of Suffragettes and the Universal Women's Alliance for Peace ; by seven Amsterdam and 3 Brussels professors ; by ninety-two members of the Swedish Parliament ; by forty members of the Supreme Council of Württemberg ; and also by Baart de la Faille, a member of the Commission of the Peace Bureau, as well as twenty-four members of the Diet who however nominated him as joint candidate with others".

For no other candidate is there such abundant documentation. The following books and brochures are of particular importance : Müller, " Histoire des Origines de la Croix-Rouge," with con-

¹ Original in Norwegian.

siderable excerpts from Dunant's "Mémoires"; Haje, "Het roode kruis", which, especially in chapter IV, under the title of "Het roode kruis, de internationale beweging" contains useful indications on the later part of Dunant's life which is not discussed in detail in Müller's book; Haje and Simon, "Origine de la Croix-Rouge" an unpretentious but interesting description; Lueder, "Die Genfer Konvention", Erlangen 1876, a study of the history of the Geneva Convention, together with appendices and a proposal for revision; Dr. Hans Daae, "Henri Dunant, En kulturhistorisk skitse", Kristiania, 1899; two fairly long letters from Dr Rudolf Müller, Professor at Stuttgart High School, to Mr. Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson, which the latter submitted to the Nobel Committee. The latter of these letters had twenty appendices consisting mainly of articles written by Dunant after 1864 on questions of international interest, such as the treatment of prisoners of war. At the request of their author, these two letters had been translated into Norwegian by Dr. Hans Daae and published in the form of a booklet under the title "Dunants arbeide for fred". Finally, some of the material sent by the Red Cross Committee is also of importance for Dunant.

On the basis of these documents, a seven-page report was drawn up describing Dunant's meritorious efforts in the cause of the Red Cross and world peace in a most convincing manner.

On December 10, 1901, Dunant was informed by the President of the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. Loevland, that he had been awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Passy. With this distinction, obtained thanks to the efforts of his friends Rudolf Müller and Hans Daae, Dunant was rehabilitated in the eyes of the whole world. He never forgot his debt of gratitude towards these two loyal friends. In a letter he wrote to Müller on December 20, 1901, he stated¹:

My dear friend, I can at last calmly find time to thank you for all your kindness and for all the trouble you have taken for me with respect to the Nobel prize. You must have exerted a great deal of energy to gain recognition for me at Kristiania and I am profoundly grateful.

His generous Norwegian friend had yet another occasion to give testimony to his devotion: indeed, there was every reason to

¹ *Plate.*

fear that Dunant's creditors of long standing would apply for seizure of the prize money, amounting to about 104,000.— Swiss francs, especially as the transfer to Heiden was unfortunately already in process. Thanks to swift action by Daae, it was possible to prevent direct remittance to Dunant and to have it sent back to Oslo. The power of attorney which Dunant then gave to Daae enabled the funds to be out of reach of any court order for seizure.

Dunant died on October 30, 1910. Except for a few personal bequests he left his almost untouched fortune to Norwegian and Swiss philanthropic institutions of his choice.

WILLY HEUDTLASS

Director of Press and Radio Services
of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic
of Germany.
