

EXHIBITION

DU 22 SEPTEMBRE 2010
AU 23 JANVIER 2011
OUVERT DE 10H À 17H, SAUF LE MARDI

**MUSEE INTERNATIONAL
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
ET DU CROISSANT-ROUGE**
GENEVE
WWW.MICR.ORG

**HENRY
DUNANT**

**UN
COMBAT**

**GUSTAVE
MOYNIER**

Henry
Dunant
2010
Gustave
Moynier

WWW.DUNANT-MOYNIER.ORG

PRESS KIT

21 September 2010

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum (MICR)
Avenue de la Paix 17, 1202, Geneva

Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier: friends and foes

*Exhibition organized by the Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier Association: 1910-2010
at the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum, Geneva*

**Temporary exhibition from 22 September 2010 to 23 January 2011
Open every day from 10h am to 5 pm, except Tuesdays. Free entrance**

SUMMARY

I. General presentation of the exhibition	3
II. Chronology of Henry Dunant.	5
III. Chronology of Gustave Moynier	7
IV. Map of the exhibition	8
V. Around the exhibition.	10
VI. Organisation	11
VII. Impressum	11
VIII. Press photos	12

Annexes

Leaflet

CD-Rom containing :

- Press photographs
- the text of the press release
- the folder of order for the brief biographies Dunant and Moynier
- the folder of the historical conference (14 - 16 October 2010)

Contact

Bruno Corthésy

Curator of the exhibition

021 311 70 46

brunocorthesy@hotmail.com

Contact at the IRCM

Corinne Liardon

Public relations

Tél. : +41 22 748 95 01

Fax : + 41 22 728 95 28

e-mail : c.liardon@micr.org

I. General presentation

2010 marks the centennial of the death of Henry Dunant and Gustave Moynier. As fate had it that these two fellow protagonists who played a decisive role in founding the Red Cross disappeared the same year, it seems appropriate to hold a commemorative exhibition to retrace the parallel and intertwined paths of these two historical figures. If the name Henry Dunant is widely known in the whole world, his actions and his existence are not familiar to everyone. Therefore, it seems necessary to recall his memory. On the other hand, Gustave Moynier does not enjoy the same fame. His activity was nevertheless indispensable to the creation and durability of the Red Cross which seems inseparable from the present world; the exhibition will thus reveal the important role Gustave Moynier played as President of the ICRC for over forty years.

The approach

A complex confrontation

Although they shared the same cause, history very often opposed Dunant and Moynier. Allies during the early stages, the two men quickly confronted each other on the general orientation of their humanitarian action and then competed to obtain recognition. Motivated by his pragmatism and committed to build a solid structure for the institution, Moynier played an active role in isolating Dunant, the idealist, after his financial difficulties, and prevented him from returning to business to the point of jeopardizing his means of subsistence. This conflict lasted throughout their lives and they never reconciled. In fact, Moynier has a rather negative image as victimizer of Dunant, the martyr.

The purpose of the exhibition will be to recall the relationship between the two men and to qualify, without denouncing them, the qualities and faults assigned to each one to date. If Dunant's prestige needs to be put into perspective considering certain discrepancies in his thoughts and actions, Moynier deserves some sort of rehabilitation owing to the guarantees of viability he provided for the institutions he was responsible of.

The title of the exhibition

Ambivalent relationships

The french title of the exhibition "Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier: un combat" would like to convey the great energy the two men developed in the different domains of the humanitarian action, but also to render an account of their complex relationship. Allies in the pursuit of the same goal, they were later drawn into a conflictive and rival relationship. But at the end of the day, we should only retain the image of their characters, both combative and pacific.

The format

Crossed paths

The introduction of these two figures, Dunant and Moynier, is an exciting opportunity to compare two lives, rich in common points and characterized by numerous differences. In this respect, the scenography of the exhibition has adopted two winding lines, highlighting the converging points as well as the diverging moments.

The exhibition first shows the Geneva background where Dunant and Moynier grew up, in a wealthy environment marked by Calvinism and philanthropy, which was a decisive factor for their sensibility towards poverty and which explained the development of their actions later on. The international context which led to the creation of the ICRC was laid, evoking the conditions of war in the XIXth Century and the colonial expansionism, particularly with Dunant's ventures in Algeria and Moynier's connections with Congo. From that position, the two men created numerous institutions, and were widely active in broadcasting their message and in seeking recognition, in the form of prizes, medals or nominations, to such an extent that they seemed sometimes to be running against each other. Thus their action was awarded not less than three Nobel Peace Prizes in 1901, 1910 and 1917.

After assessing their very productive careers, an inventory of the legacy transmitted by these two figures who were often ahead of their times, should be made. Apart from their well known works, it is worth highlighting, amongst others, the invention of the status of humanitarian delegate, the professionalization of nurses, the idea of an assembly of nations and of an international criminal court, the commitments towards the abolition of slavery, the reflections on the creation of the State of Israel and the importance given to women within the framework of the humanitarian action. From all that, not only the possibilities for establishing links with today's world seem extremely rich but make the development of their thoughts still relevant today.

Finally, the image left by the two men should be analyzed ; Henry Dunant has a rich commemorative iconography made of monuments, portraits or films; Gustave Moynier suffering either from a negative representation or from a total lack of representation.

The content

The richness of two lives

The documentation related to the two historical figures is vast and varied. The exhibition profits from this

abundance to make a presentation of great diversity, composed of documents (correspondence, journals, publications), of images (panoramas, cards, portraits, drawings), of photographs and films as well as of objects (sculptures, furniture and clothing).

As an example of the most remarkable documents of the exhibition, attention is brought to the documents related to Moynier's youth which show an exceptional image of a middle class childhood in Geneva in the 1830s; Dunant's Algerian episode of which plans and drawings have been kept and which also comprises present photos; the numerous photographs documenting Moynier's life between 1850 and 1900 and which provide a fascinating report on the social and family life in Geneva; Dunant's numerous manuscripts which often are more than simple transcriptions to become real graphical objects expressing the evolution of his thoughts. Finally, we must point out that this exhibition will give the opportunity to see the "Diagrams", the very big demonstrative drawings that Dunant made towards the end of his life.

The target public

The form and content adopted by the exhibition targets not only the youth, who might still lack the knowledge of a basic element of the present world, but is also geared towards a broader audience who will find an opportunity to increase its knowledge and to discover unknown aspects.

II. Chronology of Henry Dunant

- 8 May 1828** **Born in Geneva**, rue Verdaine 10.
As a merchant on colonial goods in Marseille, his father is often away and the frailness of his business does not allow him to give his wife the standard of living she was accustomed to.
Attends the Geneva College which will become the Calvin College. Mediocre student he quits school at 14.
- 1847 Very religious, he starts the Thursday Reunion at the Evangelical Society.
- 1849 Starts his apprenticeship at the Lullin and Sautter Bank
- 1852** **Founding of the Young Christian Union.**
- 1855 Participates in founding the Young Men Christian Association (YMCA).
- 1853** **Works for the Geneva Company of the Swiss colonies in Setif.** He is in charge of the installation of the colons in Algeria
- 1858** **Develops his own business in Algeria** investing in wheat meals and marble quarries.
- June 1859** In order to obtain the necessary concessions necessary to ensure the continuity of his investments, he decides to contact Napoleon III himself. With this idea he **goes to the Solferino battle ground. Stricken by the suffering of the wounded, he abandons his request to bring relief to the soldiers.**
- 1862** **Publication of *Un souvenir de Solferino*.**
- 1863 Gustave Moynier invites to expose his ideas to the Geneva Social Welfare Society. The Association decides to create the International Committee for assistance to the wounded.
- 1863 Publication of *Slavery in the Muslim countries and in the United States of America*.
- 26-29 October 1863** **Organization of the Geneva International Conference gathering the representatives of sixteen countries et four philanthropic institutions.**
- 8-22 August 1864** **Organization of the Geneva Diplomatic Conference which concluded with the establishment of the *Geneva Convention*.**
- 1866 Founding of the Universal International Society for the Oriental Renovation with the aim to invest in the economical development of Palestine.
- 1866 Invitation to the Royal Court of Prussia.
- 1867 Audience with the Empress Eugenie at the Tuileries.
- 1867 Bankruptcy of the Credit genevois, whose Dunant is administrator.
- 1867** **Resignation from the ICRC**
- 1867 Red Cross international Conferences in Paris.
Report on war prisoners.
- 1867 Launching of the *International Universal Library*.
- 1868** **Condemned for ill-management of the Geneva investments in Algeria.**
- 1870-1871 Lives in Paris during the Franco-German War, and then during the Commune.
- 1871 Founding of the Universal Alliance of Order and Civilization to prevent social troubles through philanthropic action.
- 1872 Meeting with Leonie Kastner.
In charge of promoting an invention of L. Kastner's son, the «pyrophone», a musical organ working with gas flames.
- 1872 Conference at the Social Science Congress, in Plymouth on International Arbitration.
- 1873 Brighton Conference on War Prisoners.
- 1874 Brussels Diplomatic Conference on the laws and war customs.
- 1875 International anti-slavery Conference in London.
- 1875-1885 Wanderings through Europe, starting from Stuttgart; stays in thermal resorts; friendship with Rudolf Müller.
- 1878 Publication of *Jesuits and French*

- 1885-1887 Writing of «*The Bloody Future*».
- 1892 Settles down definitely in Heiden where he had resided in 1887.**
- 1893 Founding of the Women Universal Confederation for the defense of the family and the improvement of women's fate.
- 1895 The journalist Baumberger dedicated an article to him which reinstalled his reputation.**
- 1896 Collaboration with the pacifist magazine *Die Waffen nieder !*
- 1897 Project of the Feminist Society : the Green Cross.
Rudolf Müller publishes l'*Entstehungsgeschichte des Roten Kreuzes*, written by Dunant and launches the Dunant-Stiftung from Stuttgart.
- 1901 Awarded the first Nobel Peace Price**, shared with Frederic Passy.
- 8 May 1908 The whole world celebrates his 80th anniversary.
- 30 October 1910 Death at the Hospital of Heiden.**
Incineration at the Sihlfeld of Zurich.

III. Chronology of Gustave Moynier

21 September 1826	Born in Geneva , rue des Allemands-Dessus, 37 (rue de la Confédération). Family of prosperous watch makers.
1843-1846	André Moynier, Gustave Moynier's father, State Counsellor
1846	The Geneva Revolution forces the Moynier out of the Canton of Geneva. Purchase of the domaine «La Paisible» in Ferney-Voltaire (F)
1846-1850	Diploma in law in Paris
1851	Marriage with Fanny Paccard, in Ferney (now: Ferney-Voltaire)
1853	Secretary and accountant to the Lyon Railroad in Geneva.
1855	Member of the Geneva Welfare Society.
1857	President of the Geneva Welfare Society.
1859	Publication of the <i>Biblical Biography of the Apostle Paul</i> . Member of the Consistory of the Protestant Church of Geneva.
1860	Birth of his eldest son : Adolphe who married Lydie Bonna de Molin in 1883. President of the Assistance Society.
1861	Member of the Geographic Society
1862	Reading of <i>Un souvenir de Solférino</i> and meeting with Henry Dunant.
9 & 18 February 1863	Creation of the Committee of Five : Général G. H. Dufour, Henry Dunant, Gustave Moynier, Louis Appia and Théodore Maunoir, at the Saint-Pierre Casino.
1863	Creation and presidency of the Swiss Statistics Society.
26-29 October 1863	President of the International Red Cross
1863	Birth of his first daughter : Laure who marries Adrien Peyrot in 1883.
8-22 August 1864	Swiss Plenipotentiary Conference with General Dufour and Doctor Lehmann, at the Geneva Diplomatic Conference which led to the <i>Geneva Convention</i>. Birth of his second daughter : Edmée deceased in 1874.
1868	Founding member of the Peace League, in Paris.
1870	Meeting of the American Clara Barton with Louis Appia resulting in the ratification of the <i>Geneva Convention</i> by the United States. Then creation of the American National Association of the Red Cross in Washington on 21 May 1881.
1871	Creation of the International Agency of Basel for assistance to war prisoners. Officer of the Legion of Honor, in Paris.
1871	Founding of the International Law Institute, in Gand.
1878	Honorary Diploma from the Red Crescent Society of Turkey.
1879	Member of the Geographical Society Bureau.
1884	President of the International Red Cross Conference in Geneva.
1885	Doctor honoris causa in law at the University of Bern.
1887	Grand Officer of the Order of the Rising Sun, Japan.
1888	Gustave Ador, Gustave Moynier's nephew, is elected vice-president of the ICRC
1890	General Consul of the Independent State of Congo in Switzerland.
1892	President of the International Law Institute in Geneva.
1898	Christening of the first ambulance-ship of the Red Cross, <i>The Moynier</i> , in the United States.
14 June 1901	Doctor honoris causa in sociology at the University of Geneva.
15 March 1902	Associate foreign member of the Institute of France, Paris.
1903	Celebrated by the International Red Cross Committee for his forty years of presidency.
21 August 1910	Death in his villa in Secheron

IV. Map of the exhibition

1. Two Geneva childhoods
 2. The founding moments
 3. Divergent destinies
 4. Battles
 - a. The Red Cross delegates
 - b. The professionalization of nurses
 - c. The recognition of women
 - d. The anti-slavery
 - e. The colonialism
 - f. The international arbitration
 - g. The restoration and Palestine
 5. Tribute and posterity
-

1. Two Geneva childhoods

Gustave Moynier was born in 1826, Henry Dunant in 1828. Almost contemporaneous, they both belong to the Geneva protestant middle-class. The Moynier family was however appreciably wealthier than the Dunant family. The two children were similarly educated, sharing their time between the city and the countryside where both families owned several properties.

In town, Gustave and Henry attended the Collège de Genève, yet-to-be College Calvin at a time where knowledge was not limited to the liberal arts but rather opening up to exact science. In the countryside the children discover the simple delights provided by nature. Games and entertainment were still rare. Protestantism is ever present guiding the numerous social and philanthropic activities. When you belong to a privileged class you are expected to devote part of your time to less privileged.

But life is not restricted to Geneva. The Moynier and Dunant are big travelers in spite of the difficulties of transportation. As children Gustave and Henry had the opportunity to visit the Alps, the sea and Paris.

2. The founding moments

Upon reaching majority, Henry Dunant left the city where he was born to take care of Geneva investments in Algeria, colonized at that time by France. As Gustave Moynier was married, he remained in Geneva, taking care mainly of philanthropically activities.

Then, suddenly, events accelerated. Business took Dunant to the Solferrino battlefield. Amazed by the absence of care given the wounded, he improvises a field hospital in the Castiglione church, mobilizing the local population (principally the women) to sustain and help him, and appeals to the Geneva population for help through the intercession of the Countess Valerie de Gasparin, and publishes *Un souvenir de Solférino*, which impresses all of Europe.

Moynier reads Dunant's book. He knows him as they had met already in societies of which they are both members or on mundane events. Touched by Dunant's story, Moynier goes to meet him in order to help him execute his project, i.e., to create organizations to help wounded warriors to be recognized and respected by the community of states. It took these two men two years only to have his idea adopted by most of European nations.

3. Divergent destinies

1867 marks the turning point in Henry Dunant's life. His business in Algeria, crippled by adventurous investments, is going bankrupt. His partners charge him of embezzlement. Stricken by such infamy, he cannot remain at the International Committee of the Red Cross. Infuriated by his personal initiatives, Gustave Moynier takes this opportunity to request his resignation. Disgraced and heavily indebted, Dunant leaves Geneva never to return.

But Dunant is all but inactive. He multiplies his humanitarian projects, mainly during the Franco-German war of 1870. However, track of his whereabouts is lost after 1875 and little is known of his life.

Gustave Moynier, takes the helm of the Red Cross in Geneva and sets to consolidate it over the next forty years, striving to extend the principles of the Geneva Convention, regularly attending Congresses and publishing a considerable amount of works.

Their rivalry continues nevertheless, but at a distance.

4. Battles

Henry Dunant and Gustave Moynier are mainly known as the founders of the Red-Cross, but their personalities and their many activities were not limited to this particular event. Geographers, anthropologists, sociologists, diplomats or business men, their lives have multiple facets. If the Red-Cross is today a universally

recognized institution, it is also certain that Dunant and Moynier are the forerunners in many other fields, and their role is still perceptible in our actual world

a. The Red Cross delegates

The status of Red-Cross delegates was created at the organization's foundation, in 1864; the same year the Geneva Convention assembled, two delegates were sent to the Schleswig-Holstein conflict, opposing Denmark to Prussia and Austria. Their principal mission was mainly of observation, and to help the wounded who were taken care of by the local sections of the Red-Cross. This function of neutral observers represents thus a new component of the conflicts.

Some delegates will be present again in a combat zone during the Franco-Prussian conflict in 1870, and thereafter in 1875 in Montenegro, with a recession of some 40 years until the Balkan wars from 1912 to 1913.

b. The professionalization of nurses

Nurses' activities were exercised during a long time by nuns. Their volunteer work was more the work of an accompanying body to the sick than true medical practice. The creation of the Red-Cross contributed to converting this activity into a real profession of nurses. Through its actions women become autonomous within the non-confessional framework. Thanks to the evolution of medicine, this profession requires wider knowledge which, by acquiring it, is recognized by the remunerated professional status.

c. The recognition of women

The Red-Cross would not have existed without the support of many women. Henry Dunant relied especially on them for promoting his ideas and asked for their emotive reactions when facing suffering; he had with them rather more maternal relations than sentimental ones. Without making egalitarian speeches, Dunant and Moynier are quite conscious of the important role assumed by women in the humanitarian cause, and mention this fact quite openly in various articles.

d. The anti-slavery

Through the entire nineteenth century philanthropic movements of the French-speaking Switzerland are distinguished by their commitment against slavery. Dunant and Moynier take an active part in this cause. Once slavery is abolished in the United States in 1865, Africa is studied where Arabs are accused of continuing this practice. In religious circles, issues adopting the combat against slavery often take a turn of attacking Islam.

e. The colonialism

Although quite differently, Dunant and Moynier are both involved in African policy of colonialism that characterizes European history during the nineteenth century. Dunant participates professionally by organizing the establishment of Swiss colonists in Algeria and

develops his own investment projects. But he is also involved in scientific interests in Northern Africa, denouncing, at the same time in his writings, certain tendencies of European occupation.

Moynier, on his part, has never been to Africa, but is involved in one of the darkest episodes of colonization, the one concerning the Congo. Considering colonialism as a act of civilization, he accepts being its diplomatic representative, without being aware of the horrible consequences of such a policy.

f. The international arbitration

Both, Gustave Moynier and Henry Dunant understood very quickly that an international treaty has only limited consequences if no sanctions guarantee its application. By pronouncing the idea of an assembly of nations with the purpose of settling conflicts pacifically and of constituting an international criminal court condemning violators of the treaty, Moynier and Dunant are the forerunners of the project of a United Nations Organization and of an International Court of Justice.

g. The restoration and Palestine

Due to their protestant culture attaching particular weight to the Ancient Testament, Dunant and Moynier are rather interested in the historic origins of Christianity and feel they are linked to the Hebrew people. More pronounced by Dunant, this interest will lead him to become a member of different projects conceived during the nineteenth century, for the return of Jews to Palestine.

5. Tribute and posterity

Gustave Moynier dies greatly honored for the work accomplished at the head of the ICRC during 40 years. Henry Dunant, on the other hand, ends his life modestly in a small Appenzell resort, forgotten for over twenty years. He is however "rediscovered" in the last few years of his life and he is finally granted international late recognition, crowned with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.

The two former rivals die in 1910 within two months. From then on, their notoriety will follow the exact opposite path to the course of their lives. While Moynier's memory falls into oblivion, Dunant's popularity, through the expansion of the Red Cross, continues to grow.

On the occasion of the Dunant's centennial anniversary of his birth in 1928, the ICRC recognized his contribution in the creation of the Red Cross. A considerable amount of books and studies have since then been dedicated to him, enhancing and clarifying his story and his ideas.

Moynier was not granted the same distinctions. It is only recently that new public tributes have come forward and that a first biography was written in his honor.

GENERAL INFORMATION

FREE ENTRANCE

Open from 10:00 to 17:00

Closed on Tuesday

Museum shop – Restaurant

From Cornavin Station : Bus 8 (direction OMS or Appia), Bus stop: APPIA

Access for disabled

EINTRITT FREI

Geöffnet von 10 bis 17 Uhr

ausser Dienstags

Museumsshop – Restaurant

Vom Bahnhof Cornavin : Buslinie 8 (Richtung OMS oder Appia), Haltstelle Appia

Behindertengerechter Zugang

AROUND THE EXHIBITION

GUIDED TOURS FOR GROUPS

Information and booking : Tél. +41 22 748 95 06

FREE GUIDED TOURS IN ENGLISH

(no booking required)

Sundays 3 October, 7 November, 5 December 2010 and 16 January 2011, at 11 a.m.

SCHOOLS

Tours for teachers: booking required

Monday 27 September 2010 at 17h and Wednesday 29 September 2010 at 12h30

Pedagogical trails

Information and booking : Tél. +41 22 748 95 06

www.micr.org/edu

COMPLETE PROGRAM OF THE EVENTS

www.micr.org and www.dunant-moynier.org

VI. Organization

The «Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier : friends and foes» exhibition has been organized by the Henry Dunant and Gustave Moynier : 1910-2010 Association at the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum.

The Association was formed at the initiative of the Henry Dunant Society and of Gustave Moynier's descendants with the aim to commemorate the centennial of the death of Henry Dunant and Gustave Moynier. The Association will organize different events during the year 2010. (see www.dunant-moynier.org).

The exhibition «Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier : friends and foes» was made possible thanks to the support of the Loterie Romande, the Wilsdorf Foundation and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum.

VII. Impressum

Une exposition réalisée par l'Association Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier : 1910-2010 au Musée international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge, Genève

An exhibition conceived by the Association Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier : 1910-2010 in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum, Geneva

Commission de l'exposition/Exhibition Committee

Roger Durand, François Bugnion, Jean-Daniel Candaux et Olivier Jean Dunant

Commissariat/Curator

Bruno Corthésy

Assistanat commissariat/Curator's assistant

Silvana De Gregorio

Scénographie/Scenography

Catherine Nussbaumer

Stagiaire

scénographe/Scenography intern

Caroline Preti

Graphisme exposition/Graphism for the Exhibition

Virginie Fürst

Impressions/Printings

Philippe Richard

Eclairage/Lighting

Alexandre Bryand

Tapisserie décoration/Decoration and tapestry

Laurence Descartes

Peinture/Painting

Philippe Racine

Peinture décoration/Painting and decoration

Maité Gendotti

Menuiserie/Woodwork

Nicolas Roman, Association Les Z'ateliers

Graphisme communication et catalogue/Graphism communication and catalogue

Laurent Bonnet

Traductions/Translations

Marie de Peic

Susanna Bühler

Musée international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge (MICR) International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum

Directeur/Director

Roger Mayou

Coordination

Sandra Sunier

Relations publiques/Public Relations

Corinne Liardon

Service culturel/Education Programs

Marie-Dominique de Preter

Technique/Technician

Henri Traversier

Prêts et remerciements/Loans and acknowledgements

Archives d'Etat de Genève, Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire, Lausanne, Bibliothèque de Genève, Bibliothèque de Genève – Centre d'iconographie genevoise, Bibliothèque IUHMSP, Bohemian Films, Chancellerie d'Etat de la République et Canton de Genève, CICR-Archives / ICRC Archives, CICR-Bibliothèque / ICRC Library, CICR-Photothèque / ICRC Photos, Communauté de recherche interdisciplinaire sur l'éducation et l'enfance, Institut et Haute Ecole de la Santé La Source – Archives, Musée des sapeurs-pompier de la Ville de Genève, Musée international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge / International Red-Cross and Red-Crescent Museum, Musée suisse du jeu, World Alliance of YMCAs, Réunion des musées nationaux, Richard-Wagner-Museum Bayreuth, Tour de David - Musée d'histoire de Jérusalem, Zentralbibliothek Zürich, Graphische Sammlung und Fotoarchiv.

Jacques-Antoine Blyelle-Horngacher, Bernard Dunant, Olivier Jean Dunant, Roger Durand, André Martin, Michèle Maury-Moynier, Cyril Moynier, Elisabeth Moynier, France Murbach, Jacques Pous, Michel Odier, Laurence Villa Bory, Geneviève Peyrot.

Partenaires et mécènes/Partners and patrons

Loterie romande, Fondation Wilsdorf, Musée international de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge

Le MICR est soutenu par l'Etat de Genève

The MICR is supported by the State of Geneva

VIII. Press photographs

Exhibition

Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier : friends and foes

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum, Geneva

22 September 2010 – 23 January 2011

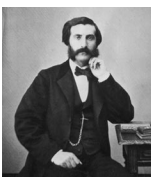
Copyrights

The reproduction of the photographs hereunder is copyright-free for the purpose of illustrating a topic dedicated to the «**Henry Dunant + Gustave Moynier : friends and foes**» exhibition and only for its duration (from 22 September 2010 to 23 January 2011). The captions and the mention of copyright must necessarily appear with each reproduction.

Légendes / Captions



1. Henry Dunant, 1863 (photo Frédéric Boissonnas © Photothèque CICR)
1. *Henry Dunant, 1863, (photograph by Frédéric Boissonnas © Photothèque CICR)*



2. Gustave Moynier, 1863 (photo Frédéric Boissonnas © Photothèque CICR)
2. *Gustave Moynier, 1863, (photograph by Frédéric Boissonnas © Photothèque CICR)*



3. Henry Dunant, 1855 (daguerrotype © Photothèque CICR)
3. *Henry Dunant, 1855, (Daguerrotype © Photothèque CICR)*



4. Gustave Moynier, vers 1850 (coll. privée)
4. *Gustave Moynier, around 1850, (private collection)*



5. Conférence de 1864 (montage photographie © Photothèque CICR)
5. *1864 Conference (photomontage © Photothèque CICR)*



6. «Le brassard blanc», infirmiers volontaires suisses, 1863 (*L'illustration*, MICR)
6. *«Le brassard blanc» [the white armband] Swiss voluntary male nurses, 1863, (L'illustration, MICR)*



7. Infirmière de la Croix-Rouge allemande, 1914 (© Photothèque CICR)
7. *German Red-Cross nurse, 1914, (© Photothèque CICR)*