

who have mowed down from the air with impunity by means of bombs and machine-guns every living creature within their reach? It is not even a question of reprisals, but of just indignation held up for months against the authors of such savage acts. If the Italian airmen propose to continue their atrocities, is it surprising that they should reap the consequences when they fall into the hands of peaceful peasants or shepherds? These peasants and shepherds may not have a profound knowledge of the rules of a modern and "civilising" war; but they are possessed with a profound and ineradicable conviction that people who make war in this way deserve punishment.

Having studied the alleged grievances of the Italian Government and Italian Red Cross, the Ethiopian Red Cross is constrained to protest in the name of the elementary principles of international law. In drawing the attention of its fellow Red Cross societies to the violations committed by the Italian forces against the immunity of the Ethiopian Red Cross ambulances, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society is protesting, not merely against the aggression from which its own ambulances have suffered, but also against the aggression inflicted on neutral ambulances which have endeavoured from humanitarian motives to alleviate the sufferings involved in the unjust war into which we have been forced.

On the morning of the day on which Italy began hostilities Italian airmen bombed the hospital in Adowa - as a precursor to the numerous violations of the Red Cross which they were subsequently to commit.

On December 6th nine aircraft bombed the hospital of the American Adventist Mission, together with the Ethiopian Red Cross ambulances at Dessie. The statement attesting this violation by Dr. Belau, Dr. Loeb, Dr. Dassios and Dr. Bayen as well as by a number of journalists and photographers and the representative of the International Red Cross Committee makes it unnecessary to dwell on the facts of this case. But the following circumstances should be borne in mind. In spite of the affiliation of this hospital to the Ethiopian Red Cross, which was duly notified to the enemy, and in spite of the big Red Cross emblems clearly painted on the roof of the building and the tents of the ambulances together with other Red Cross's spread out on the ground, this hospital full of sick persons was hit by five bombs which did serious damage to one of the wards. Other bombs completely destroyed the operating tent of Ambulance No.2.

Nine days after the attack on Dessie the fourth bombing took place of the Ethiopian Red Cross at Neghelli.

This bombing was followed on December 22nd by a first attack on the Swedish ambulance at Malka Didaka; and the same ambulance was again bombed eight days later on December 30th in the same place. On the morning of December 30th ten aeroplanes flying 200 metres high bombed and machine-gunned the Ambulance in question. Not less than 100 bombs were dropped; and they were followed by machine-gun fire. All the tents were destroyed. The operating tent alone was pierced by 450 machine-gun bullets: 28 patients were killed; and the Swedish mechanic Lundstrom