

Dr. Belau made the acquaintance of M. Medynski, who introduced himself as a fellow-countryman, and who asked if he could go with him as his assistant. Dr. B. went to see Mr. Brown, asking him to recommend M. to the Ethiopian Red Cross, in order that he should be attached to him as assistant. This was done. M. Medynski did not tell Dr. B. that he was a journalist, but that he had studied medicine. Dr. B. did not think of asking him for his papers.

On November 30th, Dr. Belau arrived at Dessie with his ambulance. He pitched a camp of ten tents at the very spot where the Taffari Makonnen Adventist Hospital was situated.

Dr. B. left Dessie on December 13th. He set out with a column of 120 to 140 mules in the direction of Kworam, where he remained fifteen days. He had received from the Government a paper granting him mules from Dessie to Kworam.

Dr. B. and M. were captured at Ambaradam, 4 kilometres from Antalo. Part of the cave in which Dr. B. had established his ambulance was set aside for the wounded, another part as operating room, another for himself, and the fourth for the ambulance service. Dr. B. had been unable to use tents to shelter his ambulance, as the Italians systematically bombarded everything displaying the Red Cross emblem. Dr. B. occupied exactly the same spot as that which Dr. Schuppler had chosen for his ambulance No. 3. The Italians told Dr. B. that the Red Cross units were stationed too near the front lines. Dr. B. performed a large number of operations. He chiefly attended soldiers of Ras Mulugueta, and only two Italian Eritrean prisoners with thigh wounds. When Ras Mulugueta's army received orders to retreat, Dr. B. was unable to do the same, having no mules. He was obliged to negotiate at great length with Ras Mulugueta in order to induce the latter to obtain money from the Emperor to buy mules for the ambulance.

It was at Ambarada that Dr. Belau saw yperite casualties,¹⁾ and then casualties caused by a second gas with which he was not familiar. M. Medynski, who suffered from the latter gas, thought it was phosgene, but Dr. Belau is not of the same opinion. It was a gas smelling of hyacinth. A third gas noticed was lachrymatory and sneeze-producing. When Dr. B. was at Ambarada, a large number of yperite casualties came to the Antalo district for treatment, chiefly civilians - women and children. A certain place in this district in which yperite had been used, and which was reported to Dr. B. by the population, was disinfected under his direction with calcium chloride.

1) The first yperite casualty I saw was at Kworam.
(Signed) Dr. Belau