

Geneva, May 7th, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

DISPUTE BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND ITALY

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
BY THE SWEDISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, May 4th, 1936.

Three annexes.

Under cover of your letter of April 20th last, you were good enough to send me a copy of the Analysis of the Documents concerning the Conduct of the War in Ethiopia, which mentions the existence of reports from the Swedish Ambulance in Ethiopia.

With reference to that communication, I have the honour to send you herewith copies of the following documents relating to the Swedish Ambulance in Ethiopia—*i.e.* :

(1) Note, dated January 14th, 1936, from the Swedish Minister in Rome to the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy;

(2) Note, dated January 17th, 1936, from the Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Swedish Minister in Rome;

(3) Note, dated March 4th, 1936, from the Swedish Minister in Rome to the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, with the following appendices:

(a) Account of the circumstances of the bombing of the Swedish Red Cross Ambulance at Melka Dida (Malka Didaka) on December 30th, 1935, photographic reproductions of a leaflet and of a sketch together with a list of the terms used on the sketch and the text underneath;

(b) Official record of the hearing of a witness and translation of an exchange of telegrams between the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm, and the Swedish Consul in Addis Ababa, February 15th-17th, 1936.

I must add that the Swedish Government, which is endeavouring to collect information regarding the attack on an ambulance unit at Ilylan Serer on March 17th, 1936 (see page 8 of the above-mentioned Analysis), is not yet in possession of definite information.

As the Swedish ambulance is mentioned in the analysis under the heading "Use of Poison Gas" (IV.C), I think it my duty to inform you that the Swedish Government has indeed received certain information pointing to the use of gas, but has not felt called upon to open an enquiry into the matter, and therefore is not in a position to supply you with any material on the subject.

(Signed) Richard SANDLER.

ANNEX 1.

[*Translation.*]

In continuation of previous conversations on the subject, the Swedish Government has the honour to inform the Italian Government of the following facts.

An ambulance equipped by the Swedish Red Cross for work in Ethiopia, which was sent to that country with the approval of the Swedish Government and after due notification of the Italian Government, was bombed from the air at Malka Didaka, Province of Borona, on December 30th last by Italian military forces. The bombing caused a considerable number of victims among the

sick and wounded and staff of the ambulance. Among those killed was an ambulance orderly named Lundström, of Swedish nationality. Another Swedish national, Dr. Hylander, the ambulance's doctor-in-chief, was wounded. The ambulance equipment was largely destroyed.

The Swedish Government immediately requested the Italian and Ethiopian Governments, and also the Swedish nationals serving with the ambulance at the time of the attack from the air, for information concerning the facts of this serious incident. The particulars received were communicated to the Italian Government.

They were, moreover, carefully examined by the Swedish Government itself, which now considers itself in a position to form a reasoned opinion of the facts in question, on the basis more particularly of the information supplied by the Swedish staff of the ambulance. The information which it has so far been able to obtain from the Italian authorities is not such as to lead it to alter that opinion.

The Swedish Government has thus reached the conviction that the Swedish ambulance was directly attacked by the Italian air forces. As this means that Swedish nationals were attacked by Italian forces when employed in rendering assistance in accordance with the 1929 Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, the Swedish Government considers it its duty to address to the Italian Government a formal protest against this act.

Various Italian *communiqués*, together with a communication from General Graziani, officially transmitted to the Swedish Government, state that the bombing which had such disastrous consequences for the Swedish ambulance was a measure of reprisals adopted in consequence of breaches of the laws of which the Ethiopians are said to have been guilty. The Swedish Government is of opinion that such a reason cannot be held to justify the aggression committed against the ambulance.

As regards the activities of the ambulance, no evidence has been produced to support the allegation that it had in any way whatsoever misused the Red Cross emblem. The Swedish members of its staff have emphatically denied as baseless anything which may have been said to that effect. The Swedish Government has no reason to doubt the accuracy of their statements.

The Swedish Government, which has noted the Italian Government's regrets that Swedish subjects should have suffered from the bombing in question, assumes that it may rest assured that the enquiries set on foot by the Italian authorities with a view to establishing the responsibilities incurred will be rapidly proceeded with and that the aggression will be duly punished. The Swedish Government reserves its right to put forward subsequently any claims which it may regard as justified.

ANNEX 2.

[*Translation from the Italian.*]

Under-Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, January 17th, 1936-XIV.

No. 806.

To His Excellency M. Erik Sjöborg,
Swedish Minister, Rome.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to reply to Your Excellency's note of January 14th last.

In our conversation of January 4th, I informed Your Excellency that the Italian Government was prepared to ask General Headquarters in Somaliland for all information which could throw light on the bombardment of December 30th last, during which the Swedish Red Cross ambulance was hit.

The information received, which provides a reply to some of Your Excellency's questions, was communicated to you by me at our interview of January 12th.

His Majesty's Government is always ready to ask General Headquarters in Somaliland to send any other additional information, but it must most strongly repudiate the suggestion, made in Your Excellency's above-mentioned note, that the Swedish ambulance was directly attacked by the Italian air forces and was consequently the victim of an aggression.

In accordance with the international obligations assumed by Italy and the instructions issued in consequence, and, moreover, in obedience to their own innate feelings of humanity, the Italian airmen, in the course of the military operations which Italy finds herself obliged to conduct in East Africa, make a point of respecting the Red Cross emblem, even when they have good reason to suppose (as has frequently been the case in the course of the operations) that the enemy is abusing it for warlike purposes.

It may, however, happen, as it repeatedly has happened in the past on all battlefields, that some formations bearing the Red Cross emblem may sometimes accidentally find themselves involved in military operations.

No one regrets such an eventuality more than the Italian Government; and it is making every effort to see that it does not arise.

As appears from the statements and information received from Italian Headquarters, an example of such an incident is provided by the case of the Swedish ambulance, which was accidentally hit during the bombing of the tents pitched in its immediate vicinity, which Italian Headquarters had reason to believe were occupied by the chiefs of Ras Desta Damtu's army, and which were bombed in consequence of the barbarous torture and decapitation of an Italian prisoner who had fallen into the hands of the Ethiopian troops.

As I had occasion to inform Your Excellency, His Majesty's Government cannot but deplore this incident and wishes to take this further opportunity of expressing its regret that the Swedish Medical Mission should have been accidentally involved in the risks connected with the military operations during which it was accomplishing its mission in East Africa.

(Signed) SUVICH.

ANNEX 3.

Two appendices.

Acting on my Government's instructions, I have the honour to communicate to you the following regarding the question referred to in my note of January 14th, 1936, and in the official letter which I received on January 17th in reply to that note.

The Swedish Government has carefully examined the information given by the Italian Government in the said note of January 17th, and in the verbal communications made to me by M. Suvich, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Italian Government's note points out that it may sometimes happen that some formations bearing the Red Cross emblem may find themselves accidentally involved in military operations, and that, according to the statements and information received from Italian Headquarters, it was in an incident of this kind that the Swedish ambulance was involved. The latter is stated to have been accidentally hit during a bombardment of tents pitched in its immediate neighbourhood, which the Italian Headquarters had reason to believe were occupied by the chiefs of Ras Desta Damtu's army.

The Swedish Government agrees with the Italian Government that a Medical Mission may find itself accidentally involved in military operations and be hit during a bombardment, without the authors of the latter incurring any responsibility. On the other hand, it cannot accept the Italian Government's contention that the bombardment of the Swedish ambulance on December 30th, 1935, constituted an incident of this kind. In its note of January 14th, it expressed the conviction that the ambulance was directly attacked by the Italian air forces. Although in its reply to the said note the Italian Government does not accept this conclusion, the supplementary information received from the Swedish staff of the ambulance obliges the Swedish Government to maintain that the ambulance camp, whatever may have been the reason of the bombardment, was directly attacked by the Italian airmen, and that it constituted, so far as it has hitherto been possible to ascertain, the sole objective. A statement of the facts is attached to the present note.¹ It is based on reports and sketches of the locality received from the chief doctor of the ambulance, and on evidence given by Swedish members of the ambulance on the occasion of the official hearing of witnesses by the Swedish Consul at Addis Ababa. A *procès-verbal*, drawn up by the said Consul² and accompanied by an exchange of telegrams regarding it, is also attached to the present note. In the Swedish Government's opinion, the above-mentioned statement clears up the essential circumstances of the incident.

Evidently this statement does not concord with the Italian Headquarters' brief communications, which hitherto constitute the only information supplied by authorised Italian sources. Thus the assertion in the military report that no bomb hit the ambulance itself, but that the damage was caused by fragments of bombs which fell near the Red Cross camp, is contradicted and must be considered as directly refuted by the fact, now ascertained, that a large number of bombs—practically all of them, in fact—fell into the middle of the camp, killing or wounding numerous persons among the sick, the wounded, and the ambulance staff. The Headquarters' assertion that the attack was directed against a tent pitched in the vicinity of the camp is also contrary to the evidence of the witnesses, who unanimously state that there were no other tents than those of the ambulance camp for tens of kilometres around. Lastly, it has now to be regarded as established that, on the day of the occurrence, the weather was perfectly clear and that no error was therefore possible on the part of the airmen regarding the nature of the camp. The existence at this place of any objective for a bombardment other than the Swedish ambulance has not been established. Leaflets signed "Graziani" and proclaiming that the attack was in the nature of reprisals were thrown by the airmen into the actual camp of the ambulance. In this connection,

¹ See Appendix 1.

² See Appendix 2.

attention should be drawn to the particularly important fact that the ambulance camp had already been attacked on December 22nd by Italian airmen, who had subsequently flown over it nearly every day, sometimes at a very low altitude.

The Swedish Government has noted with satisfaction the regret expressed by the Italian Government for the damage caused to the ambulance and its unreserved declarations concerning its duty to respect the Red Cross emblem and the instructions given in consequence to the Italian airmen. Owing to the facts which appear to it to have now been established, however, it is obliged to conclude that these instructions were not obeyed by the military personnel responsible for the bombardment of December 30th.

In consequence of the foregoing, the Swedish Government expresses the hope that the Italian Government, after taking cognisance of the information contained in the present note, will arrive on its own account at the same conclusion as itself on the actual facts and their interpretation. It maintains the request made in its previous note that the aggression committed against the Swedish ambulance should be duly punished. Lastly, it presumes that the Italian Government is prepared to pay compensation, of an amount to be agreed upon between the two Governments, for the damage caused by the bombardment to Swedish nationals and property.

Appendix 1.

ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOMBING OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS AMBULANCE AT MELKA DIDA ON DECEMBER 30TH, 1935.

On December 21st, 1935, the Swedish ambulance reached Melka Dida on the Ganale Doria about 80 kilometres from Dolo. Owing to the torrid heat, the motor-lorries were immediately placed in the shade of a very thinly wooded palm-grove where the ground slopes down to the river. On the ground bordered by the palm-grove, two big Red Cross flags $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ metres were spread out and three flags 3 metres long attached to a rope stretched between two isolated palm-trees stripped of their leaves, the Red Cross flag being in the middle and the Swedish and Ethiopian on either side, so as to be visible from a great distance.

On December 22nd, two Italian aeroplanes appeared on the south-east horizon and, after a flight over the neighbouring area, flew towards the ambulance camp. One of the machines, following the line of the stream, dropped some bombs before, and a few others after, having flown over the camp; it dropped some bombs also north of the site and on the open ground to the south. The second machine, which came up from the south and kept rather low, opened machine-gun fire right above the camp, though it was impossible to see where the bullets had hit the ground. The aeroplane then wheeled round again above the camp at a lower altitude and machine-gunned it twice. The range of the first shower of bullets extended from the three suspended flags, across the whole camp, between two of the lorries, quite close to Dr. Norup and the orderly Lundgren, and about 1 metre from an Ethiopian orderly called Aga. When it fired its second volley, the aeroplane was about 200 metres up and the bullets hit the ground about 10 metres away from one of the Red Cross flags stretched on the ground quite close to where five Swedes were standing. During the shooting the engine was cut out. This attack caused no damage.

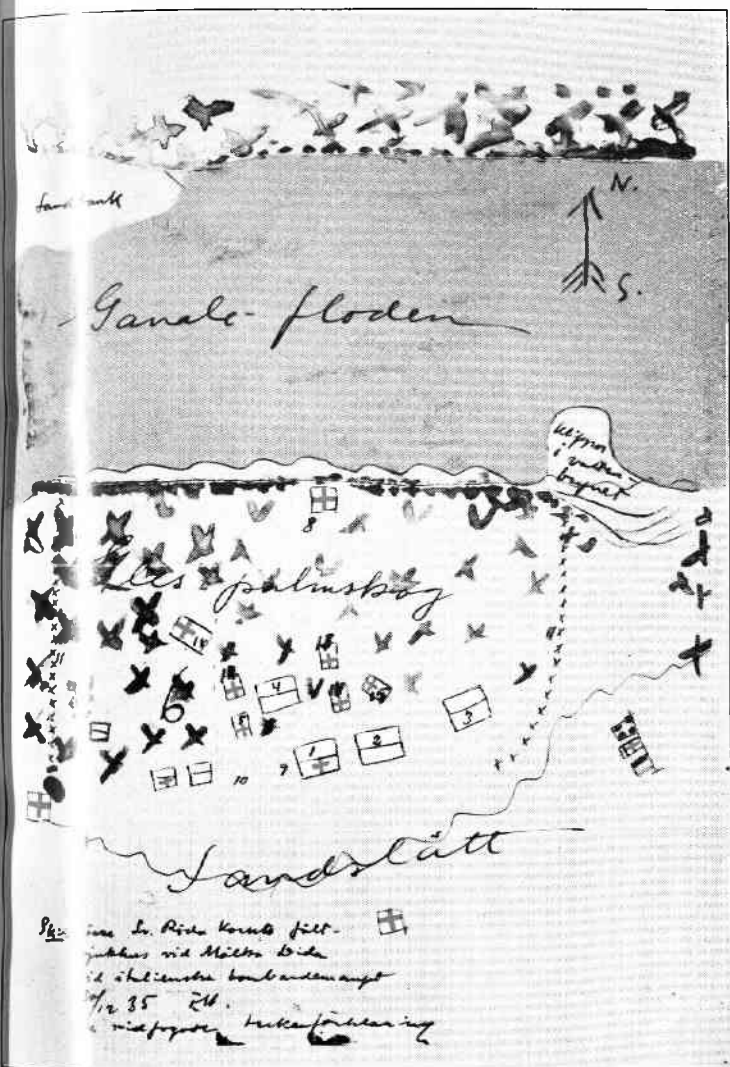
Subsequently, Italian aeroplanes came over practically every day, but made no attack on the ambulance until December 30th. Meanwhile, the ambulance staff had made certain arrangements so as to be able to make a longer stay at that place. For instance, the side of the camp, which covered an area of about 125×250 metres, the longer side following the bank of the Ganale Doria, and the actual site of the tents measuring 75×75 metres, was marked out by fences and ropes. Near the river, still another Red Cross flag, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ metres, was also laid out conspicuously on the ground. The three larger hospital tents of the eight ambulance tents were pitched in a very conspicuous spot on the level ground away from the wooded area along the river bank. The Red Cross emblem had been placed on three of the tents and also on the ambulance motor-lorries, which had been parked so far beyond the edge of the wood that they were clearly visible.

On December 26th, Ras Desta had come near enough to Malka Dida for the members of the ambulance to be able to have an interview with him in the jungle at about 5 kilometres' distance from the ambulance. On December 29th, an Italian aeroplane flew over the camp at a height of about 300 metres and on leaving fired a machine-gun volley. On December 30th, the distance from the ambulance to the Ethiopian front line was about 20 kilometres and to Ras Desta's headquarters at least 5 kilometres.

There were no troops nearer the camp, although it sometimes happened that individual Ethiopian soldiers or groups of soldiers, while marching or during air raids, hid themselves even nearer in the wood bordering the river. The ambulance escort of five men was not quartered in a tent and always remained outside the camp fence, except when its commander called in the course

of his duties. The ambulance tents were the only tents within a radius of many kilometres, and there were none either in the military formations or at Ras Desta's headquarters.

On December 30th, as on the preceding days, the sky was cloudless and the visibility excellent. About 7.30 that morning, four Italian aeroplanes came up along the Ganale Doria, flew over the camp from a south-easterly direction and dropped a few bombs in the wood. A little later six other aeroplanes in two groups of three, flying in close formation, came over from the south, where there



Meaning of Signs on the Sketch.

N	North.
S	South.
Sandbank	Sandbank.
Ganale-floden	Ganale River.
Klippor i vattenbrynet	Rocks at the edge of the water.
Gles palmskog	Thinly wooded palm-grove.
Sandslätt	Sandy plain.
Skiss över Sv. Röda Korsets fält-sjukhus vid Malka Dida vid italienska bombardemang 30/12 35. F.H. Se vidfogade teckenförklaring.	Sketch of the camp of the Swedish Red Cross Ambulance at Malka Dida during the Italian bombardment of December 30th, 1935. F. H. (Fride Hylander). See explanation below.

Explanation.

1. Tent for septic operations. Perforated by about 380 holes.
2. Tent for aseptic operations. Perforated by about 450 holes.
3. Pharmacy and tent for internal examinations. One patient applying for admission killed at the door of the tent.
4. Mess-tent. On the roof, piece of a patient's flesh.
5. Motor-lorry on which Lundström was killed.
6. Surgical and medical section.
7. Dysentery cases. Tent completely destroyed.
8. Open clearing where Red Cross flag $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ metres was spread out.
9. Place where Hylander was wounded.
10. Place where Lundgren was wounded.
11. Fence of bushes.
- 12-15. Motor vehicles.
16. Sanitary tent (medical section).



Area bombarded.

was a clear view of the camp. These six aeroplanes started to bombard the ambulance as soon as they were above the camp, the attack being continued by the four machines above mentioned, which had returned from the north-west. The attack lasted, it was calculated, altogether about twenty minutes, including some pauses during which the aeroplanes made a half-turn and came back over the camp. It is hard to tell the exact height at which they were flying during the bombardment, owing to the surprise caused by their attack and the clouds of dust raised by the very first explosion, and also because no member of the ambulance had experience in estimating the height of an aeroplane's flight. It is, however, believed that, when the first bombs were dropped, the planes were between 500 and 700 metres up. The noise of the bombs falling resembled a peal of thunder. The number of explosions was estimated at about 100, the noise of the explosions partly overlapping. Almost all the bombs fell in the centre of the camp, where great destruction was done, while the ambulance escort, for instance, only some hundred metres away and the members of the staff who had time to take shelter at the edge of the wood or outside the latter remained unscathed. The number of bombs which fell directly into the camp was not counted. From the place where he fell, nearly in the centre of the camp, Dr. Hylander thinks that he counted some thirty holes. As a matter of fact, the bombardment had made larger or smaller holes all over the ground, the biggest being more than two metres deep. Several were used later for burying the dead and were thus filled up. Many incendiary bombs were noticed burning.

During the bombardment, twenty-eight persons were killed outright or died the same day, while the number of wounded was about fifty. The death-roll then rose to forty-two, all wounded or sick persons undergoing treatment by the ambulance or members of its staff. At least one of the hospital tents had received a direct hit from a bomb and the others were torn to pieces by

splinters flying in all directions; two, for instance, were perforated with hundreds of big and small irregular holes evenly distributed over the whole of their surface. All the lorries had also been more or less damaged.

During the bombardment, the orderly Lundström, who was sitting at the time on one of the lorries, was hit in the face by a big shell splinter which carried away the inside of the lower and



upper jaws. He succumbed to his wounds shortly afterwards. The orderly Lundgren had his scalp pierced by a splinter, which grazed the skull. Dr. Hylander was injured in the back and left thigh and wounded by steel splinters in the right thigh and back muscles.

After the bombardment, hectographed leaflets in the Amharic tongue were picked up (photographed copy herewith) which had been dropped into the camp from the aeroplanes and which in the translation read as follows:

“ You have transgressed the laws of kingdoms and nations by killing a captive airman by beheading him. According to the law prisoners must be treated with respect. Do not touch them! You will consequently receive the punishment which you deserve. — GRAZIANI.”

Appendix 2.

[Translation.]

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE HEARING OF A WITNESS.

On January 18th, 1936, at the Bethsaida Hospital at Addis Ababa, there took place a further hearing before the Swedish Consul at Addis Ababa of Dr. Fridé Hylander, Doctor-in-Chief of the Swedish Ambulance in Ethiopia, concerning the bombardment of the said ambulance by Italian air forces on December 30th, 1935, of which the Consulate was first informed by telegram on December 31st, 1935.

The above-mentioned hearing was recommended by a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated January 15th, 1936.

The other members of the staff of the ambulance being at a distance from Addis Ababa, it has only been possible to record in the present statement the evidence of Dr. Hylander. The previous repeated hearings of Pastor Josef Svensson and Dr. Erik Smith, both eye-witnesses of the bombardment, on being compared with the description given by Dr. Marcel Junod, delegate of Geneva, have not resulted in any finding essentially modifying the statements of Dr. Hylander, which are, on the contrary, fully confirmed by the evidence of the above-mentioned persons.

Dr. Fridé Hylander stated that he was born on February 2nd, 1898, and was domiciled at Jönköping, passed his examination as Licentiate in Medicine in 1926 and was appointed as First Assistant Doctor of the Central Hospital for the province of Jönköping in 1933. He was appointed Doctor-in-Chief of the Swedish Ambulance in Ethiopia in 1935.

In the first place, the report dated January 6th, 1936, to the Central Committee of the Swedish Red Cross was examined.

Place. — Dr. Hylander states that the Swedish ambulance was situated at Melka Dida, where it had arrived on December 21st, 1935; Melka Dida is situated on the west bank of the River Ganale at about 80 kilometres from the town of Dolo on the Upper Juba River.

Marking of the camp. — The camp was marked with three Red Cross flags measuring $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ metres spread on the ground, and three flags measuring 3 metres—Red Cross, Ethiopian and Swedish—spread between two isolated trees stripped of their leaves. Three of the eight tents bore large red crosses on the roof.

Dimensions of the camp. — The camping-ground had a total area of 125×250 metres, the longer side following the bank of the river; the actual ground on which the tents were pitched measured 75×75 metres. The camp was separated from the neighbouring ground by an artificial hedge of thorn-bushes.

Distance from the military formations. — The distance of the ambulance from the first Ethiopian lines was about 20 kilometres and the distance from the headquarters of Ras Desta was at least 5 kilometres.

There were no troops at a lesser distance from the camp.

Escort. — The escort, which consisted of five men, always remained outside the camp enclosure, except for some visits from its head in connection with service requirements.

Atmospheric conditions. — On December 30th, the sky was perfectly clear, as on the previous day, and visibility was extraordinarily good.

Number of aircraft. — The attack was carried out by ten aeroplanes in two groups of six and four machines each.

Direction of the attack. — The six aeroplanes which began the attack came from the south, where there was nothing to prevent them from seeing the camp. The four which took part later had previously flown over the camp from the south-east, then made a half-turn and returned from the north-west.

Height of the aeroplanes. — It is difficult to state at what height the machines were flying, on account of the sudden nature of the attack and the enormous clouds of dust raised by the first explosion. Dr. Hylander, however, thinks he may estimate the height at 500 to 700 metres, since on the approach of the machines he raised his head to look at them and distinctly saw them throw the first bombs. Dr. Hylander points out that neither he nor any other member of the ambulance is accustomed to estimating the height at which aeroplanes fly.

Duration of the attack. — The duration of the attack is estimated at about twenty minutes in all, with pauses during which the machines made a half-turn in order to return over the camp.

Number of bombs. — The number of bomb explosions is estimated at about 100, the noise of the explosions partly overlapping.

Direct hits. — The number of bombs which fell directly into the camp was not counted. Dr. Hylander thinks he counted about thirty holes from the place where he fell, approximately in the middle of the camp. Several bomb holes were used for the burial of the dead and were then immediately filled in. One at least of the medical tents was directly hit by a bomb, while the other tents were torn into shreds by the splinters which flew from all sides. It is difficult to state whether there were any ricochets; if so, they would have been caused by the rebound against objects situated in the camp. There were no stones on the ground, but only fine sand, which had not been beaten down hard.

Number of killed and wounded. — Twenty-eight persons were killed immediately or died the same day and about fifty were wounded. The number of dead as a result of the bombardment amounted afterwards to forty-two, all sick, wounded or members of the ambulance staff.

Material damage. — All the tents were more or less in shreds, most of them to such an extent as to be rendered valueless, although it has been possible to make them provisionally fit for use. All the motor vehicles were more or less damaged, all the glass on them was splintered and the radiators of two of them were broken. It is proposed to have an estimate made by experts of the loss of value suffered by the motor vehicles. With regard to the damage caused to medicaments, instruments and other articles of equipment, the manager of the ambulance, Pastor Svensson, is preparing a list.

Neighbourhood. — No other tent than those of the camp was situated on the ground, not even in the distant military formations or at headquarters. Headquarters and the troops were camping in natural grottos and caves dug out for the purpose, so that there were no tents for a distance of several tens of kilometres. The nearest were certainly those of the Italian troops themselves.

No abuse of the red cross. — Dr. Hylander energetically denies having in any way abused the red cross, and states that there were neither European nor Ethiopian officers in the camp or even in the neighbourhood, with the exception of the escort, consisting of five men, which was outside the camping-ground (without a tent).

The attack not due to a mistake, but premeditated. — The attack was undoubtedly premeditated. The following facts tend to confirm this:

- (1) For more than a week there had been daily reconnaissances;
- (2) The Red Cross camp was the only camp with tents for many tens of kilometres around;
- (3) The dropping of bombs was concentrated on the camp: the escort, which was at a distance of only 100 metres from the camp, remained uninjured, while the devastation in the camp was terrible;

The members of the staff who had time to hide on the edge of or outside the camp remained uninjured;

(4) No other bombardment took place on the same day in this area;

(5) The multigraphed communications thrown into the camp from the aeroplanes read, in translation, as follows:

“ You have transgressed the laws of kingdoms and nations by killing a captive airman by beheading him. According to law, prisoners must be treated with respect. Do not touch them ! You will consequently receive the punishment you deserve. — GRAZIANI.”

The object was revenge.

On being specially questioned, Dr. Hylander stated that he had nothing more to say and nothing to add to the above statement, and his hearing was accordingly concluded.

Addis Ababa, Bethsaida Hospital, January 18th, 1936.

(Signed) Knut HANNER,
Consul.

[Stamp of the Royal Swedish Consulate, Addis Ababa.]

Translation of an exchange of telegrams between the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm and the Swedish Consul at Addis Ababa, February 15th-17th, 1936:

1. Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swedish Consul at Addis Ababa, February 15th, 1936:

“ Has the evidence of M. Hylander appearing in the statement been confirmed in your presence by other Swedish members of the ambulance? Which members? ”

2. Swedish Consul at Addis Ababa to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, February 17th, 1936:

“ Smith, Norup, Holm, Svensson, Allander, Lundgren, Joelsson confirm.”
