ITALY'S WAR CRIMES

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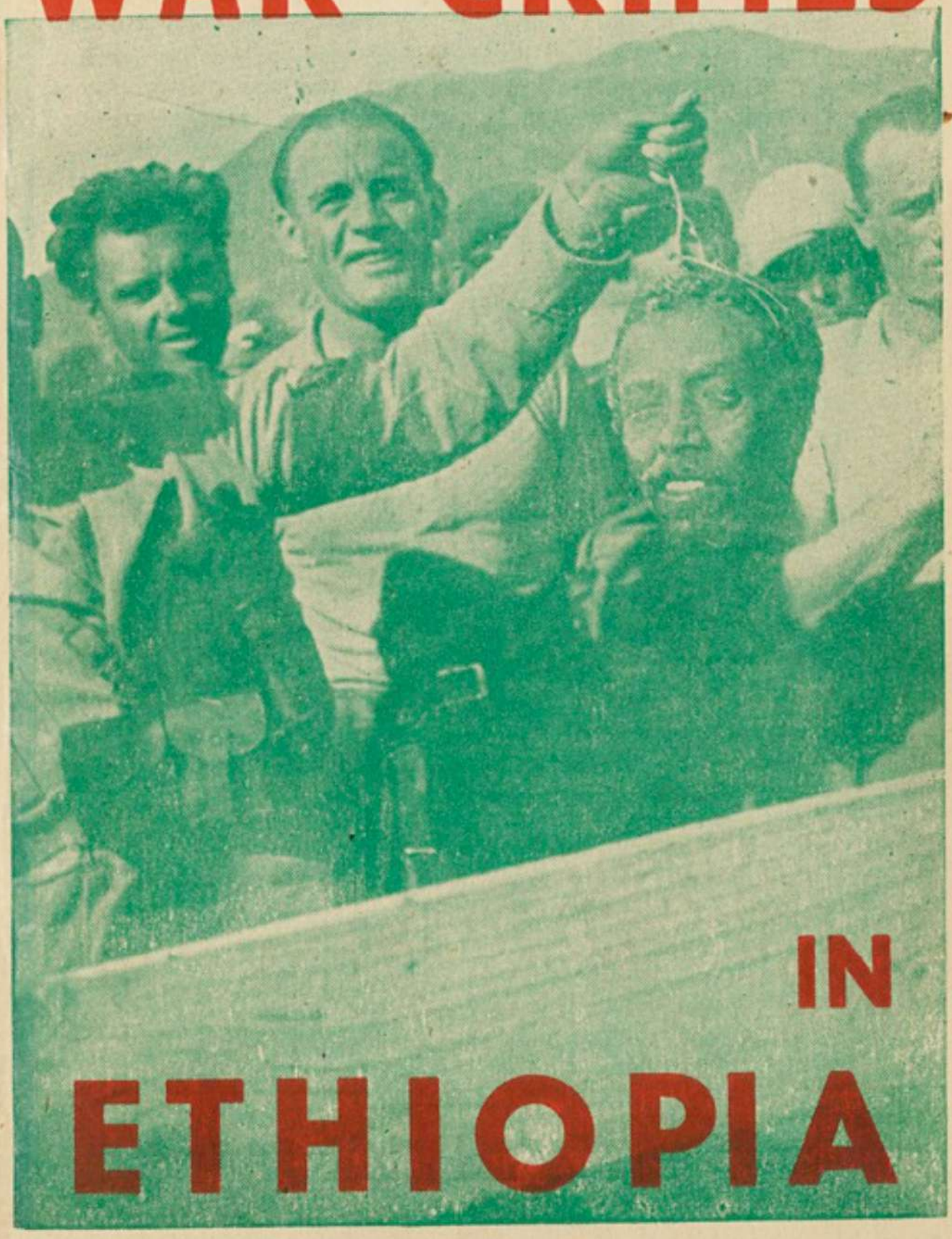


IN ETHIOPIA

FROM AN APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES BY H.I.M. HAILE SELASSIE I OF ETHIOPIA, 31st JULY, 1937 :—

"I charge the Italian army with the following barbarities in addition to the great massacre:—

". . . The murder at various times and places of hundreds of men, women and children by individual Italian soldiers who go entirely unpunished. . . .

". . . Reprisals upon various towns and villages in which many of the inhabitants have been shot on account of the presence or fear of armed bands of Ethiopians in the vicinity, the worst case having occurred at Lekempti, where six hundred innocent inhabitants were shot. . . .

". . . The execution at different times of thousands of persons after summary trial by court martial for alleged offences, such as possessing arms or inciting to disaffection. . . .

". . . The torture of prisoners and the burning alive in their huts of persons who defied the Italian authority. . . .

". . . The execution of Ras Desta and many other officers of my army taken prisoner on the field of battle. . . .

". . . The forcing of thousands of unmarried women and young widows in Addis Ababa and other towns into concentration camps and licensed brothels as prostitutes after medical examination, for which purpose Italian doctors may enter any house. . .

". . . The killing of priests and Muslim sheiks when after the attempt on the life of General Graziani all Ethiopians present were surrounded and shot. . . .

". . . The denial of Christian burial to the victims of the executions and general massacre of February 19th to 21st, their bodies being burned like rubbish in dumps with the aid of petrol, whilst their relatives were prohibited from removing them. . . .

". . . The destruction of the ancient Church of the Monastery of Debra Libanos and other churches by deliberately setting them on fire by way of reprisal. . . .

". . . The public execution of the Abuna (Bishop) Petros at Addis Ababa in the month of July last year for refusing to sign an act of submission to the Italian authorities and refusing to pronounce the excommunication of Ethiopians who declined to make submission to the invader."

Picture on front of cover :
Italian "civilisers" display the severed head of the murdered patriot, Dejazmatch Hailu Kebbede.

ITALY'S WAR-CRIMES IN ETHIOPIA

EVIDENCE FOR THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

" Murder most foul as in the best it is,
But this most foul, strange and unnatural."
—Hamlet.

Provisional minimum estimate of the slaughter of Ethiopians compiled from the evidence thus far investigated (these figures are not final and there are in addition a large number of persons rendered permanent invalids) :

Killed by Poison Gas	275,000
Patriots killed in battle during the five years of occupation	78,500
Children, women, old and infirm people killed by bombing during the occupation	17,800
Massacre of February, 1937	30,000
Patriots condemned to death by " Court Martial "	24,000
Persons of both sexes who died in concentration camps from privation and maltreatment	35,000
Total	460,300

Published by :

" NEW TIMES AND ETHIOPIA NEWS "

These victims are being tied up blindfolded for torture and execution. The Italians have corrupted to assist in this murderous work one of their African soldiers, probably from Libya.

A Roman "hero" smokes a cigarette as he exhibits tokens of Italian civilisation.

See heads of murdered Patriots to left and right.

ITALIAN ATROCITIES IN ETHIOPIA.

The gruesome photographs of Italian atrocities in Ethiopia which are reproduced in this pamphlet have been selected from a large number taken by the Italians themselves for their own amusement and that of their friends at home—a tragic evidence of the corrupting influence of Fascist teaching!

The unprovoked and unwarranted Italian invasion was effected by Italian and colonial troops in numbers far exceeding the forces for whom Ethiopia could provide even the most meagre equipment, as well as by an immense superiority in arms of every description. This crime was above all rendered possible by the unrestricted employment of aircraft, the use of incendiary and high-explosive bombs, the indiscriminate machine-gunning of the common people, the spraying of Ethiopian troop concentrations and vast areas of the country, towns, villages, farms and lakes with poison gas.

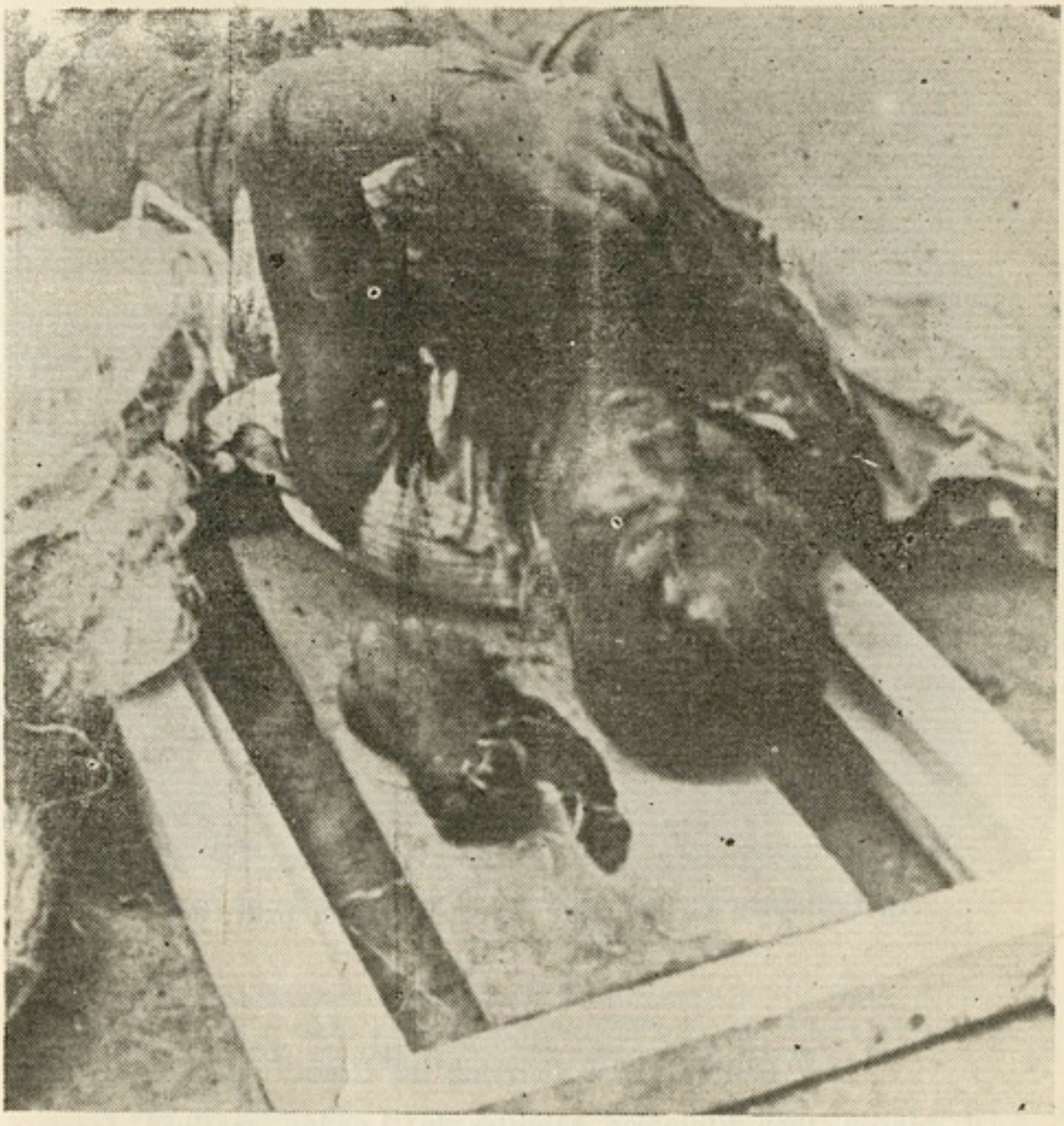
Stripped for his hideous work, a Sadist brandishes the head of an Ethiopian patriot before the camera. Two officers complete the picture for the edification of friends in Italy.

"They are Using Gas Incessantly."—Dr. John Melly

The Italian warplanes did their murderous work unhindered, for Ethiopia possessed neither military aeroplanes nor anti-aircraft guns. It was, however, the poison gas, sprayed as a deadly dew, destroying the eyes, burning through the clothing and the flesh to the very bones, which had the most devastating effect.

The hideous invasion was described by brave Dr. John Melly, who raised and led the British Ambulance Service in Ethiopia, in moving terms:

> "This isn't a war—it isn't even a slaughter—it's the torture of tens of thousands of defenceless men, women and children, with bombs and poison gas. They're using gas incessantly; and we've treated hundreds of cases, including infants in arms."—From a letter of Dr. John Melly, December 4th, 1936.



A poor young victim grievously mutilated.
One hand severed and ghoulishly posed to photograph ; the head, shaved as is customary with children, is severely injured.

Five Years of Robbery, Rape and Murder

The war thus ruthlessly prosecuted was the prelude to five years of equally atrocious and cruel usurpation, in which the robbery, rape and murder of the conquered people by the Italian "master-race" was callously encouraged by the Fascist Dictatorship in Rome.

Amid the record of sadist orgies, which disgraced Italian rule, certain monstrous policies can be discerned. There was an effort, which happily failed, to thrust a wedge between the Christian and Mohammedan peoples of Ethiopia and to stir up religious and racial enmity between them. Christians were singled out for special persecution and massacre in predominantly Mohammedan areas.

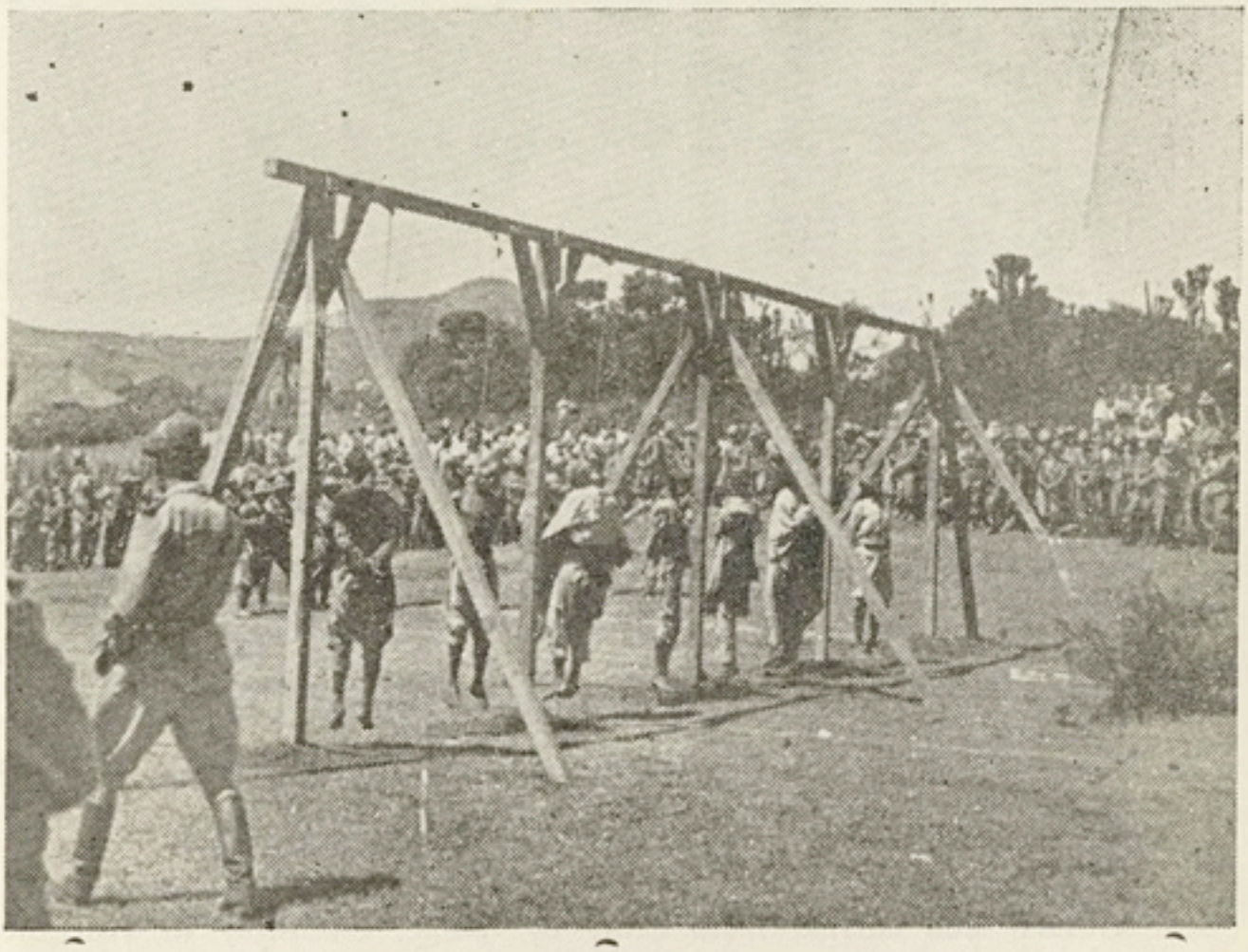
An Ethiopian civilian awaits his execution with stoic courage.

"Kill Everyone Carrying the Cross."

Dr. Martin, then Ethiopian Minister in London, received from a Mohammedan whom he had employed when Governor of Chercher province, the following letter, written in Harar on September 7th, 1936, and smuggled out of Ethiopia via Jibuti:—

"When I saw the wholesale massacre of Christian Ethiopians by Christian Italians, I stood and thanked God that he had not made me a Christian; yet I knew that the sin did not lie with Christ.

"One Sunday I saw some Italian white soldiers enter an Ethiopian church and ring the bells. Sixteen old men thought it was time for prayer; before they could enter the church the Italians killed them . . . I heard the words of these poor old men: Egziabher Yasywo" (May God open your eyes to the truth!) . . . I could not help crying, but the Italians were laughing . . . the dead bodies lay for two days on the steps of the church. . . .



The portable gallows desecrate the countryside. Officers of an Italian column hang the village notables.

"The first order given to the Italian armies was to kill everyone carrying the cross. I saw a man pick up a gold cross in the street, and whilst he had it in his hands an Italian soldier killed him, because he thought he was a Christian.

"I saw an old man sitting in his house, his Bible in one hand and a white flag in the other. Italian soldiers entered the house and demanded the old man's money. He answered that he was poor, but offered them all he had, which amounted to but three thalers. They fired three bullets at him, and he crumpled up dead . . . Poor little Ethiopian children have been put to the sword or thrown into burning houses. . . ."

Leading Men Cast Out of Aeroplanes

It must not be assumed, however, that Mohammedans were spared the iniquities of the Occupation.

For instance, in May, 1938, six Italian aeroplanes flew low over the town of Jimma, discharging their bombs on to Ethiopian houses, which were entirely burnt to the ground; hundreds of innocent women and children, chiefly Mohammedans, being burnt to death in the inferno thus produced. This action was common.

A couple of the "master race" stand guard over the battered corpses.

In March, 1938, the Italians took the eight leading men of a village near Gondar and carried them away by 'plane, ostensibly to visit the King of Italy in Rome . . . On the following day some young girls who had gone into the forest to collect firewood found, on the rocky banks of the Blue Nile, the broken corpses of those poor men. This grim joke was played so often that "He went to Rome" became synonymous with "He was murdered by the Italians."

A policy of extermination was carried out against all Ethiopians of superior education who had occupied administrative positions. In pursuance of this aim the Italians often invited chiefs and other notables to negotiate and then slaughtered them in cold blood. The Red Cross and the White Flag of truce were violated by the Fascist barbarians with equal ruthlessness.

THE GREAT MASSACRE OF FEBRUARY 19th-21st, 1937.

The terrible massacre in Addis Ababa and other towns of February 19th, 20th and 21st was the apogee of Fascist barbarity; yet it must be emphasised that atrocities were constantly perpetrated throughout the entire five years of Italian usurpation.

It had long been customary for the Emperor of Ethiopia to make an annual distribution of alms to the poor and infirm of the city on February 19th. Marshal Graziani, holding the proud office of Italian Viceroy, decided to ape the Emperor at this ceremony, which was held in reverence by all Ethiopia. The Archbishop and all the Church and other dignitaries not in hiding or exile were ordered to attend. A Hungarian

A crowd of Fascists exult over the evidence of their wickedness.

In one case even Fascist mentality cannot restrain the natural physical nausea at seeing these murdered heads rolled from a basket.

physician, Dr. Ladislas Sava, who remained in Ethiopia during the first years of the Italian occupation, has written the following poignant account of the tragedy which followed:—

The Bomb Throwing at the Palace

"In the beginning the Ethiopian people behaved quietly, hiding their outraged feelings as best they could. Then suddenly bombs were thrown towards the table at which Graziani was sitting with his lieutenants. At the moment of the explosion he was hiding under the table, while the other Italian officers had flung themselves to the ground. The assailant was an Eritrean whom the Italians employed as interpreter.

"A moment of silence followed, which lasted until the Italians realised that no more bombs were to be feared. Then the shooting was started by Cortese, who fired with his revolver into the group of Ethiopian dignitaries. The Italian Carabinieri followed this example. In a few moments there were more than 300 dead in the courtyard and around the Palace alone.

"Hardly a single Ethiopian escaped alive from the courtyard. The general massacre there was particularly senseless and revolting, for the people massed there were a crowd of aged invalids, blind and crippled

A Patriot Chief and his warriors induced to negotiate, are posed for a photograph by their betrayers before being treacherously murdered. On the next page appears the severed head and hand of the same Chief, photographed with fiendish mirth by the Italian Command.

beggars and poor mothers of little children. The Blackshirts ran through the courtyard, seeking any Ethiopians still alive, and shooting any still breathing.

The Great Massacre Organised.

"The bomb had been thrown at 11 a.m. A few minutes later Blackshirts, Carabinieri and soldiers were running all over the town, ordering every shopkeeper to close his doors, and everyone else abroad to return home. In an hour there were no more people in the streets. Postal and telephonic communications were suspended. In the Palace and the neighbouring streets for within about 400 yards' radius the ground was covered with the dead.

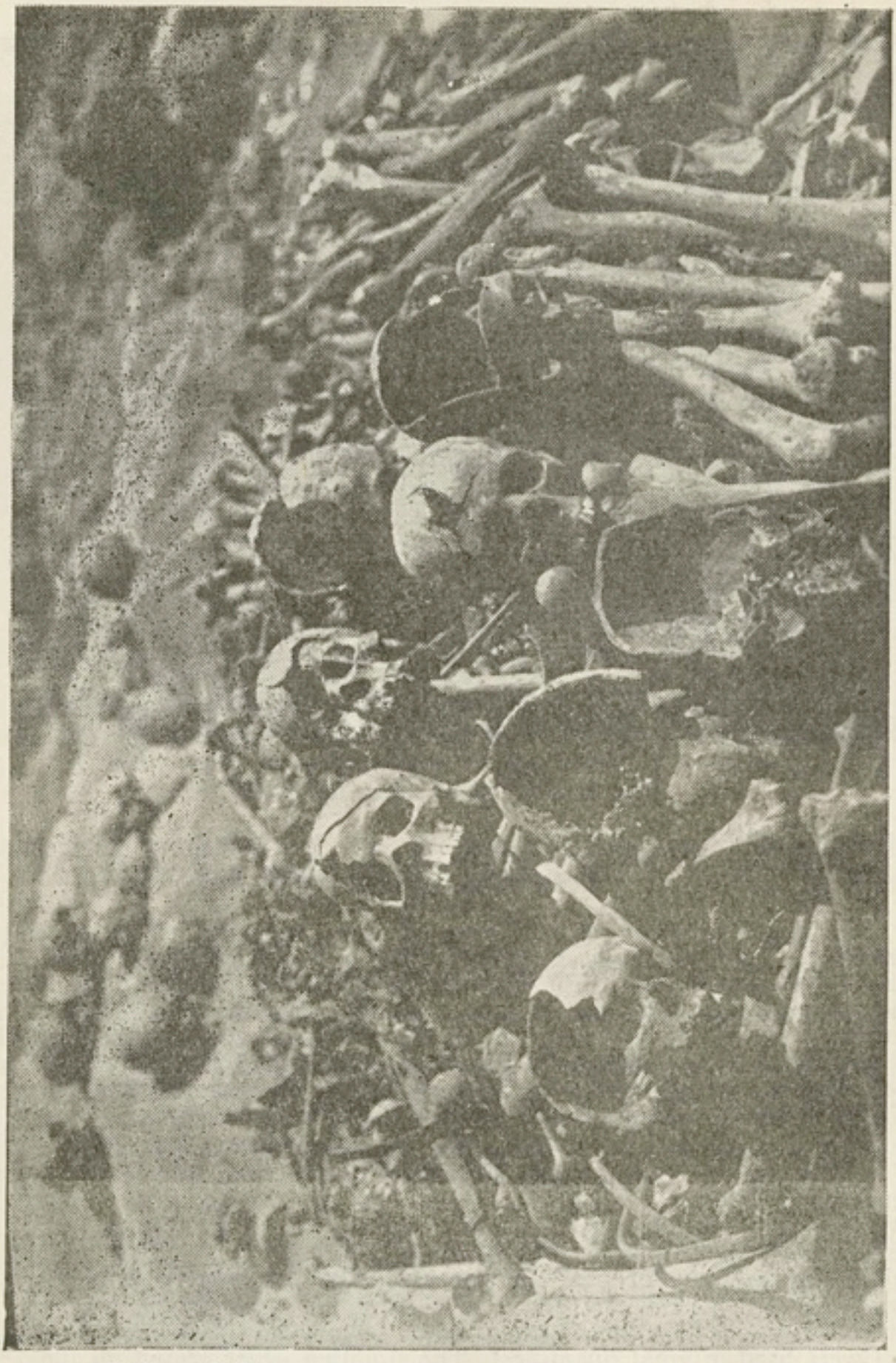
"Cortese convoked the Blackshirts to the seat of the Fascio—the chiefs to a consultation, the others to wait for orders. Soon they sped from the Fascio in every direction, fully armed. Everyone in the town was a prey to terrified anticipation, but what really happened was worse than any had feared. I am bound to say, for it is true, that blood was literally streaming down the streets. The corpses of men, women and children, over which vultures hovered, were lying in all directions. Great flames from the burning houses illuminated the African night.

The Patriot Chief after the Parley !

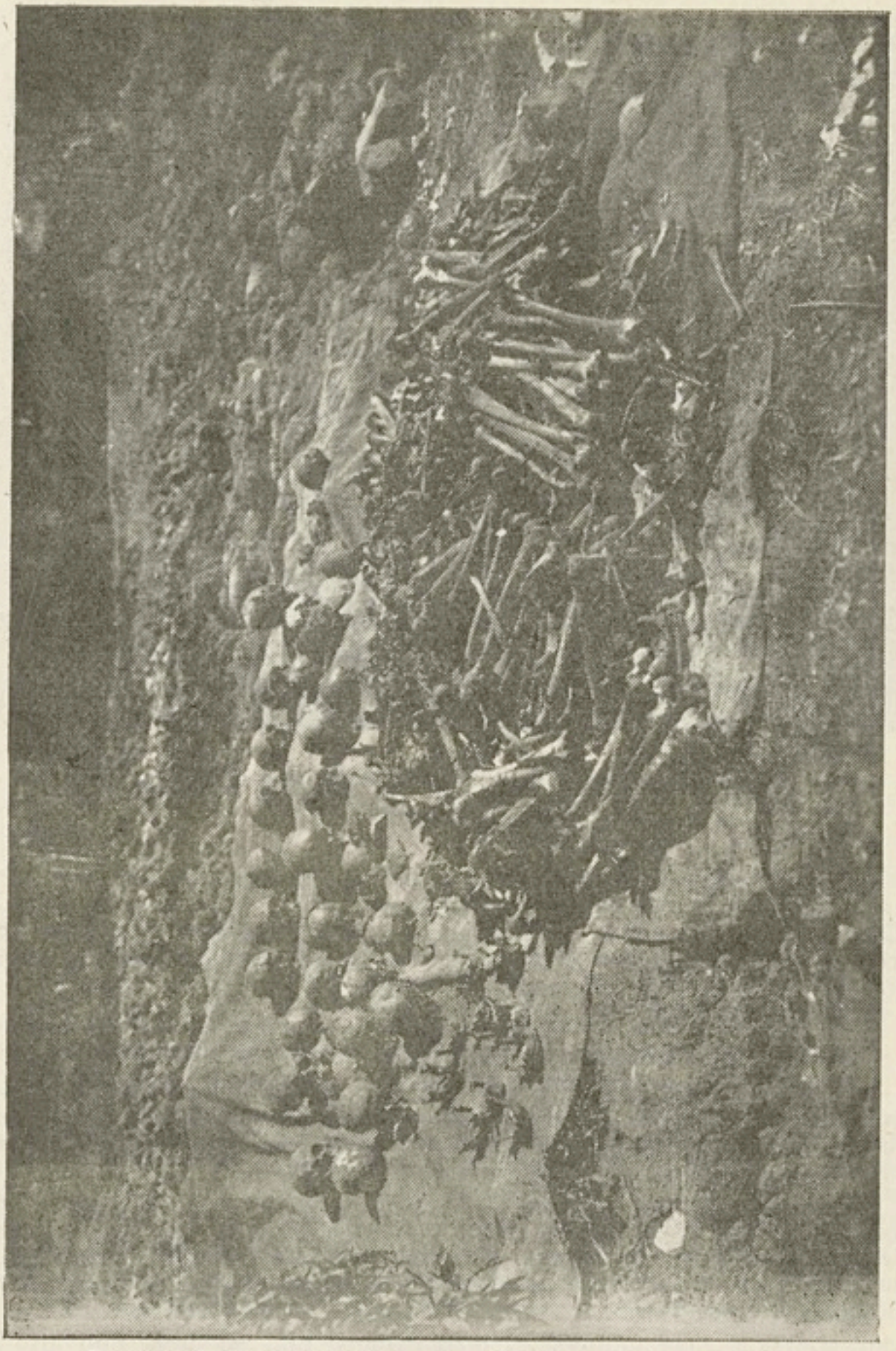
The Horror of The Night.

"The organisation of the massacre was systematic. The stopping of telegraphic and telephonic communication, in order to prevent people from giving any information to Europe, the closing of the shops, and the evacuation of the streets, were precautionary measures, carried out between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. If the first shooting in the courtyard and around the Palace occurred under the immediate fear and panic spread by the bomb thrown at Graziani, the massacre which started in the night was carefully prepared during seven hours, and cannot thus be excused.

"During that awful night, Ethiopians were thrust into lorries, heavily guarded by armed Blackshirts. Revolvers, truncheons, rifles and daggers were used to murder unarmed black people, of both sexes and all ages. Every black person seen was arrested, bundled into a lorry and killed, either in the lorry or near the Emperor's Palace, sometimes even at the moment when he met the Blackshirts. Ethiopian homes were searched and then burnt with their inhabitants inside. To quicken the flames, benzine and oil were used in great quantities. The shooting never ceased all night, but most of the murders were committed with daggers and truncheons. Whole streets were burned down, and if any of the occupants of the houses ran



Relics of the great massacre of February 19-21, 1937.



Bones of murdered Ethiopian Civilians Discovered in Drinking Well in Addis Ababa.

Ethiopians compelled to wear the yoke of cattle.

out from the flames they were machine-gunned or stabbed with cries of 'Duce! Duce!!' From the lorries in which groups of prisoners were brought up to be murdered near the Palace the blood flowed on to the streets, and again from the lorries we heard the cry, 'Duce! Duce!!'

Italian Officers and Their Wives Watch the Slaughter.

"I shall never forget that I saw that night Italian officers passing in their luxurious cars through the blood-drenched streets, stopping at some point whence they could have a better panorama of the murdering and the burning, accompanied by their wives, whom I am very reluctant to call women.

"Graziani himself was taken to the Italian hospital. His wound did not prevent him from looking down from the window and, like a second Nero, delighting in the flames. He heard the cries 'Duce! Duce!!' and knew that each of those cries, each stab of a dagger or firing of a rifle meant another cruel murder.

"It was a mass murder of men, women and children, and also an immense slaughtering of animals. Ethiopian shepherds tried to herd some of the poor beasts into a corner, which appeared to them to offer some

A hangman proud of his work: the massacre of village dignitaries.

protection, but even the animals were not spared from rifles and machine-guns.

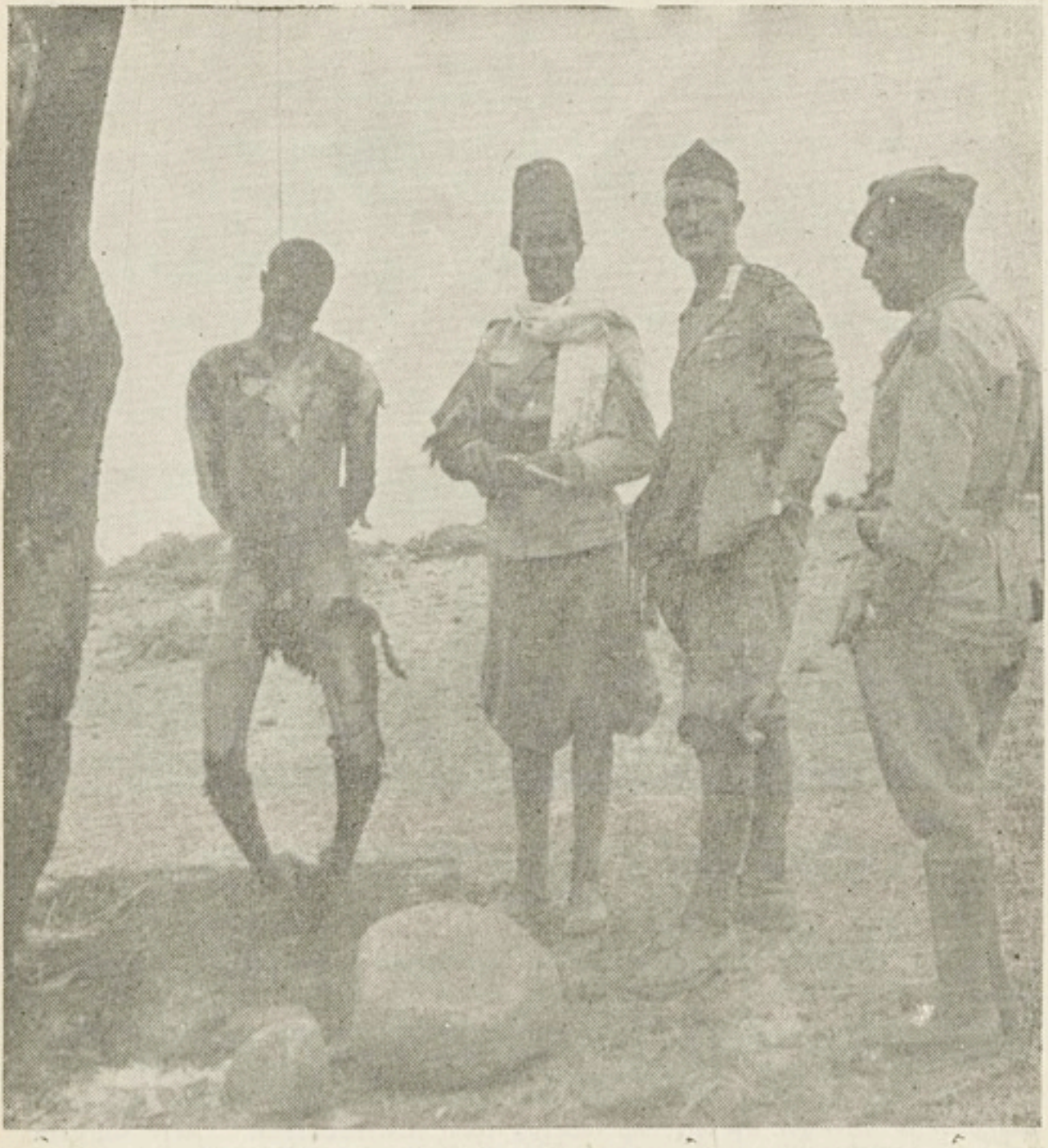
"The flames spread from the houses to some of the great trees which graced the streets; flaming, they collapsed with a tremendous noise.

"In the morning the horror continued; homeless people wandered desperately through the streets, seeking their lost relatives. There were no cries, no loud weeping, no complaints which men could hear. Prayer is silent, the horror of the night left the people speechless.

"There was blood in the stream, there were dead bodies under and over the Makonnen Bridge. I am not easily moved. A medical man, having dealt with the worst kinds of disease, having gone through the world war with front-line ambulances, should have good nerves; and I have good ones. Yet the things I saw were too much even for my medically-trained and war-hardened nerves.

Blackshirts Hurry to Bank with Jewels of Murdered Victims.

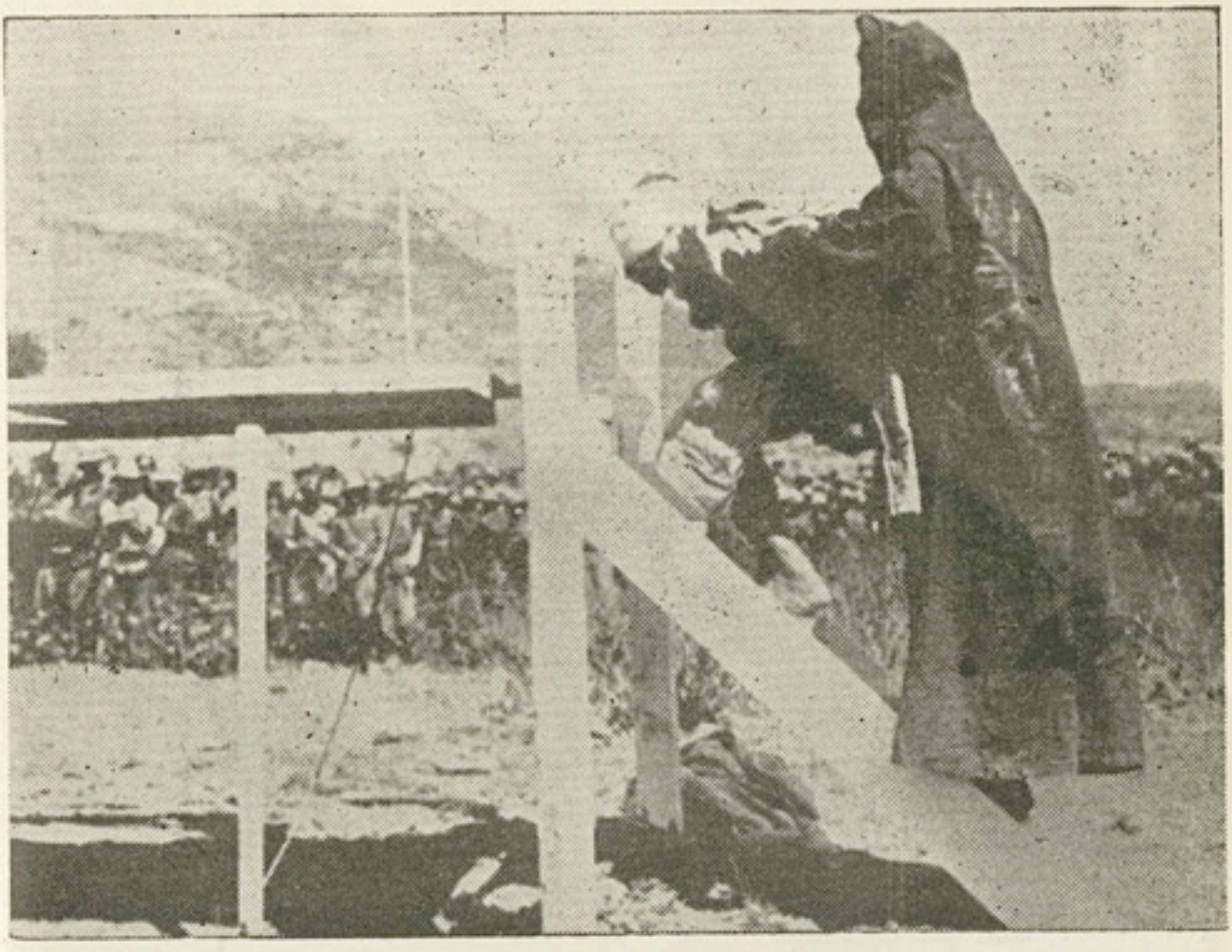
"If anything can increase the horror of the bloody sight of thousands of dead, it is the feeling that we ourselves are safe, and that these people are not killed because they are enemies fighting with weapon against weapon,



Italian officers and a Libyan soldier pose beside a sorely wounded Ethiopian they have hanged.

but defenceless civilians being murdered, and the knowledge, which I have in the present case, that while the lorries were still collecting the dead bodies from the streets, while the blood was still congealing on the ground, Blackshirts were already running to the Bank of Italy to change the thalers they had stolen in the night from Ethiopian homes, and the gold and silver ornaments from the necks of Ethiopian women whom they had killed.

"No decent man could tell these things without reluctance, to reveal that they were done by white men like himself. But it is my duty to speak; it is my duty to tell that lorries were covered and dripping with blood.



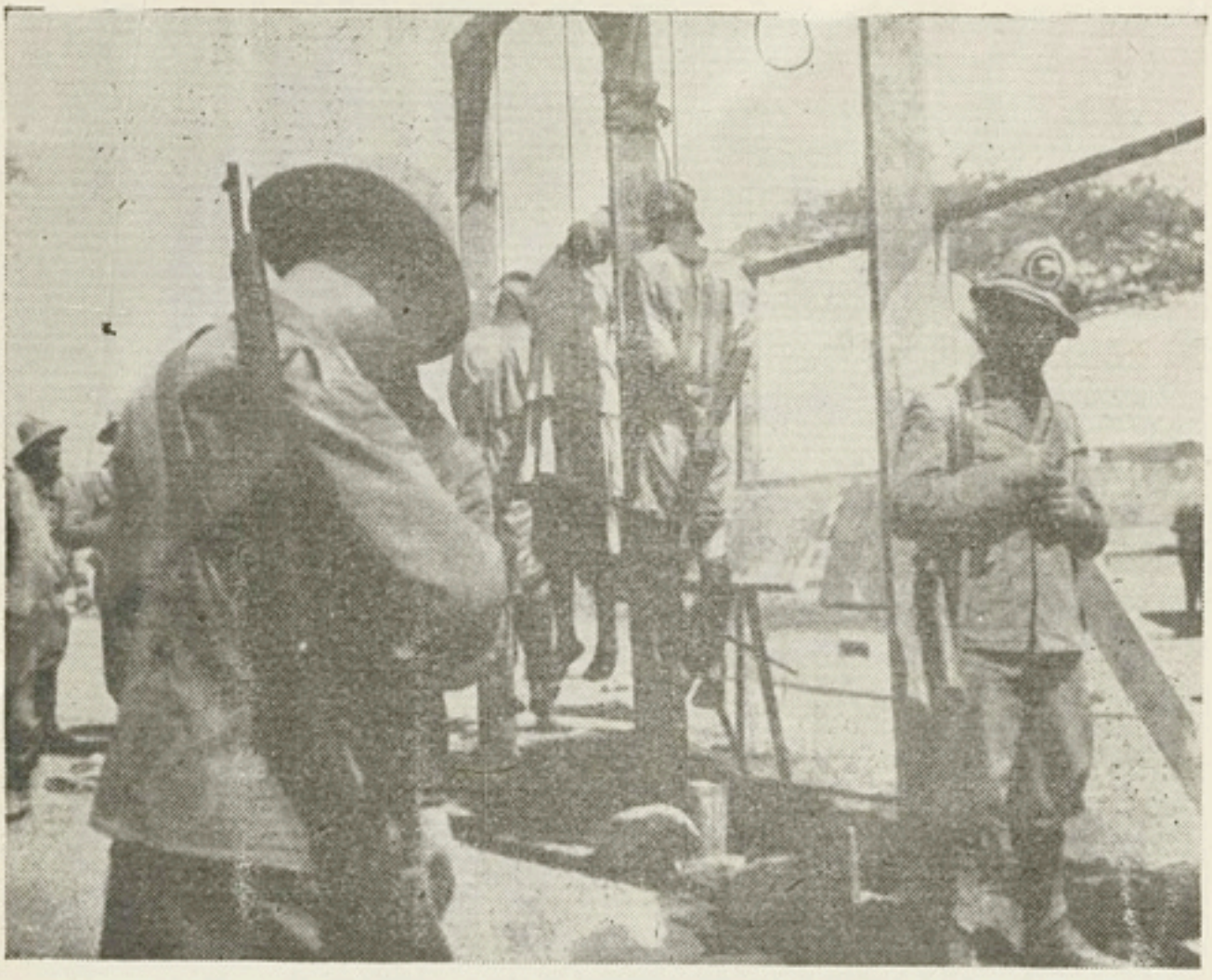
A child carried to execution; Italian soldiers massed to watch the hangman.

that Blackshirts put a stick from behind between the feet of running black men, in order to throw them to the ground, the more easily to murder them. It is my duty to say that I have seen men's heads split open by truncheons so that their brains gushed out; that murder was accompanied by the most horrible mutilation possible to imagine; that murder was accompanied by robbery; that the massacre was so systematic that three places in the town were appointed for the collection of corpses.

"Fascists in groups of four or five, heavily armed, again and again attacked a single unarmed Ethiopian. Machine-guns were used even against women. No means of destroying human life was neglected on the night of the 19th of February, 1937.

A SECOND NIGHT OF MASSACRE.

"A second night of massacre followed. I was again in my room. Since the beginning of the massacre I had kept my Ethiopian servant there with me, forbidding him even to show himself at the window, as any sight of him by an Italian might have meant his death. He had a little house beside mine, which was spared on the first night, but burned on the second. He sat during those terrible hours quite speechless, and with his head in his hands. I dared not ask him what he thought.



Another hanging of Ethiopian civilians.

"The killing was done in the night to prevent photographs being taken. If any white person ventured into the streets he was stopped at every corner and searched to see if he had a camera on him. The houses of white people were visited by Italian soldiers, who confiscated cameras.

"There was military aviation in the town and these officers were dissatisfied that they had not been able to share the glory of the Blackshirt action on the 19th. So they were ordered to bomb the surroundings the next night, in order that they too should have their part in the massacre.

"I have had many Italians in my surgery who told with great pride how many black people they had killed. One of them was very modest, he had killed only two. Others killed, or pretended to have killed eighty or a hundred. I have heard them praising themselves for having stolen four or five hundred thalers in one night. Man-hunting was a much appreciated sport.

"The hours of daylight between the first and the second night of the massacre, I shall never forget. We knew already before nightfall that the horror was not at an end; proclamations in Italian appeared in the streets, announcing that more blood would flow: 'Graziani has hitherto shown his good heart to the Ethiopians; to-night he will show them his immense power!'

A Fascist official poses beside the victims slaughtered by his orders.

"The second night resembled the first in every way, except for some bombing around the town.

"In the days which followed one could see black people meeting in the street, embracing each other and putting a hundred questions. It was a surprise to any Ethiopian in Addis Ababa to know that one or other of his relations or friends was not dead.

"The massacre was closed by an incident which I relate, still trembling at the mere thought of it. A venerable Coptic priest had survived the war, the first terrible period of the occupation, and even the massacre of the 19th and 20th of February. He was still alive on the 21st, when the Italians finally stopped killing and robbing, though he was one of the men against whom the Fascist daggers were aimed. When the Italian authorities became aware that he was still alive, Cortese convoked the murderers to the seat of the Fascio. An order was given to Gallini, one of the most able dagger-men, to stab the Coptic prelate. The priest was surprised in a house where some twenty to twenty-five Ethiopians, mostly women, were assembled to offer up a devoted prayer to the One who hears the cry of suffering humanity. While the Prelate was kneeling in prayer, Gallini stabbed him with his dagger from behind, and retired with the satisfaction of one who had done his job.

Murder in the fields.

Note the group of Italian soldiers (left-hand top corner) seizing individual Ethiopians as they appear, and the two other soldiers (top right) standing by to catch any who escape.

Murder of the Educated Young Men.

" It was also on the 19th and 20th of February that most of the black intelligentsia perished. Those cultured, educated, young Ethiopians, with whom our relations were so friendly before the invasion, had to perish for two reasons: first because their learning and their position assured them a certain influence over their compatriots; secondly, because many of them possessed in their homes objects of value, especially from Europe, which the murderers distributed among themselves.

Family Burnt to Death for Possessing Emperor's Portrait.

"In a domiciliary search, ostensibly for British hand grenades, a group of Italians entered a humble Ethiopian home near the Makonnen Bridge. Of course they found no hand grenades, but there were thalers, kept for safety in a moneybox, and these were confiscated as a trophy of war, victory and civilisation. In the same room they found a picture of the Emperor Haile Selassie. For this symbol the whole family were condemned to death. In a few moments the house was in flames, and with it perished the members of the family locked inside. Their desperate cries

Two Italians watch the death agony of an Ethiopian tortured in order to extort information.
One of their comrades has photographed the diabolical scene.

were heard, but the Italians did not move from the place till they had ceased; they were anxious that none should escape the fire."

Gallows to which the bodies of patriots were always hanging were erected near the Cathedral Wall in Addis Ababa and throughout the peaceful countryside; Italian columns swept down on the villages, seized the Mayor and the leading men and strung them up with neither trial nor inquiry. The massacre and destruction of entire villages was a common event.

The Ethiopian Church was the subject of bitter attack, because of the spiritual support it gave to the cause of national independence and resistance to the enemy; among many others which suffered, the historic Monastery of Debra Lebanos, along with the town, was wantonly burnt to the ground and the monks were murdered in their holy sanctuary.

In tendering this tragic collection of records we would urge readers first to pause and consider what their feelings would have been if this wickedness had been perpetrated in their own land, and they and their dear ones had been its victims.

The evidence of these atrocities is voluminous. The criminals themselves have rendered it the more irrefutable by their own photographic testimony, of which we publish but a few examples.

These brutalities have not been, and could not be, exceeded by the

Crowds of rejoicing Italians attend a mass hanging.

aggressors in any part of the world. Along with the whole invasion and occupation of Ethiopia, they are an integral part of the combined world aggression by Italy, Germany and Japan in the present World War. The bombing of Ethiopian villages was a part of the same series of events as the destruction of Warsaw and Rotterdam, Lidice and Coventry, and the attack on Pearl Harbour. The heroic five years' resistance of the Ethiopian Patriots was part of the same global fight for liberty as the Battle of Britain and the valiant defence of El Alamein, Bir Hakeim and Stalingrad.

We submit that the atrocities committed by the Italians in Ethiopia must be laid before the War Crimes Commission, upon which Ethiopian representatives should be invited to take their seat among those of the other injured peoples.

The Ethiopian people are entitled to compensation for the wrongs they have suffered, the greatest of which was the deliberate and systematic extermination of those of their nationals who possessed superior education and administrative or technical experience.

All desirous of obtaining just reparations for Ethiopia should write to:

The Secretary,
Ethiopian Information Office (E.I.O.),
"New Times and Ethiopia News,"
3, Charteris Road, Woodford, Essex.

OTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT MASSACRE.

From "The Times," March 3rd, 1937.

"There is reason to believe that the Italian reprisals in Add's Ababa after the attempt on Marshal Graziani, the Viceroy, were carried out with a savagery almost beyond description. For three days after the attempted assassination every able-bod'ed Italian in the p'ace appears to have been encouraged to slaughter na.ives.

"With rifles, pistols, bombs, knives, and clubs served out for the occasion, gangs of Blackshirts and workmen went through the na'ive quarter killing every man, woman and child they came acro's. Others, with flame-throwers and tins of petrol, fired the flimsy huts and houses and shot down those who tried to escape.

"Immediately after the bomb was thrown at Marshal Graziani, Italian troops surrounded the area, and every Ethiopian within the circle was killed."

From "The News Chronicle," March 6th, 1937.

"The terrible account from an eye-witness which our Paris Correspondent sends to-day of what happened in Addis Ababa confirms the rumour which have been in circulation of wholesale massacre and 'ncendiarism.

"The shooting of Ras Desta wi hou' even the pretence of a trial was an ominous indication of the bru al temper of the men now in po er in Ethiop'a."

From the Paris Correspondent of "The News Chronicle":

"Funeral pyres are burning amid the blackened ruins of Addis Ababa, capital of conquered Ethiopia.

"So many thousands of Ethiopian men, women and children were massacred that they cannot be buried, let alone counted.

"The authorities are therefore piling the bodies into heaps, which are soused with petrol and set on fire.

"In the first eye-witness account to reach official circles in Paris a Frenchman wrote:

'The capital and its environs passed into a state of siege. Aeroplanes zoomed overhead, and tanks and motorised machine-guns patrolled all the roads, shooting all whom they encountered.

'From the Legation we heard uninterrupted firing, punctuated from time to time with the sharp rat-tat of machine-guns.

'Bands of Blackshirts and Italian workers ran through the streets setting fire to the tukuls (native huts) with flame-throwers.

'Scores of inhabitants were unable to escape from their blazing huts and perished in the flames. The confusion was indescribable.'"

An eye-witness communication which reached the Imperial Ethiopian Legation in London on April 7th, 1937.

"The gigantic birds of death soared in the sky from the aerodrome of Akaki, and with a frightful drone began to hurl bombs all over the city. From the fortified positions cannon and machine-guns vomited a hail of shots without respite. In a few minutes the whole town was in conflagration. Smoke darkened the sky.

"Terrified men, women and children ran in all directions, only to be butchered by groups of ten, twenty, fifty, a hundred Italian militia-men and Blackshirts.

"Soon the streets were strewn with dead bodies.

"One could see groups of Fascists chaining the poor men to lorries, and amusing themselves by dragging them along from one part of the town to another until their bodies fell to pieces.

"Others entertained themselves by scourging naked women to death under the eyes of their husbands or brothers, who were first rendered impotent.

"Still others derived devilish pleasure out of crushing the little children made orphans a few minutes previously, with their enormous heavy boots (godasses).

"Blood flowed on all sides. Frightful screams of women and children mingled with the diabolical concert of modern arms.

"During whole days this went on!"

Translation of an extract from an official report of Italian atrocities by the Imperial Ethiopian Government, which has been compiled since the liberation:—

". . . Many of the murdered were men of distinction. Many were forced to dig their graves, then, covered with bernouse capes, were mown down with machine-guns. More than a hundred corpses have been recovered from one well alone. In some cases the victims were taken outside the town in trucks and ordered to dig a well. Whilst still in the well they were shot or blasted by hand grenades."

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Lang):

". . . No one can think of those days and nights at Addis Ababa without a sense of horror . . ."

Archbishop of York (Dr. Temple):

"It seems as though the springs of humanity are being dried up by continual pressure of horror upon horror, and we are in danger of becoming case-hardened.

"It is amazing that this thing which took place in Addis Ababa has gone by without a howl from the whole of the civilized world. There has been some protest, and I am grateful for the words spoken lately in Parliament by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but protests on such matters should not come alone from the leaders of the Churches."

The Dean of Winchester:

". . . Thousands of Ethiopians, who were engaged in peaceful pursuits, or even sleeping in their beds, were massacred like sheep, for no other offence than that of being Ethiopian. There is no Englishman, I think, who does not blush with shame when he reflects on the events of that year."

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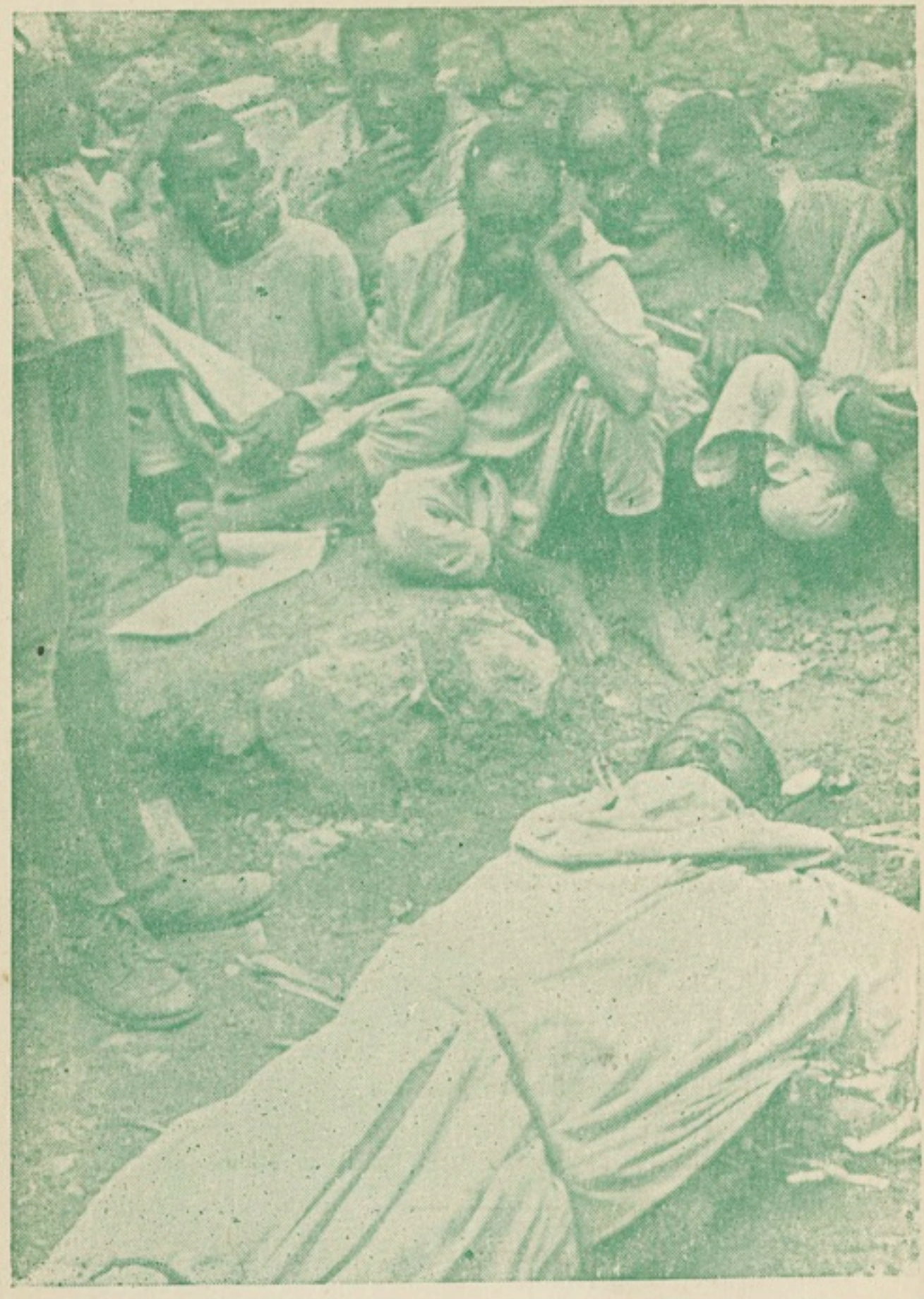

The Ethiopian civilian on the ground has been deposited dead after being tortured. Six other prisoners await their turn to be tortured.

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