



The FOM Newsletter

Commemorating Ethiopian prisoners of the Italo-Ethiopian War

VOL. 1 • NO. 2

SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2026

fromobliviontomemory.org

Editor's Note

Earlier this summer, the FOM Steering Committee was invited to speak at the American Association of Italian Studies annual conference in Sassari, Italy. Specifically, we were welcomed as keynote speakers at the plenary session of this three-day academic forum where academics, researchers, educators, and students from the Italian studies departments of many North American universities as well as Italian universities were in attendance. This year's conference theme was "Precarity, Care, Liberation" and this aligns with FOM's mission and purpose. Precarity can be defined as a state of insecurity or unpredictability affecting material or psychological welfare. This is the experience of many Ethiopians forcibly taken from their country and imprisoned far from home. We spoke about our ancestors: their time in isolation and exile, the life of the children and others they left behind and the painstaking work to understand the stories of a group of people about whom very little is documented.

Our second invitation was to reconnect with our local partners. These include the administration of Asinara National Park, the mayor of Porto Torres, Cooperativa Sealand Asinara, and others. This time, we also had the opportunity to meet new partners, including the mayor of Stintino and a representative of the Sassari city council. So, we were able to share updates with everyone on our work to date; we have created a registered non-profit organization, we have built an incredible website with the potential to archive data on each prisoner and build a true picture of their lives, we have produced 4 highly researched newsletters in 3 different languages and our capacity for growth is unlimited. We left with promises from them to support our work and provide a forum on Asinara to build a lasting memorial to the Ethiopian prisoners.

The Steering Committee was also able to attend a moving ceremony held to honor the life of Elfy's great grandfather, Lij Haile Wolde Meskel. He was also imprisoned in Italy where he died. He is buried in Sassari. This event was also attended by local Italian officials and an Ethiopian priest. A prayer was recited and a plaque was placed for Lij Haile. It was an important step in recognizing the loss resulting from this period and remembering a family. We aspire to have a plaque at each location in memory of those families who experienced hardship and loss. It is indeed the reason for our desire to have a permanent memorial on Asinara. We invite you to watch this short video: [FOM Sassari 2026](#).

Featured Articles



Qegnasmach Tsemru
1960

Qegnasmach Tsemru & Family

Qegnasmach Tsemru Gebreselassie was born in Debre Berhan, Ethiopia, in 1894. He was the son of His Excellency Tsehafe Teezaz Gebreselassie and Her Excellency Woizero Esethe. He received his education through Ethiopia's traditional school system. He later married Woizero Senayit Wolde Gebriel, with whom he raised his large family in Addis Ababa.

[Learn more...](#)

Ato Mekonnen Wolde Yohannes

Ato Mekonnen Wolde Yohannes was born in Addis Abeba on July 20, 1905, the son of Weizero Weder Yelesh Wolde Gebrel and Ato Wolde Yohannes Nadew. His mother was from Menz and his father from Bulga and then moved to Addis Abeba. His father ran an artisanal leatherworking business crafting saddles and leather cases for swords. His mother ran a small storefront business. He had three brothers and one sister. The family lived in a sprawling compound in the Kebena neighborhood where the home still stands today. He received his first education in traditional church school. After completing church school, he went on to the Menelik II School in Addis Abeba. The curriculum was primarily taught in French with core academics in mathematics and science. Ato Mekonnen excelled in the new language and mathematics. This early exposure would define the rest of his life. He became a businessman in Addis Abeba, building his own livelihood through the same steady industriousness that his family and teachers had instilled in him. It was an ordinary beginning, but it laid the groundwork for a life that would prove anything but ordinary.

[Learn more...](#)



Ato Mekonnen Wolde
Yohannes



*American Ghibbi in
Merkato*

American Ghibbi

American Ghibbi, a majestic stone building in the Mercato area, was completed in the mid-1910s for the Minister of War, Fitawrari Habte Giyorgis Denagdé, who at the time lived in the vicinity with his entourage and owned much land and property. He used to live in a house on the site where the St. Raguel Church now stands.[1] In September 1935, the building became the official home of Cornelius Van H. Engert, the American Minister Resident in Ethiopia,[2] and subsequently served as the American Legation until February 1937. This distinguished building possesses a rich and significant history.

[Learn more...](#)

Announcements

FOM Name and Logo

Since our founding, we have been using the English name of From Oblivion to Memory (FOM) in our Amharic and Italian communication. We have since taken time to discuss and select the most appropriate names in both languages to reflect the FOM mission well. We have decided that FOM be known as Mezekir (መደክር) in Amharic and Dall'Oblio alla Memoria in Italian. Our FOM logo has been revised to reflect these changes.

FOM General Meeting

A general meeting of FOM members, supporters, and friends will be held on Saturday, October 3, 2026, at 8:00 p.m. Addis Ababa time (1:00 p.m. Eastern time). Please pass the word and bring your friends.

Standing Meetings

Bi-monthly: Steering Committee

Monthly: Archives, Research & Documents Committee (ARD), Finance Committee, and Communications Committee

Annual General Meeting

Please check the WhatsApp “United” thread for upcoming meetings.

Contact Us:

info@fromobliviontomemory.org

Glossary

ato

A general honorific for an adult man, equivalent to "Mr." in English. Used for men of various social standings, from merchants and officials to ordinary citizens.

fitawrari

Commander of the Vanguard; a traditional military title.



SAVE THE DATE
FOM GENERAL MEETING
Saturday 3 October 2026
 8 pm AA time / 1 pm Eastern Time

Join us to :

- reflect on our achievements in 1 year
- discover our new website and growing archive
- hear about current and upcoming projects
- reconnect around our shared mission
- explore how each of us can contribute

Zoom Meeting ID: 830 9773 0010
 Passcode: 966966

www.fromobliviontomemory.org

FOM General Meeting announcement

If you enjoy reading our newsletter and other publications, please consider donating by clicking on this link:

Donate

ghibbi

Compound, enclosure, or palace grounds.

negadras

Chief of Merchants; a senior official overseeing trade and customs.

qedus

Saint; holy or sacred.

qegnasmach

Commander of the Right Wing; a traditional military title.

talaqu yesenbete mahiber

The Great Sabbath Association.

tsehafe teeaz

Secretary of Commands; royal secretary.

weizero

A general honorific for an adult woman, equivalent to "Mrs." in English. Used for women of various social standings.

Behind the Scenes

Many thanks to the following contributors on our second quarterly newsletter:

Researching and contributing information

Eden Debebe, Kaleb Debebe.

Researching, writing, and editing

Tesfaye Adhanom, Esther Antohin, Getabecha Mekonnen, Laketch Mekonnen, Nikodimos

Translation

Debritu Merid Camporeale, Gabriella Ghermandi, Haile Kebede, Angelica Pesarini, and Meqdes Mesfin.

Mekonnen, Meqdes Mesfin,
Wassy Tesfa, Lydia Tesfaye, and
Yadwa Yawand-Wossen.

Newsletter production

Yitna Firdyiwek and Elfy
Getachew Nouvellon

© 2026 . All rights reserved.

Qegnasmach Tsemru & Family

Qegnasmach Tsemru



Qegnasmach Tsemru 1960

Qegnasmach Tsemru Gebreselassie was born in Debre Berhan, Ethiopia, in 1894. He was the son of His Excellency Tsehafe Teezaz Gebreselassie and Her Excellency Woizero Esethe. He received his education through Ethiopia's traditional school system. He later married Woizero Senayit Wolde Gebriel, with whom he raised his large family in Addis Ababa.

Throughout his career, Qegnasmach Tsemru held several positions in the Ethiopian government and received numerous medals in recognition of his many years of public service.

He served at the Ministry of the Pen as director general in the minister's office and later as chief administrator at the

Ministry of Defense. In 1920, during the reign of Empress Zewditu, he was appointed Negadras (Chief of Commerce), serving first in Harer and subsequently in Wellayita.

Following his imprisonment on Asinara, Qegnasmach Tsemru returned to Ethiopia and served on the Hamle 16 Committee to commemorate Emperor Haile Selassie's birthday. He later served as a Member of Parliament until his retirement. He died after a brief illness on January 22, 1971, at the age of 77, and was buried in Entoto Qedus Raguel Cemetery.



Qegnasmach Tsemru 1934

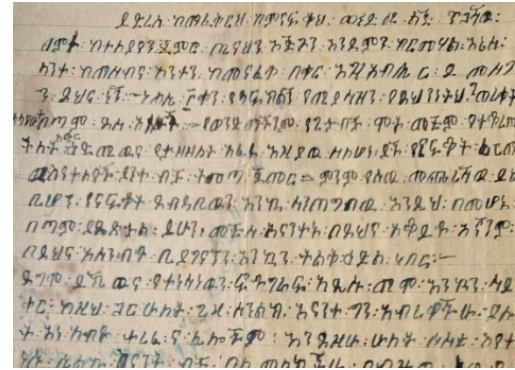
Getabicha Tsemru

Qegnasmach Tsemru's eldest son Getabicha Tsemru was already a major in the Ethiopian army when he was taken to Asinara. He never married and has no descendants. Among the most painful consequences of the family's imprisonment was Getabicha's death following a brief illness. His family learned of his death through a letter that Tigashaw wrote to his younger brother in which Getabicha's signature was missing. Thus, the family came to realize that he was no longer alive, compounding the grief of relatives already suffering in isolation.



Getabicha Tsemru

We know from the personal diary of Qegnasmach Dehne Wolde Maryam, who was also a prisoner on Asinara, that Getabicha was buried there. Qegnasmach Dehne writes in his diary, “On February 8th, the son of Qegnasmach Tsemru Gebreselassie, the one called Getabicha, passed away after suffering illness. He is buried here on Asinara in the same place where Weizero



Letter from Debebe to Tigashaw acknowledging Getabicha's passing

Romaneworq's child had been laid to rest. Abba Barlassina led a seven-day Prayer for the Departed Soul (fithat) over the Psalms of David that he had brought for us.” During our visit to the Campo Faro Cemetery on Asinara in 2025, no gravestones were found for the Ethiopian prisoners who had died on the island. The only gravestones present belonged to a small number of prisoners from World War I, and the cemetery itself was in a state of disrepair.

Tigashaw Tsemru



Army Colonel Tigashaw Tsemru

Getabicha's younger brother, Tigashaw Tsemru, was the second oldest of Qegnasmach Tsemru's children. He was born in Addis Ababa on July 14, 1903. He married Woizero Roman Mekonnen, and together they had four children.

Following his imprisonment, Tigashaw joined the Ethiopian Army and rose to the rank of colonel. He later became a military judge. Colonel Tigashaw died in the early 1960s.

Imprisonment on Asinara

Following the Yekatit 12 massacre Italian authorities targeted suspected members of the resistance as well as people believed capable of influencing Ethiopian society, including members of the nobility and the educated class. Qegnasmach Tsemru and his sons were among those targeted.

They were transported by ship to Asinara Island, where they were imprisoned for two years. Qegnasmach Tsemru and Tigashaw were eventually able to return to Ethiopia.

The limited information available about the family's imprisonment comes from a small number of letters that have survived. These letters were exchanged between Qegnasmach Tsemru and his wife, Woizero Senayit, and between Tigashaw and his siblings in Ethiopia. In them, family members in Ethiopia expressed their longing for photographs of their loved ones after learning that other prisoners had sent photographs home. This detail poignantly conveys the anguish created by their forced separation.



*Qegnasmach Tsemru on Asinara
1938*

Archival Research and Unresolved Questions

To date, no official records concerning the Tsemru family's imprisonment in Italy have been found. Like many descendants of those taken during the occupation, the family has little documentation of its ancestors' experiences.

Of particular importance are records from official Italian sources or other archives that might identify Getabicha Tsemru's final resting place. The family hopes that archives in Italy or Ethiopia will eventually

shed more light on this period.



Qegnasmach Tsemru

A Family Account from During the Occupation

A striking family story connects a personal memory with the broader history of occupation, displacement, and return.

Qegnasmach Tsemru and Woizero Senayit lived with their family in an impressive two-story house in the Entoto area of Addis Ababa. During the occupation, an Italian commanding officer evicted the family and moved into the house with his own family. Despite these difficult circumstances, two boys—one from each family—became friends, reflecting the innocence of childhood amid the realities of war and occupation.

After the war, the Italian officer and his family returned to Italy. Many years later, two of his children, a son and a daughter, returned to Ethiopia in search of the house where they had lived during the occupation.

The photograph shows the two children, now adults (Nini and his sister, Alma, on either side of Ato Debebe Tsemru—the younger brother of Tigashaw and Getabicha— and an unidentified Italian man) during their visit to Ethiopia. Ato Debebe hosted them for lunch at an Ethiopian restaurant.



Ato Debebe Tsemru with childhood friends and an unidentified person

[↑ Back to Featured Articles](#)

Ato Mekonnen Wolde Yohannes

Early Days



Ato Mekonnen Wolde Yohannes

Ato Mekonnen Wolde Yohannes was born in Addis Abeba on July 20, 1905, the son of Weizero Weder Yelesh Wolde Gebrel and Ato Wolde Yohannes Nadew. His mother was from Menz and his father from Bulga to Addis Abeba. His father ran an artisanal leatherworking business crafting saddles and leather cases for swords. His mother ran a small storefront business. He had three brothers and one sister. The family lived in a sprawling compound in the Kebena neighborhood where the home still stands today. He received his first education in traditional church school. After completing church school, he went on to the Menelik II School in Addis Abeba. The curriculum was primarily taught in French with core academics in mathematics and science. Ato Mekonnen excelled in the new language and mathematics. This early exposure would define the rest of his life. He became a businessman in Addis Abeba, building his own livelihood through

the same steady industriousness that his family and teachers had instilled in him. It was an ordinary beginning, but it laid the groundwork for a life that would prove anything but ordinary.

A Nation Under Siege

That quiet, industrious life was interrupted in 1935, when Fascist Italy invaded Ethiopia. Ato Mekonnen took up arms alongside Emperor Haile Selassie and his own older brother, Tsehafe Teezaz Wolde Giorgis Wolde Yohannes, joining the defense of his country on the battlefield. He was wounded at the Battle of Maichew on March 31, 1936, one of the fiercest engagements of the war and a turning point after which organized resistance shifted from the open field to patriotic guerrilla warfare. The war exacted a heavy toll on his family. His father was killed by the fascists for supporting the resistance, and his older brother left the country in the emperor's exiled retinue. At a young age, Ato Mekonnen found himself the guardian of his extended family, carrying the full weight of its welfare while continuing to covertly serve his country. He balanced these two duties, one to family and one to nation, in a time when either alone would have been a full burden. Ato Mekonnen adapted once again, becoming a clandestine member of the Patriots, the underground resistance that kept the spirit of Ethiopian sovereignty alive through the five years of occupation.

He was captured and sent to the Asinara prison camp after the attempt on Marshal Graziani's life on February 19, 1937. He remained there until May 1939, when he was transferred to Mercogliano. Many of the prisoners were repatriated in late 1939 or early 1940, ahead of Ethiopia's eventual liberation in 1941, and it is believed that Ato Mekonnen was among them, though the family does not know the precise date of his release.



Ato Mekonnen Wolde Yohannes (right) and his older brother, Tsehafe Teezaz Wolde Giorgis Wolde Yohannes, at the battlefield 1936

We note from Ato Mekonnen's own accounts of Asinara that the years there were hard for him, as they were for so many of his fellow countrymen, women, and children held in isolation. Yet even such removal and imprisonment did not dull his resourcefulness. He learned to speak Italian. He and some of the other prisoners were placed in vocational training. The training reflected both the prisoners' social status and the colonial objective of preparing them to serve as a labor force. Ato Mekonnen was trained in tailoring and carpentry. He was assigned to sew clothing and uniforms for prisoners working in the fields and in domestic service. He also learned carpentry, making chairs and tables for use in the prison. Ironically, years later, after falling out with Emperor Haile Selassie and being imprisoned, he once again used his tailoring skills—this time to make clothing for his own children.

Ato Mekonnen devoted himself to learning so that, even when stripped of freedom and family, he would still have something of lasting value to offer.

Rebuilding a Nation

When Ato Mekonnen made his way back to Ethiopia, he did not return to the quiet life of business as he knew it before. Instead, he joined his older brother to serve Emperor Haile Selassie's newly re-established government, choosing to offer his skills and expertise in the work of rebuilding a country that had been scarred by occupation. His contribution in these early years was substantial and lasting.

He was assigned to administer compensation funds in the aftermath of the war. He also oversaw the upgrade of the Abba Samuel Hydroelectric Plant, the first power plant in Ethiopia, adding new turbines to expand its capacity at a moment when the nation's infrastructure needed every advantage. From there, he helped spearhead the establishment of the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority, serving as its first managing director. Under his direction, the Authority built its corporate headquarters in the heart of Addis Abeba's Piazza district. He was also instrumental in establishing the Lion Bus, the city's first public bus system, extending the reach of ordinary residents throughout a modernizing Addis Abeba.



*Emperor Haile Selassie (far right) and Ato Mekonnen (far left)
at the inauguration of new turbines at the Abba Samuel
Hydroelectric Plant, 1940s*

He worked for the newly established government from the mid-1940s to the early 1950s, in different capacities, all aimed at building the structural framework of a nation. The power struggles and political currents of the time pitted those who sought adherence to the old ways against those who envisioned change. He and his older brother, Tsehafe Teezaz Wolde Giorgis, were caught up in the tension and demoted. Ato Mekonnen was imprisoned and exiled for over 15 years by the Haile Selassie government. It is worth pausing on what this arc represents: a man born to modest circumstances, educated first in a church school and then in one of Ethiopia's earliest modern academies, who fought for his country, lost his father and his freedom in that fight, endured years of imprisonment far from home, then returned and spent his early days building the very institutions and public infrastructure that would carry Ethiopia into the future, before he ultimately lost favor and power. His story captures the story of a generation of Ethiopians who refused to let occupation define them, and who came home from war determined to build and make changes rather than simply to recover.



*The corporate office of the Ethiopian Electric Authority, where
Ato Mekonnen (pictured reading, center) served as the first
Managing Director, circa 1948*

Family and Later Years

Ato Mekonnen was married to Woizero Konjitte Zewge, and together they raised ten children: Konjitte, Moges, Mesrak, Nikodimos, Tiyyint, Getabecha, Laketch, Aster, Gebyanesh, and Asseged. He was a strong family man and he was blessed with many grandchildren in his later years. Like his career, his household reflected the same values that had carried him through war and imprisonment: hard work, resourcefulness, and a quiet devotion to the people in his care.

After his years of government service came to an end, Ato Mekonnen did not slow down. He ran a successful dairy farm in Addis Abeba and remained, to the end, a highly skilled carpenter and mason, forever building and rebuilding around his own house and within his community, the same hands-on craft he had first picked up as a prisoner on Asinara now put in service to his own household and those of his neighbors. He died on December 28, 1990, at the age of eighty-five, and was laid to rest at the Holy Trinity Church in Addis Abeba.



*Ato Mekonnen Wolde Yohannes,
1970s*

[↑ Back to Featured Articles](#)

American Ghibbi

Background



American Ghibbi in Merkato

American Ghibbi, a majestic stone building in the Mercato area, was completed in the mid-1910s for the Minister of War, Fitawrari Habte Giyorgis Denagde, who at the time lived in the vicinity with his entourage and owned much land and property. He used to live in a house on the site where the St. Raguel Church now stands.[1] In September 1935, the building became the official home of Cornelius Van H. Engert, the American Minister Resident in Ethiopia,[2] and subsequently served as the American Legation until February 1937. This distinguished building possesses a rich and significant history.

The failed assassination attempt made against the Viceroy of Italian East Africa, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani on February 19, 1937 was followed by a three-day massacre in Addis Ababa.[3] During this time, Italian fascist militias, known as Blackshirts, and civilian laborers murdered thousands of Ethiopians.[4]

During the violence, Ethiopians living near American Ghibbi fled to the American Legation for safety. The American Minister Resident, Cornelius Engert, made the principled humanitarian decision to provide shelter to those in need. About seven hundred Ethiopians--248 men, 262 women, and 195 children took refuge within the legation between February 19 and 23.[5]



The safe house at the American Ghibbi

Defiance and Diplomacy



Cornelius Van H. Engert

In a telegram dated February 23, 1937, the U.S. Secretary of State informed Minister Resident Cornelius Engert that, although the Department recognized the humanitarian grounds for sheltering the displaced people within the property, their presence increased the risk to him and his staff. He was therefore advised to arrange for their departure as soon as it could be done without putting their lives in danger.[6] However, Engert prioritized the safety of the displaced and declined to allow their departure until he had secured firm guarantees of their safety from the Italian authorities.[7] Only after obtaining these assurances did the displaced begin to leave, with the final group departing on February 26.[8] With regard to their fate, subsequent reports are conflicting. The American Consul reported to the State Department that he knew of no cases of mistreatment of members of this group. Yet, according to eyewitness accounts reported to Parliament by a British MP, members of the group were attacked after leaving the legation.[9]

In 2021, 84 years after the massacre, the Public Affairs Section of the American Embassy in Addis Ababa used a small grant to recruit a local NGO, Heritage Watch Ethiopia, an organization advocating for the protection and promotion of built heritage, to locate and record testimonies from the descendants of the “Saved Seven Hundred” Ethiopians.[10]

Rediscovering the Survivors



Descendants speaking at the commemoration of the event

Locating the descendants of the survivors proved to be difficult from the outset. Many of the elders who had firsthand knowledge had passed away, and the more recent displacement of families from neighborhoods in Addis Ababa further disrupted the continuity of these stories. As a result, the experience of American Ghibbi was, for a long time, largely forgotten or preserved only within fragmented family accounts. However, the



Ato Mitiku Gebre-Mikael

researchers’ decision to focus on religious associations, such as the “Senbete Mahber,” was a strategic move that led to important findings. By engaging with these community groups, the team identified its primary informant, Ato Mitiku Gebre-Mikael, who was recommended by his sister, Weizero Sakamyelesh Gebre-Mikael, whose father had been a founding member of the “talaqu yesenbete mahber” at Debre Amin Tekle Haimanot Church. Ato Mitiku provided the names of three individuals whose parents had resided near the American Ghibbi, which eventually led the team to a man named Taye. He confirmed that his father, Ato Gebre-Mikael Gebriyé, and his wife, Weizero Alemitu Gebru, had been sheltered at the legation; their names were later confirmed as entry No. 99 on the original displaced list. Furthermore, the researchers successfully located the daughter and grandchildren of Ato Tegegne Imru and his wife, Weizero Wossené Aboyé, who were recorded as entry No. 100 on the same historic list.[11]

On February 22, 2022, the Public Affairs Section organized a public event at American Ghibbi featuring a panel of experts, including the renowned Ethiopian architect Fasil Giorghis, who described the history of the building; Ian Campbell, who vividly recounted the story of Engert; and the director of Heritage Watch Ethiopia, Princess Esther Antohin, who presented the research findings and invited the children and grandchildren of the survivors to attend the event in the very building where their parents’ lives had been saved 85 years ago.[12]



The project's team in front of the American Ghibbi building

References

1. We obtained this information from FikreSillasie Sifir, a conservation architect and project coordinator during the two-and-a-half-year restoration work of the building between 2021 and 2023.
2. The Saved 700. (2023, July). State Magazine. <https://statemag.state.gov/2023/07/0723feat04/>
3. The British independent scholar Ian Campbell has authored four definitive volumes documenting the atrocities committed by Fascist Italian forces following the events of February 19, 1937. These works include: The Plot to Kill Graziani (2010), which analyzes the complete history of the assassination attempt; The Massacre of Debre Libanos (2014), detailing the execution of thousands of clergy; The Addis Ababa Massacre (2017), the comprehensive account of the three-day slaughter of civilians in the capital; and Holy War (2021), which examines the Vatican's role during the Italian occupation.
4. In a Zoom interview conducted by Heritage Watch Ethiopia on July 1, 2022, Ambassador Imru Zelleke, an eyewitness, recounted the horrific period of massacre and violence. He said, "Thousands were killed or maimed by Italian forces, who used guns, bayonets, knives, and even picks and shovels to kill people regardless of age or gender." He also wrote about it in his memoir, A Journey: Memoirs, published in 2016, P. 29
5. U.S. Department of State. (1954). Foreign relations of the United States, 1937 (Vol. 2). p. 682 & 684
6. Ibid. P. 686
7. Ibid. P. 682
8. Ibid. P. 684
9. Campbell, Ian. (2017). The Addis Ababa massacre: Italy's national shame. Oxford University Press. p. 235
10. The Saved 700. (2023, July). State Magazine. <https://statemag.state.gov/2023/07/0723feat04/>
11. Heritage Watch Ethiopia. (2023). Revisiting narratives of Yekatit 12, 1937
12. The Saved 700. (2023, July). State Magazine. <https://statemag.state.gov/2023/07/0723feat04/>

Sources

Ian Campbell. (2017). The Addis Ababa massacre: Italy's national shame. Oxford University Press.

Imru Zelleke (2016). A journey: Memoirs. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform.

Heritage Watch Ethiopia. (2023, March 20). Revisiting narratives of Yekatit 12, 1937: In search of survivors at the American Ghibbi (Unpublished report).

U.S. Department of State. (2023, July). Saved 700: Remembering a heroic act in Addis Ababa. State Magazine. <https://statemag.state.gov/2023/07/0723feat04/>

U.S. Department of State. (1954). Foreign relations of the United States diplomatic papers, 1937: The British Commonwealth, Europe, Near East and Africa (Vol. 2). U.S. Government Printing Office.

[↑ Back to Featured Articles](#)