Patterns of Progress

ETHIOPIA

Past and Present

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The transformation of Ethiopia from a land-locked, underdeveloped country to that of a fast developing, twentieth century nation was achieved mainly in the last 37 years during the reign of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I. This transformation is evident in every facet of Ethiopian life today.

The Ethiopian dynasty to which he belongs is one of the oldest surviving monarchies in recorded history. Three thousand years ago, according to verified records, the Solomonic dynasty emerged through the union of Ethiopia’s Queen of Sheba and King Solomon of Jerusalem. Emperor Haile Selassie I is the 225th active successor of that dynasty.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I came on the scene at the turn of the 20th century, having been born July 23, 1892 at a place known as Ejersa Goro in the Ethiopian Governorate General of Harrarjule. His father, His Highness Ras Makonnen, distinguished himself as a general in the famous Battle of Adowa in 1896 and was the cousin and confidant of Emperor Menelik II, one of Emperor Haile Selassie’s distinguished predecessors.

As a young prince, destined to undertake enormous responsibilities as monarch and head of state, he showed exceptional talents and ability at a very early age. His ability attracted the attention of Emperor Menelik II, who delegated to him the responsibility of Governor, while he was only 14 years of age, and bestowed upon him the title of Dejazmatch, one of the highest ranks in the nation.

Dejazmatch Teferi Makonnen, the great-grandson of King Sahle Selassie, entered married life at an early age and took as his bride and consort the grand-daughter of King Michael of the Ethiopian Governorate General of Wollo. From this union three sons and three daughters were born. One son, His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Merid Azmatch Asfaw Wossen, and one daughter, Her Imperial Highness Princess Tenagne Worq, are still living. There are several grandchildren and many great-grandchildren.

The outstanding ability of Dejazmatch Teferi swiftly attracted him to the highest position in the realm. In 1916 the daughter of Menelik II, Her Imperial Highness Princess Zawditu, was crowned Empress, and he was appointed Regent of the Realm and heir-apparent to the throne with the title of Ras.

Not only did Regent Ras Teferi introduce far-reaching internal reforms; in the international sphere, he made the stroke that ushered Ethiopia definitely into world life. Upon his insistence and instigation he led Ethiopia into the League of Nations in July 1923. He followed this up by making a tour of European and Middle Eastern countries the next year, which, upon his return, was reflected in several schemes for the modernisation of his country.

Empress Zawditu died in April 1930. Regent Ras Teferi, in the interim proclaimed Negus or King, ascended the throne as Emperor of Ethiopia Nov. 2 of the same year, with the style and title of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I (meaning the Power of the Trinity). The ceremonies even then reflected Ethiopia’s growing international contacts, for they were attended by many foreign emissaries and representatives.
One of the most spectacular and far-reaching events in the reign of Emperor Haile Selassie I took place only seven months after his accession to the throne. He decreed the nation’s first written Constitution in 3,000 years. The Constitution provided for a bi-cameral parliament, a cabinet and an independent judiciary. The Emperor revised the Constitution in 1955 and yet another milestone on the path of constitutional growth was demarcated in March 1966. This latest Order, defining the duties and responsibilities of the Prime Minister and all other Ministers, was designed to increase governmental efficiency and enable the Emperor to devote himself exclusively to matters of high policy.

Emperor Haile Selassie I broadened the relationships initiated by his predecessors Theodore and Menelik II with foreign countries. He opened a number of avenues and opportunities to his people and country in the fields of education, industry, trade and others, and engaged foreign technicians and military experts to assist in his modernisation programme.

The unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia by Fascist Italy in 1935 was a momentous span in his colourful career. Pledged to defend the honour and integrity of his country and people, he did all that was humanly possible to avoid the conflict. Once it was on, he not only directed his troops to face the unequal struggle, but was on the battlefront himself until it became obvious that his military efforts were insufficient. The story of his plea before the League of Nations to save his country and people is well known. He fought on the international rostrum not only for the safety and integrity of Ethiopia, but for the defence of all small nations as well. The Emperor’s words on that unforgettable occasion still ring in the ears of the leaders of the world, and the policy which he then espoused is now a cornerstone of international politics.

Emperor Haile Selassie I suffered exile rather than capitulate to the disgraceful offers of the oppressors of his country and people. Through his astute handling of the situation, on May 5, 1941, five years to the day when the Italian Fascist armies marched on his Capital, he returned to his throne and his people in triumph at the head of the victorious forces.

Subsequent to 1941 the renaissance of a new Ethiopia began. Emperor Haile Selassie I has since then been fulfilling his pledge to his people and to the world.

The Emperor has been quick to grasp the significance of education not only for his own country but for Africa as well. In the first Independent African Heads of State Conference held at Accra, Ghana, in 1958, he offered scholarships for students from other African countries to study in Ethiopian institutions. Recently he has instituted scholarships, fellowships and other national and international awards through a Prize Trust, yearly supported by income from property transferred from his private estates and his other financial donations.

As a leader and sovereign of one of the oldest independent countries of the world, the Emperor’s position in Africa cannot escape recognition. His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I is universally recognised as an effective factor in achieving the great measure of unity and solidarity that has sprung from the creation of the Organisation of African Unity.

Yet another distinguishing feature of the Emperor’s policy is his role in the maintenance of peace and freedom in the world. Indeed, Emperor Haile Selassie I has often been described as standing in the perspective of contemporary history, as a symbolic landmark, a prophetic figure on the path of man’s struggle to achieve international peace and security through concerted international action.
The Empire of Ethiopia has an area of 1,235,000 square kilometers. It is situated in what is known as the “Horn of Africa”, in the northeastern part of the African continent along the Red Sea. The southernmost tip is 400 kilometers north of the Equator. Its international boundary stretches over 6,145 kilometers of which 1,240 is the Red Sea Coast and the rest across land and rivers.

Bordering Ethiopia are the Republic of the Sudan in the north-west and west; Kenya in the south; the Republic of Somalia in the south-east and east; the Territory of Djibouti in the east and the Red Sea in the north-east.

Most of Ethiopia is a huge dissected plateau with the Great Rift Valley cutting across the country. In the south-western part of this valley, there is a chain of beautiful and clear water lakes. Ethiopian landscape is baffling in its variety. The country is generally dismissed as a tourist paradise or a land of great tourist attractions. But in addition to its gorgeous scenery, it has something more. Ethiopia is an infinitely fertile land for archaeologists, geologists, zoologists and other scientists and scholars.

A visitor to this land will drive through steep precipices, hill escarpments and encircling roads, on either side of which stretch the panoramic landscape, covered by thick foliage dotted here and there by
Semien Mountains in Northern Ethiopia

Lake Awassa, a popular weekend resort
rivers and lakes. Very often the roads climb over the grades taking very dangerous and breath-taking curves over the high ridges which rise above high valleys lying at depths of more than one thousand feet at many places.

Ethiopia is also a land of geographical peculiarities. The Danakil area consists of a series of sand and lava plains sloping to the north and east.

Among the river systems of the country, the Abbai or the Blue Nile, the Omo, the Takazze, the Mareb, the Awash, the Wobi Shebelli, and the Juba are significant. They flow towards the west, south and eastern directions. They also have great potential capacity for power. Most of them flow through valleys and mountain ridges creating magnificent waterfalls at many places, among which the Blue Nile Falls is very colourful and presents an enchanting view.

Among the Ethiopian lakes, Lake Tana is the largest with an area of nearly 2,300 square miles. It has an average depth of 46 feet. With mountains, lakes and rivers of great magnificence, Ethiopia is literally a land of charm and ecstatic beauty, and possesses all that a lover of nature could wish to see.

One can, at the same time, have glimpses of the splendour of the ancient rocky fortresses and escarpments with clouds hanging over the magnificent array of hills, the serpentine streams, volcanic ridges, deep valleys and ravines, all affording one the pleasure of moving amidst gorgeous scenery that is limitless in variety. An onlooker can only gaze and contemplate the millions of years in the earth’s formation which has turned the Ethiopian landscape into such a beautiful variety of geological structure; and surely it is here, in this land of mystery and charm, that one can enjoy the infinite variety of Mother Nature at her best.
One of the oldest countries in the world, Ethiopia has a long and uninterrupted history dating from before the Christian era. Homer, Herodotus and other ancient writers penned warm homilies about the Ethiopians—“A blameless race,” “a high-souled folk” and the “most just men”.

Biblical chronicles of the Old Testament have also recorded much about Ethiopia far into antiquity. These lines in Job, for instance, refer to the wealth of the country in those days:

"...... for the price of wisdom is above rubies,
The topaz of Ethiopia shall not equal it,
Neither shall it be valued with pure gold."

This, then, was the country in and around which the Phoenicians, the Greeks, the Semites and various other sea-farers of old traded.

The pathway to modern-day Ethiopia has, in many respects, been turbulent but fascinating. The tide of civilisation has ebbed and flowed for centuries. And it is primarily because of the courage, sacrifice and valour of Ethiopia’s patriots that the spirit and culture of the nation have been preserved.

In days gone by, the country was known to the early writers as Cush, Kushy, Aitopia, Aitopis, and until recently Abyssinia. Most of the original immigrants were the Hamites or the sons of Ham and later the

Sixteenth century castles at Gondar

Remains of ancient stelae at Axum
Semitic. In those pre-Christian days, the territorial boundaries of the country went up to the far north where Ethiopia came in close contact with the Jewish, Arabic and the Nubian immigrants. Axum was then a flourishing and prosperous empire. In the beginning of the fourth country, Christianity was introduced to Ethiopia by St. Athanasius through one Frumentius who was named the first Bishop of Ethiopia.

The rise of Islam was considered a turning point in Ethiopian history when the Christian kingdoms of Ethiopia and Nubia were cut off from other countries. However, by about the 10th century the Empire had extended over a wide area in the north and the Red Sea coast and had thus become one of the significant powers of the day. The Christian influence manifested itself to such a degree that Ethiopia was known all over Europe as “the land of Prester John”, the corrupt form of the words Priest Yohannes.

Later in the 15th century there was Portuguese penetration, Turkish infiltration and attempted Islamic domination. Their attempts to colonise Ethiopia were futile, however. In the nineteenth century Emperors Theodore, Yohannes and Menelik II (the latter routed the Italians at Adowa in 1896) tried one after the other to unify and consolidate the country. It was not until after 1896, however, that such attempts started bearing fruit.

Today, under the able leadership of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Ethiopia enjoys a proud place in the family of Nations.

* * *

A close explorative study of Ethiopian fine and folk arts gives a revealing account of the country’s past. The Ethiopian monarchs, as was the practice all over the world in those times, fostered the growth of the arts through the court “azmaris” who produced a wealth of songs, eulogy and wit.

One of the eleven rock-hewn churches at Lasta, built by King Lalibela during the 13th century of the Christian era.
Mention of Ethiopia’s architectural relics brings immediately to mind such names as Axum, Lalibela and Gondar. In these three places, the artistic skill and architectural genius of Ethiopians reached their climax and perfection — a standard of cultural development and progress comparable to any attained by any other country in the civilized world.

In the field of fine arts, Ethiopia has been greatly influenced by religious and architectural motifs. During the years, however, because of the infiltration of other influences, the fine arts have taken on a more composite expression.

So far as pictorial art is concerned, Ethiopians have been noted, since the early centuries, for their faculty in reproducing objects and sentiments on canvas.

Particularly by reason of the diversity of tribal and demographic elements, Ethiopia’s folkways are highly varied.

The dance, a spontaneous outlay of the spirit of the people — in religion, in work, in play — has been a ready medium of the expression of their life.

Traditional church paintings (above) and a statue of a fourth century Ethiopian Queen

Ethiopian music, like the nation’s folkways, is diversified. It is not easy to bring together under one national pattern this music, because of its extreme variety. However, both the instrumental and the balladic compositions of Ethiopian music, springing as they do from the people’s folkways, present a rich and unexplored field in the cultural arts.
As early as 1930, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I gave Ethiopia its first written Constitution in the belief that Government action can be facilitated, the happiness of the people assured and peace and prosperity promoted. This was the first time Ethiopians were called upon and given administrative and executive powers to aid the Crown in the management of state affairs.

As Ethiopia moved forward politically and socio-economically, the Emperor consolidated these gains by promulgating a much more liberal Revised Constitution in 1955. The new document enlarged the prerogatives of the Ethiopian Parliament, extended the legal safeguards for democratic liberties, granted adult suffrage, and conferred the right of election to Parliament upon women as well as men. Parliamentary rule has been a solid reality in Ethiopia ever since the convening of the first elected Parliament in 1957.

On March 22, 1966, another milestone on the path of constitutional growth was demarcated by the Emperor when he delegated governmental power to the Prime Minister. Under the new administrative reform, the Emperor nominates the Prime Minister who in turn chooses his own Cabinet. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are collectively responsible to the Emperor and to Parliament. The Cabinet of H.E. Tsehafé Tezaz Aklilou Habte Wold, the first Prime Minister and Minister of Pen under the new arrangement, consists of 19 Ministers and Ministers of State in charge of the following Ministries:
The Ministry of Interior
The Ministry of Defence
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Ministry of Finance
The Ministry of Justice
The Ministry of the Imperial Court
The Ministry of Agriculture
The Ministry of Communications
The Ministry of Public Works
The Ministry of Commerce and Industry
The Ministry of Posts, Telegraph & Telephones
The Ministry of Public Health
The Ministry of Education and Fine Arts
The Ministry of National Community Development and Social Affairs

The Ministry of Information
The Ministry of Mines
The Ministry of Planning and Development
The Ministry of Land Reform and Administration
Civil Service and Pensions

To extend autonomy to the 14 Governors-General in the Empire, His Majesty the Emperor on February 24, 1966, ordered that preliminary steps be taken to introduce local self-administration on a provincial level. The introduction of this system is believed to promote faster development in the country by encourag-
ing more co-operative and self-help endeavours in the rural areas.

In the legal field, the important task of formulating laws and creating courts of justice started afresh in 1941.

In the first few post-war years legislation dealing with several aspects of social life was enacted. As the nation continued to make progress in all fields of national endeavour, however, it was found necessary to introduce new legislation adequate to the newly emerging situation. Accordingly, the Emperor formed a new codification commission in 1954 and entrusted it with the codification of new Ethiopian laws. As a result of this effort, the Penal Code entered into force in May, 1958. It is designed to promote justice, liberty and the welfare of the people. The Civil, Commercial and Maritime Codes were enacted in May, 1960.

All Ethiopian subjects are assured of the equal protection of the laws, and it is clearly stated in the Constitution that there shall be no discrimination amongst Ethiopian subjects over the enjoyment of all civil rights. No one within the Empire may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Additional guarantees include the exercise of the rights of any religion or creed, the acquisition and loss of Ethiopian nationality and citizenship, freedom of speech and of the press, the ownership and disposition of property, peaceful assembly, freedom to travel within the Empire and to change domicile therein, and the right to engage in any occupation and to form or join associations in accordance with the law. Except in cases of flagrant or serious violation of the law, no one may be arrested without a warrant issued by a court. The right to a speedy trial is guaranteed.

One of the highest prerequisites for a nation aspiring for rapid social and economic development is an efficient civil service. In Ethiopia a Civil Service Commission was set up in 1961. The Commission recruits personnel and classifies them according to their qualifications and job ratings. When a vacancy arises within any Ministry or quasi-government agency, the Commission is requested to fill the gap up to the rank of Assistant Minister.

Under the civil service plan, insurance for sickness and disability as well as pensions are provided for. Civil servants are retired at the age of 60 for men and 55 for women. Equal pay for equal work is guaranteed for both sexes.

Shouldering the responsibility of providing the machinery for an efficient civil service is the Imperial Institute of Public Administration. Launched in 1956, the Institute runs training courses for public officials; advises on problems of administrative organization and methods, technical aid and matters such as systems of personnel and finance; and provides documents based on its research. The Institute has also done much in reorganizing government departments and improving public administration in the country.

The Palace of Justice in Addis Ababa
Traditionally, the church formed the nucleus of Ethiopian education — this education mainly consisting of the rudiments of Ethiopian syllabary and the Psalms and the Gospel in Geez. Quite significant as this role of the church was in the early educational development of the country, however, such education was far too limited to satisfy the needs of modern Ethiopia.

First to recognise this was the Emperor Menelik II who laid the foundation stone for the edifice of modern Ethiopian education. The superstructure of this edifice has since been erected by Emperor Haile Selassie I. Thanks to the foresight of his Government — which has consistently seen education as a vital and proven means for securing the wellbeing and prosperity of the Ethiopian people—the results of the country’s educational endeavours have never been as gratifying as they are today.

One measure of the special significance attached to the educational effort is the increasingly growing budgetary allotment set aside for this aspect of national endeavour. The educational budget in 1947-48 was Eth. $780,465; by 1961-62 the budget had risen to $18.88 million, and in 1962-63 it shot up to Eth.$25.42 million. The budget allocation in 1966-67 stood at Eth. $80,882,386—about 20% of the total national expenditure.

The Faculty of Arts building at the Haile Selassie I University
In the mid-1940s, the Ethiopian Government could provide schooling to only some 20,000 students. In 1966-67 overall enrollment in Government, mission, private and church schools totalled 409,699 students at the primary level; 60,745 students in general secondary schools; and 4,961 students in the technical and vocational schools. The number of students studying in various educational institutions abroad during the same period was 1,700.

The summit of Ethiopia’s educational system is the Haile Selassie I University which was formally opened in December, 1961. Emperor Haile Selassie I’s words on the occasion of the University’s inauguration rang out the nation’s hopes: *It is our confident hope that this institution which has been planned for many years will provide here, in our land, for our own youth higher education and the specialized training required for their development.*

The rapid expansion and progress made by the Haile Selassie I University in half a decade is indicated by the fact that in 1966-67 it had 13 colleges and faculties and a full-time student population of 2,619; in addition there were 2,500 students enrolled in the University’s Extension Division. The number of African scholarship students pursuing education in the University’s various faculties during the same period was 120.

One more link in the chain of educational progress that has marked the Ethiopian scene for the last decade was welded by the recent inauguration of Ethiopia’s second university in Asmara. A Government-supported private institution, the University currently has 1,322 students.

Worthy of note, too, are such special schools as the Haile Selassie I Military Academy in Harrar, the Air Force Training Centre at Debre Zeit, the Imperial Naval College at Massawa, and the Haile Selassie I Military School at Guennet — institutions which, though primarily con-
cerned with the training of military personnel, profitably occupy a large number of young Ethiopians.

In a few years the professionally trained personnel in Ethiopia’s institutions of higher learning will about double the present academic outflow—an essential step in the advancement of a developing country.

In the early 1940s, the Ethiopian Government had to depend wholly on foreign teachers. Today, in 1967, the success of the nation’s major teacher training institutions has made possible a 100% Ethiopianization of the elementary school teaching personnel. There were over 9,000 Ethiopians teaching in the primary schools and 2,000 in secondary schools in 1966-67. The headmasters in both were nearly all Ethiopians.

Another notable aspect in Ethiopia’s educational endeavour is the recognition that education should be related to the problems of economic, social and technical development. This approach to education has resulted in the establishment of several vocational and technical institutions up and down the country.

No survey of educational development in Ethiopia will be complete without mention of the stress put on adult education. The need for “universal fundamental education” prompted the initiation of a National Literacy Campaign Organization in 1963. This, coupled with extension courses offered at both secondary and college levels, has gone a long way in furthering the cause of education in Ethiopia.

In short, the resources devoted to the development and expansion of education in Ethiopia during the past few decades have had a considerable impact upon the life of the nation. Although the country is continually making additional demands upon the educational system for more skilled manpower and new categories of trained personnel, Ethiopia is today in a relatively strong position.
Organized medical services in Ethiopia started in 1908 with the establishment of a Department of Health. During the following years a nucleus of health services developed so that by 1935 the country had 10 hospitals and 2 leprosariums.

During fascist Italy's "Occupation" period from 1936-1941, public health hazards increased tremendously due primarily to the war factors which favoured the spread of diseases and the lack of real public health service, for hospitals and clinics were all focusing their activities towards curative services. After the Italian breakdown, the health services were disorganized and from 1941 to 1947 the activities of the Department of Health were nothing more than a struggle to keep the curative services going.

A new public health proclamation was issued in 1947 that established the legal basis for a modern programme aiming at decentralized and generalized health services, sanitation and nutrition. Attention was simultaneously given to the training of staff as well as to sanitary and medical education. Since then the country has been forging ahead in tackling the various public health problems.

Public health services have achieved considerable progress, particularly in the course of the last ten years. The following table shows the medical and public health workers and facilities in Ethiopia as of the first quarter of 1967:

A modern hospital at Agordat in Eritrea
Important steps have also been taken in the treatment and prevention of the major communicable diseases. The Malaria Eradication project, for instance, has been expanded to an organization of 1,100 employees of whom nearly 1,000 are attached to field operations. During the first quarter of 1966 alone, DDT spraying operation was carried out in 1,146,760 homes in 7,538 localities. This programme made it possible to extend antimalarial protection to 3,248,000 people of a total

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Services</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Centres</td>
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<td>91</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>2719</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Beds</td>
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<td>Clinics</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Pharmacists</td>
<td>28</td>
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(both practical and trained)
of approximately 10,000,000 exposed to malaria. Other communicable diseases being successfully treated and prevented include tuberculosis, leprosy, and venereal diseases.

In expanding public health services, emphasis is being given to preventive medicine, the objective of which is to forestall diseases whose treatment would later be much more difficult and much more expensive. Efforts towards this direction are also leading to a decentralization of public health institutions. By the end of 1967, it should be possible to provide at least one health centre for 50,000 people and one health station for each 5,000.

The Public Health expenditure from the Central Treasury has risen in 21 years from Eth. $1,590,000 in 1945 to Eth. $25,355,342 in 1966-67. To assist in the expansion of the services the Health Tax Law was also promulgated, and through this an additional Eth.$4.5 million is realized annually.

Through increasing the number of hospital beds, extending the network for health institutions and by concentrated efforts on attacking the most dangerous communicable diseases, the Ministry of Public Health is being given a significant place in all the present and future plans of the Government.
Agriculture has always been and still remains the foundation of Ethiopia’s economy. Because of the vital importance of agriculture to the Ethiopian people and the singular dependence of the national economy on this field of endeavor, the general pattern of the nation’s industrial sector is geared to stimulate the demand for agricultural products which represent 80% of the exports.

Topography, climate, soil fertility, abundant rainfall and unusual water resources favour highly productive agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown in the country. Coffee, the major crop, represents 60% of the agricultural export. Then come the various cereals and pulses which are the staple foods of the population. The total production of cereals goes well over 5 million tons a year and that of pulses is 550,000 tons annually.

Of the oil seeds, roug, linseed, sesame, ground nuts, sunflower seeds and castor beans are grown at various places and the total production of these are over 380,000 tons a year. Vegetables and fruits are grown in many parts of the country. The total value of authorized fruit and vegetable exports during the second quarter of 1966 was Eth.$2,201,000 com-
pared to Eth.$1,622,000 during the same period in 1965. False banana and sisal are the most important fibre crops. Ethiopia is also rich in varieties of herbs and spices.

Of the industrial crops, cotton and sugar deserve special mention. As recently as the early 1950s, all of Ethiopia’s sugar consumption of slightly over 17,000 tons a year was imported. Now production for domestic use is over 68,000 tons a year and more than 5,000 tons are being exported.

The establishment of textile industries in Ethiopia and the outward flow of hard currency have promoted an extensive cultivation of cotton in the country. Ethiopia is expected to be completely self-sufficient in raw cotton in about four years. In fact, it has been said by experts that Ethiopia could easily devote 1 million hectares of land to cotton growing and produce 400,000 bales of cotton annually.

Tobacco cultivation is at present limited to certain areas but farmers, who already supply 90% of the tobacco needed for the manufacture of local cigarettes, are being encouraged to grow more of the product.

Ethiopia is also one of Africa’s richest countries in livestock, and many experts have said the greatest economic potential of the country lies in livestock. No accurate livestock population data is available but rough estimates are: cattle, 25,350,000; sheep, 25,000,000; goats, 18,000,000; horses, camels, donkeys and mules, 7,350,000; poultry, 42,000,000. The conditions for intensive livestock production in the country are extremely favourable.

These animals play a vital role in every Ethiopian community: they are an important source of food and are draft power for the plowing and cultivation of upwards of 10 million hectares of land.

Livestock products, especially hides and skins, form one of the major export...
commodities. In 1965 Ethiopia exported hides and skins worth Eth. $23,660,000. Export permits issued show that the value of hides and skins exported for the second quarter of 1966 alone totalled Eth.$11,334,000. Ethiopia is also obtaining growing income from the export of meat. The 1965 value was estimated at Eth.$7 million and that of 1966 was considerably higher.

Ethiopia is taking several measures for improving the quality and quantity of her livestock: disease control by vaccination (10,526,000 vaccinated in 1965); establishment of breed improvement farms (13 of them at present); expansion of extension work in livestock improvement; and operation of milk collection, processing and marketing schemes with UNESCO aid.

Basic steps are also being taken for the development of agriculture in the country. The nation’s agricultural colleges and
schools continue to turn out professionally trained people whose special knowledge and training is being usefully employed by the farmers. The fertilizer programme is being pursued with great zeal. The experimental stations at Holetta, Bacco, Dijima, Melka Werer, Alema, Armo and Debre Zeit are giving profitable results. Intensive research is also being carried out in these places.

The results from the technical, managerial and educational assistance given to the increasing number of Farmers' Cooperatives is very encouraging. Credit facilities provided by the government are enabling more and more farmers to surmount the problem of purchasing better agricultural implements and making improved farming methods possible. Fifty-two agricultural loans approved and granted by the Development Bank in 1965 amounted to Eth.$1,485,500. More and more emphasis is being placed on extension work, and today some 105 farm extension services are functioning in the country, carrying out demonstrations, co-operative experiments, lectures and surveys.

Plans are being mapped for an Eth.$600 million investment in agriculture between 1967 and 1972. The investment is aimed at enabling Ethiopia to make a major contribution to the breadbasket of the world. The investment programme was taken a step closer to reality in December, 1966, by the signing of a survey contract between the Technical Agency of the Imperial Ethiopian Government and the Stanford Research Institute, USA, which has already started making an Empire-wide agro-industrial survey.

The two-year survey will concentrate on analysing the agro-industrial sector of the Ethiopian economy in order to identify those projects, industries, commodities and markets which can readily be developed and that can yield the greatest revenue-producing increases within specified time limitations.

Following the determination of high-potential projects within the agro-industrial sector, economic feasibility studies will be carried out for each project. Based on the findings of these studies, detailed, step-by-step plans will be developed and produced for those priority projects that will assure the orderly development of agricultural and agriculturally related industries in Ethiopia.

The investment of Eth.$600 million during these five years is expected to enable Ethiopia to export 500,000 tons of cereals by 1972 — compared to the present export average of 26,000 tons per year.
A coffee plant heavily laden with berries
COFFEE was originally a forest crop in the Ethiopian highlands. In fact, the word coffee itself comes from a place called "Kaffa" — a centre of coffee production in the country. The bushes or trees that produce it still grow wild as part of the natural flora in vast areas of the western provinces. But present-day production of the bean — whose taste, aroma and flavour are outstanding and add distinct qualities when used for blending — is a far cry from the days when nature was the only ally in growing Ethiopia’s coffee.

Being by far the largest and most valuable export crop, accounting for about 60% of the nation’s total exports, considerable effort has been deployed in modernizing the production of this commodity. Rigid control and inspection, aiming at further improvement of quality within producing areas, ensure that only the best beans are brought to market.

Inspection of coffee, grading and export is taken care of by the National Coffee Board, established by Imperial Decree in 1957. The Board maintains coffee clearing and inspection centres in all the coffee-producing regions as well as stores and modern machinery for the preparation of the product for market.

Graduates from agricultural schools and colleges are trained in modern methods of coffee production under the auspices of the Coffee Field Extension Service. They work, along with other experts, in the interior — teaching, supervising and advising coffee planters in practical and scientific methods. Their activities cover all fields of coffee production, including selection of suitable land for growing, establishment of nurseries with seed selection, correct planning and pruning operations and methods, rejuvenation of old coffee trees, application of organic and inorganic fertilizers, contour planting, terracing, shade regulation, anti-erosion works, pest and disease control, processing and drying operations, and planting management and maintenance. The application of these techniques has greatly expanded Ethiopia’s coffee producing industry and resulted in impressive improvements of the commodity.

In order to organise co-operative efforts to raise coffee production, the National Coffee Board continues to enlarge its technical service. The Development Bank of Ethiopia assists coffee cultivation by distributing coffee loans to farmers.

Coffee is marketed in two main centres, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, and is classified there as Djimma, Sidamo, Gurage, Wollamo, Gemu Gofa, Lekempti, Dembidolo, Ghimbi, Gore or Harrar coffee. As the coffee grown differs in size, colour and flavour from place to place, its classification receives keen attention by the coffee inspectors.

Ethiopia’s coffee is popular in many parts of the world because it is highland grown and can therefore stand a greater degree of heat without losing its natural properties. At present, the country’s basic quota is 72,000 tons annually. As Ethiopia’s total exportable production is well over 150,000 tons, however, the International Coffee Organization has been consistently requested to make a proper and realistic assessment of the country’s coffee situation.

Ethiopians consume a large quantity of coffee with the total consumption reaching as much as 50,000 tons a year.

With the expanding volume of production, the ever-continuing control through inspection, proper methods of production and processing, there is no question that Ethiopia’s “Coffee Arabica” will continue to claim a substantial share of the world’s coffee market.
Mining

Though primarily an agricultural country, Ethiopia’s future as an industrial nation partly depends on the development of its mineral resources. To achieve this end, the Ministry of Mines was created and has concentrated on the exploration of basic raw mineral materials necessary for industrial development.

The country’s vast but untapped mineral resources include gold, copper, platinum, coal, iron, petroleum, manganese, tin, asbestos, potash, sulphur, uranium, mica and salt. The volcanic regions of Ethiopia have rich deposits of minerals, the quantity of which has not so far been accurately gauged. A geodetic survey of the Blue Nile basin alone has disclosed a 113,000 square mile area of extensive agricultural and mineral potential.

The principal responsibility for the development of Ethiopia’s mineral resources lies with the government. The Ministry of Mines is directly responsible for the mining and production of gold in the Adola (Kibre Mengist) region and platinum in Wollega Governorate General. To increase the production of both minerals, particularly gold, the Ministry has mechanized most of its operations.

At present, exploration for copper is being conducted at Debarua and Mount Sacar in Eritrea Governorate General. Detailed geological mapping is being carried out by the Mining Ministry’s experts on the iron deposits of Eritrea, the nickel deposits of Sidamo, and other newly discovered mineral resources throughout the Empire. Important non-metallic mineral deposits such as barite, limestone, gypsum, marble, asbestos, salts and wolframite are already known to exist.
The Ministry also grants concessions for the exploration and development of the country's mineral resources. At present, four oil companies are searching for commercial reservoirs of petroleum. Elwrath have a concession in the Ogaden area where they have conducted detailed geological and geophysical studies. Gulf, Mobil and Baruch Foster have been granted concessions in and around the Red Sea coast. All these companies plan to drill exploratory wells in the near future.

The Ralph M. Parsons Company is continuing with the exploitation of the vast potash deposits of the Danakil Depression. Concessions have been granted for the exploitation of marble and other building and ornamental stones in the Harrar, Eritrea, Wollega and Shoa Governorates General. The finished products of these quarries are being used extensively in the building industry in Ethiopia. The basic raw materials for the cement, glass and ceramic industries are all found within the Empire. At Assab and Massawa salt is being produced for the domestic and export markets by the evaporation of sea water.

A mineral survey in the Governorate General of Sidamo and Wollega is to be jointly conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Mines. This survey will start late in 1967 and will continue for four years. It will entail detailed aerial photography, geophysical techniques, detailed geological mapping, geochemistry and drilling. This programme will also provide for the education and training of Ethiopian technicians.

The Ministry of Mines has several other areas of activity. One of the most important of these is the education of Ethiopian scientists and technicians. The Prospectors’ Training Center set up within the Ministry has graduated diploma prospectors who are now rendering the country highly useful service. Many students have been sent abroad to pursue higher education. The Haile Selassie I University’s Geology Department, in cooperation with the Ministry, is training diploma and graduate geologists. Their academic training is supplemented by field work assisted by the Ministry.

The systematic exploration and development of mineral resources in Ethiopia has just begun. Its success depends on many factors, including the availability of field work experts, the development of modern communications, more foreign and domestic investment and the accurate topographic mapping of remote areas.

The co-ordination of these factors will certainly enhance the proper and sustained exploitation of Ethiopia’s enormous untapped mineral resources on a vast scale.
Industrialization

When Ethiopia’s first industrialization scheme was launched a quarter century ago, the main objective was to produce sufficient consumer goods in order to cut imports appreciably. This scheme was of a short-term nature, however. For it was not until 1957 that industrialization was approached from a long-term context. That year the government launched its First Five Year Plan as a stepping stone to a 20-year plan with much emphasis on the industrial sector.

Impressive strides have been made in the short period since. During the initial four-year ‘take-off’ period, the share of manufacturing industry in the gross national product increased from 1.3% in 1957 to 1.64% in 1961. Industrial production during 1963-64 rose by 52%, export of industrial products by 84%, and investments by 92%. Industrial development since then has been even more rapid—with total output trebling during the 1962-1966 period and production currently increasing at an annual rate of more than 13%. Another measure of industrial development over the last decade is the increase in the number of people employed in the manufacturing industries: from 18,700 in 1957, the labour force in this sector jumped to an estimated 50,000 by the end of 1966.

Today there are more than 300 industrial establishments ranging from large complexes to moderate but quite efficient plants. Major sectors are textiles, food processing and canning plants, distilleries, cement and brick, sugar, pharmaceuticals, iron works, shoes, fibres and chemicals. The following table can give an idea of the progressive production increase made in some of these products over the last decade in five year intervals:

29
A partial view of the Melkassa II hydro—electric power complex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1957</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1967 (estimates)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat — frozen and canned (tons)</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar (tons)</td>
<td>16,181</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>68,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (tons)</td>
<td>132,292</td>
<td>153,000</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible oil (tons)</td>
<td>4,350</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour (tons)</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>51,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton fabrics (metres)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>21,300,000</td>
<td>77,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunny bags (thousands)</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather shoes (pairs)</td>
<td>203,000</td>
<td>248,000</td>
<td>2,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canvas shoes (pairs)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement (tons)</td>
<td>26,860</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks (thousands)</td>
<td>5,670</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The largest chemical industry is the recently completed Assab Oil Refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons of crude oil. This capacity can later be doubled, although the current production already exceeds the annual imports of fuel oil, benzine, diesel oil and kerosene.

There are tobacco manufacturing establishments with up-to-date processing machinery. The manufacturing of different kinds of cigarettes and cigars of high quality is itself a testimony to the splendid opportunity the tobacco industry has in the country.

The whole of the country’s iron rod needs are today met by the Iron Foundry and Steel Rolling Mill at Akaki. The factory produces 10,000 tons of foundry and 18,000 tons of rolling steel annually. Ten million sheets of corrugated iron per year will roll off the assembly line at the Sabean Factory inaugurated in October, 1966. This is double the present total consumption in Ethiopia.
Inside a cheese factory (right) and a steelrolling plant at Akaki
A plywood factory in Addis

The Eth.$15 million Ethio-Japanese Synthetic Textile Mill at Mojo which went into 24-hour operation in December, 1966, has a planned output of 3,250,000 yards a year. And when the Ethiopian Pulp and Paper Company starts operation near Wonji in 1970, its output will cause paper imports to drop by 80 to 90%. Its initial annual production of 7,500 tons of paper will soar to 15,000 tons after three years.

Other minor industries in which Ethiopians have shown their talent include the manufacture of matches, soap, nails and plywood. Plants turning out such products have been established all over the country and produce a considerable amount of these goods. Handicrafts and other cottage industries, too, have advanced to such an extent that today they are major productive links in the countryside.

POWER -- In the absence of coal, water power is the most important source of energy in the country. The hydro-electric potential is considerable: about 46 billion kilowatt hours of power has been estimated to be available from 16 large watersheds in the country.

Already in the Awash Valley, the Koka and Awash II and III hydro-electric plants have a combined annual capacity of 474 million Kwh. The Tis Essat power plant has a capacity of 56 million Kwh annually and this can be expanded to 72 million Kwh. When the Eth.$82 million Fincha hydro-electric power project is completed in 1971, Ethiopia's annual electricity output will rise to about 729 million Kwh. In 1974, when the third turbine of the Fincha Dam starts operation, the output will jump to about 874 million Kwh. The estimated demand will then be 768 million Kwh — so broadened will the base of Ethiopia's industrialization be.

Industrialization in Ethiopia is being approached on a long term basis: the program is being integrated with agriculture,
mining, power, transport and commerce to achieve mutual stimulation and speed up economic growth; attention is concentrated not only on the establishment of new enterprises but also on modernization and better utilization of existing establishments; prerequisites for smooth participation of foreign capital are being provided; and a technical outlook is being created among the people in order to develop industrial potential and power resources. The strides being made in industrialization will certainly be felt much more in the years to come.

CEMENT AND TEXTILES—The building material industry has achieved remarkable progress in the last decade. The Dire Dawa plant which produced only 13,000 tons of cement in the 1950s has been expanded to produce 85,000 tons per year. Two other cement factories, one each in Addis Ababa and Massawa, have gone into production with a capacity of 70,000 tons each. This means that capacity has increased from 26,860 tons in 1957 to nearly 250,000 tons today. This fully meets domestic needs and leaves sufficient quantities for export.

Apart from supplying the country with masonry construction material, the cement industry provides other important construction items such as cement blocks, drain and sewer pipes, crushed stone, plaster and decorative floor tile. Some of these are exported to neighbouring countries.

Other building materials manufactured in big and small factories include marble and ceramics, mosaic tile, iron rods, galvanised tin sheet, plastic insulated electric wires, and plywood.

Among Ethiopia’s other major manufacturing industries is textile. Even before the Second Five Year Plan expires by the end of 1967, almost all the projects included in the plan have been fulfilled, and in some cases surpassed. Nearly 90% of the country’s demand for cotton products is being met currently by production in the nation’s eight textile mills of which the Dire Dawa Mill with 40,000 spindles and 1,050 looms is the biggest of its kind.
in Ethiopia. Its production capacity is 30,000,000 yards a year. The textile industry saves Ethiopia from Eth. $80 to Eth. $100 million annually in foreign exchange and provides nearly 50% of the country’s employment in the industrial field, which accounts for over 50,000 workers.

Among the textile factories that went into operation in the last two years is a Wool Factory in Debre Berhan and a Synthetic Textile Factory in Modjo. The wool factory, which until now produced 7,500 blankets and 1,500 square metres of multi-coloured carpets, will expand its annual production capacity to 30,000 blankets and 5,000 square metres of carpet this year. The synthetics factory, which went into operation in 1966, has an annual production capacity of two million meters of various kinds of synthetic textile products. The factory can, however, increase its production capacity depending on the demand for synthetic textiles and will be in a position to cover all domestic demand for the product. A major Indian textiles and wool concern is at present putting up a plant on the Gulale road in the western suburbs of the capital. It will start production late in 1967.

Textile mills can be developed only with the corresponding production of raw materials like local cotton, wool and fibre. The cotton plantations in Eritrea have accordingly been expanded--as have those in the Tendaho and Matehara regions. In fact, Ethiopia will be completely self-sufficient in raw cotton in about four years and start exporting finished textiles on a competitive basis.

A modern cement plant in Massawa
The economic prospects of a nation are to a great extent measured by, among other things, the spirit of confidence and the degree of enterprise of its own industrialists and traders. With them also rests the task of encouraging foreign capital and investment by the spirit of co-operation they display.

There are enormous opportunities in Ethiopia for both domestic and foreign investors in numerous fields ranging from agriculture, mining and meat processing to the building, consumer goods and metallurgical industries. These and other fields all stand in need of intensive and extensive development.

The country’s political stability, the salubrious and soothing climate, the unexploited economic resources, the un tapped power and mineral potential, the abun-
dant forest wealth, the extremely fertile soil, the teeming healthy livestock, the adequate and stable labour market, and an infra-structure geared to provide all necessary public utilities and communications — these are some of the attractions which both the domestic and foreign investor can seize upon for immense benefits to both himself and the country.

What has Ethiopia done to encourage foreign investment? Since private capital is considered to be vital to the country's industrial growth, all government agencies are geared to the need for increasing business and investment opportunities in order to accelerate the rapid and rational development of the nation's economy.

Ethiopia’s banking system has been completely overhauled to fit it into the pattern of modern economic development. The Monetary and Banking Proclamation of July 27, 1963, guarantees the expansion of banking in the country as a means of inducing the free flow of capital. Through the new fiscal policy, foreign enterprises can obtain long or medium-term loans for investment from Ethiopian banks on an equal basis with domestic firms.

In September of 1963 an Investment Decree was promulgated with the express purpose of encouraging capital investment in Ethiopia. The decree clearly defines the rights and obligations of investors. The result of research into the investment laws of many countries, the Investment Decree provides many benefits, privileges and exemptions to prospective investors.

Investment matters have been further simplified by a more recent modification of the Investment Decree which empowers the Investment Committee to decide upon, rather than merely recommend, potential capital investment in the country.

Further encouragement is assured by the Ethiopian government’s policy of
signing investment guarantee agreements with other governments. Such agreements have already been signed with the United States and the German Federal Republic. By these agreements, foreign investors are protected against inconvertibility, expropriation and risks arising from wars and the like. Under the agreement, an investor who becomes eligible for compensation will be paid by the government of his country which will take over the investor’s claims.

Income tax relief is also provided in the Investment Decree. New enterprises of a particular category are exempted from paying income tax for five years from the date operations start. Remittance of profits of foreign investors to their countries of origin and the repatriation of investment funds are also provided for. Ethiopia has signed an International Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states. Foreign financiers, looking for a profitable outlet for their investment, are therefore assured of a safe and reliable atmosphere for their enterprises in Ethiopia.

Among other concrete steps undertaken by the Ethiopian government to encourage and protect the interests of prospective investors is the establishment of the Technical Agency. This agency undertakes technical and economic feasibility studies of investment projects both for government and private investors.

Few countries in the world offer greater investment potential than Ethiopia. This is a land of promise where foreign entrepreneurs can take up any industrial or commercial enterprise without any misgiving — because theirs will be a very spectacular and profitable venture in the course of time.
Ethiopia, having launched herself into the modern era, found it necessary to revamp her old attitude toward economic and social progress. It was eventually discovered that socio-economic development could no longer be left to a *laissez-faire* policy—that progress could be enhanced only by a proper selection of targets and through increased, sound and rational utilization of available resources. Guided by this principle, the government launched its First Five Year Plan in 1957.

This document of an overall economic and social policy in the country was the beginning of a 20-year development programme, the basic objectives of which are to:

- Increase the productive capacity of the economy and accelerate the rate of economic growth through the scientific use of available resources;
- Change the existing productive techniques by introducing modern machinery and equipment;
- Improve the standard of living of the population;
- Provide the nation with better social services, particularly in the fields of education, public health and social security in order to provide incentives and enrich the personality and integrity of the people;
- Offer to all citizens an equal opportunity to contribute to the economic and social progress of the country; and
- Create a sound economic basis for national defence and security, so as to ensure peaceful national development and contribute to world peace and progress.

For this 20-year period the domestic cost of the plan has been estimated at Eth. $8,456,000,000 — or 67% of the total. The other 33% is anticipated from foreign sources.

The First Five Year Plan (1957-61) set the momentum to achieve certain targets. Priority was given to investment as a prerequisite for accelerating the economy. The total anticipated investment, both monetary and in kind, was surpassed by 24% at the end of the plan. National income rose by 11% and national per capita income from Eth. $89 to Eth. $97.

The plan also set in motion the development and modernization of agriculture, aiming at the production of the raw materials for industry and commodities for export. It emphasized the use of domestic raw materials as the basis of a processing industry. It laid the foundation for the mobilization of financial and human resources and gave definite direction to the economic as well as the fiscal and credit policies of the nation.

As a result, 36% of the available investments was devoted to the development of transport and communications; 20% to the manufacturing industry, mining and the production of electric power; and some 27% to agriculture.

Like the first plan, the Second Plan (1962-67) envisaged intensive investment programmes and was initially considered a most crucial period. The plan foresaw a gross investment of Eth. $1,698,000,000, 31% of the monetary investment coming from government budgetary sources. Of this agriculture, manufacturing, transport and housing will have taken up 72% of the total investments by the end of 1967. Thus the chief aim of the plan is to produce more goods and services to satisfy domestic demand and to promote more exports to accelerate the social and economic progress of the country.

The first four years of the Second Five Year Plan have shown very gratifying
results. All sectors of the economy and the social services have advanced substantially, while in certain cases — like road transport and power production — the anticipated results have, in fact, been exceeded already. Equally important, the experience gained in the implementation of both the first and second plans and the insight obtained from an analysis of their achievements have disclosed new opportunities and possibilities.

While the First and Second Five Year Plans put emphasis on the development of infrastructure, agriculture and industry, the Third Plan (1967-72) will stress the development of agriculture and mining. The Ministry of Planning and Development has for some time been busy with past evaluations and studies connected with the many undertakings outlined in the next plan.

As with the first two plans Ethiopia has to bend her efforts together with a good deal of co-operation of her economically more advanced countries in order to work out the remaining two Five Year Plans. To that end, the government has brought into force various reform measures which provide many concessions to prospective investors.

But already, planned economy has substantially speeded up the socio-economic development process and enhanced a noticeable rise in the standard of living of the Ethiopian people. According to the latest estimate, the rate of population increase is just over 2% while that of economic growth is 5-6%. The psychological effects of such a development have been favourable, since the people are becoming planning-minded and getting more interested in national and regional development. This in itself augurs well for the future.
With nations as closely knit together as they are today, trade has become the main factor for fostering a close relationship among them. Trade has, in fact, become a national and international necessity. It is only through trade that credits are secured in order to finance purchases of foreign goods and services, and to maintain a favourable balance in a country's foreign exchange reserves.

The Ethiopian currency reform was roughly coincident with the conclusion of World War II. The regulations to which Ethiopia's foreign trade had been subjected during the war were abolished and a strong demand for the country's export produce became manifest, especially in Europe and the Middle East.

Both the import and export trade of Ethiopia have continued to expand in the years since then. As foreign trade developed, the purchasing power of the primary producer increased — and this in turn also increased the demand for imported goods. Most of the new industries had developed in the initial stages using commodities imported from abroad. Though slow at first, the impact of this industrial effort on the country's trade position is now becoming apparent. Ethiopia is becoming more self-sufficient in commodities as divergent as cement, textiles, shoes and corrugated iron sheeting.

**IMPORTS**—As a result of all kinds of expansionary forces, combined with capital investments and freer spending habits, imports have increased in Ethiopia a great deal. Imports rose from Eth.$36.2 million in 1945 to Eth.$276.1 million in 1963. A summary of Ethiopia's imports in 1966 is reproduced below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Value in Eth.$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Machinery and transport equipment</td>
<td>146,124,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Manufactured goods</td>
<td>94,700,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Miscellaneous manufactured goods</td>
<td>42,266,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chemical elements and compounds</td>
<td>31,932,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Food and live animals</td>
<td>30,856,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related items</td>
<td>27,144,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Crude materials</td>
<td>20,639,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Beverages and tobacco</td>
<td>5,096,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Commodities not classified</td>
<td>4,338,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Animal oils and fat</td>
<td>1,021,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>404,121,291</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

European countries are very largely the principal suppliers of the machinery and manufactured goods which account for part of the increase in Ethiopia's import trade.

In 1965 the imported goods from European countries were valued at Eth.$217,456,000 (mostly from Italy, West Germany, United Kingdom and France); $44,095,000 from the Americas (mostly from the United States); $105,991,000 from Asia (mostly from Japan); $4,984,000 from Africa (mostly from the Sudan and Kenya); and $642,000 from Australia.
and New Zealand. The list of the imports is obviously long and varied.

**Exports** — Coffee continues to be the principal and most valuable export of Ethiopia, and stands out as the chief foreign exchange earner. Ethiopia exported 73,641,872 kilogrammes of coffee worth Eth. $155,672,728 in 1966. The next items of considerable value were hides and skins which brought the country Eth. $35,737,585 in foreign exchange during the same year. Cereals, pulses and oilseeds have also added to make the export trade position attractive. Eth. $45,405,540 worth of these commodities was exported in 1966.

Exports to Africa in 1965 were valued at Eth. $12,879,000 (mostly to the Sudan, Kenya, the United Arab Republic and the Territory of Djibouti); $79,995,000 to Europe (mostly to West Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom); $158,408,000 to the Americas (mostly to the United States); $36,515,000 to Asia (mostly to Saudi Arabia, Aden and Japan); and $2,035,000 to other parts of the world.

Of its major trading partners, Ethiopia enjoys the most favourable balance of trade with the United States. In 1965, for instance, Ethiopia exported Eth. $158,226,-000 worth of goods (mostly coffee) to the United States. Its imports from that country during the same year amounted to Eth. $43,821,000. During visits of trade delegations from other countries, the Ethiopian Government and local businessmen have impressed upon them the need to reduce Ethiopia’s unfavourable trade gaps.

Ethiopia’s Second Five Year Plan put more emphasis on the establishment of new industries to produce goods ranging from textiles to canvas and rubber shoes. This venture is already paying off. Imports of these commodities for instance, are decreasing progressively — from Eth.
$16.2 million in the second quarter of 1965 to Eth.$9.9 million in the 1966 quarter for textiles. Expenditure on footwear has also decreased heavily as the newly organized Canvas and Rubber Shoe Factory was given protection against imports.

But though accelerated industrial development continues to reduce the demand for some imported goods, there has been an overall increase in the demand for imports and foreign services. In order to meet all such needs, the agricultural potential of the country is being exploited to expand exports and at the same time meet domestic needs. As increased imports cannot in the short run be paid for in full by exports, both private and public investments from abroad are being attracted, in addition to obtaining large amounts of foreign loans and aid. Economic and trade agreements have been concluded with several countries.

Such policy guarantees the country larger and more secure markets for its produce, eliminating, or at least lessening, its trade deficits with certain countries and regions.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—In keeping with the growth in trade, commerce and economic development, a Chamber of Commerce was established by an Imperial Charter in 1947 to enlarge commercial activities in the country. It has worked constantly in close harmony and understanding with the Ministries of the Ethiopian Government concerned and other trade, commercial and industrial agencies.

The main functions of the Chamber are as follows:-

1. The advancement of commerce, industry and agriculture in the country.
2. The dissemination of commercial, industrial and agricultural information among the members within the Empire and abroad.
3. The establishment of friendly relations with Chambers of Commerce in other countries and the exchange of information for their mutual interest.
4. The presentation to the appropriate ministry or department of matters affecting commerce, industry and agriculture in the country.
5. The conduct of any arbitration of commercial, industrial or agricultural differences between the members.

The Chamber also handles overseas trade enquiries; widely publicizes the potential resources and natural wealth of the country in order to increase economic expansion and the advancement of a better standard of living for the people; conducts the examination of goods; and acts as a liaison between the government and the business community.

The Chamber now and then represents Ethiopia in international fairs and exhibitions where the country’s agricultural produce, handicrafts and curios are displayed and at which time descriptive materials on the general economy and trading possibilities of the country are distributed.

In accordance with the Imperial Charter, the Chamber of Commerce in Addis Ababa is administered by a President and a Board of Directors consisting of members of the Chamber. A Secretary-General is responsible for the day-to-day running of the affairs of the Chamber and for coordinating its various activities. Manufacturers, industrialists, agriculturists, corporations, companies and various other agencies belong to the Chamber, which is fast developing into a major commercial link between Ethiopia and abroad.

The Chamber has established various committees to facilitate easy transactions. These are: 1) Investment and Planning Committee; 2) Local Industrial Committee; 3) Export Shipping and Transport Committee; 4) Commercial Practices Committee; 5) Retail Trade Committee; and 6) Local Government Tax Committee-
Following the expulsion of Fascist Italian troops from the country in 1941, the whole structure of public finance was reorganised and the financial administration was placed on modern lines. The entire system that prevailed till then was completely overhauled, and methods of budgeting, accounting, taxation and customs were remodelled to suit changing conditions.

In 1945 the ordinary budget was Eth. $38 million. By the expansion of government activities and the consequent increase of budgetary appropriations, revenue, including taxes, rose to Eth. $281.4 million in 1961-62— and the overall budget appropriation had reached about Eth.$352 million in 1962-63. By 1966-67, the total national expenditure had risen to Eth.$151.5 million. The foreign debts of the country as of June 30,1966, amounted to a little more than Eth.$276 million.

The country’s limited financial resources forced the government to turn to other available sources for funds to finance its numerous development projects. In addition to what Ethiopia normally received piece-meal from friendly countries, the World Bank showed its willingness to help Ethiopia whenever the latter approached it for funds. The Bank granted loans (direct and indirect), up to mid-1966, totalling almost Eth.$140 million for purposes of maintenance and asphaltling of highways, telecommunications, and hydro-electric power.

Loans or credits, direct and indirect, received from the United States in the
same period of Eth.$238,758,398 have been used for various projects, including the purchase of jet aircraft, building of new airports, education, health and transportation.

Loans and credits also received from other friendly countries in both Eastern and Western Europe as well as the Soviet Union have similarly been freely used in other development projects.

**BANKING**—Until 1963, the most vital link in Ethiopia’s public financial structure had been the State Bank of Ethiopia. When this Bank was created in 1942, the economy was still undeveloped, the monetary situation was quite confused and credit was practically non-existent. In the following two decades, however, the State Bank built up the country’s sound monetary structure. The great changes that had been taking place gave an opportunity for the reappraisal of existing financial institutions, so that the banking system as a whole might be reorganized and adapted to carry out the more complex tasks of a growing economy.

This point of departure in the history of banking in Ethiopia was reached in 1963 when a new law was promulgated which abolished previous regulations affecting banking and monetary questions. The most significant innovation in this law related to the separation of the functions of the Central Bank from those of commercial banking. The previous State Bank was split into the National Bank and the Commercial Bank.

The functions of the National Bank *inter alia* are to regulate the supply, availability and cost of money and credit, to manage and administer the international reserves, to license and supervise banks and perform such other functions as national banks customarily perform. The Commercial Bank of Ethiopia is authorized to engage in foreign commerce and carry on all other types of banking business.

It has a paid up capital of Eth.$20,000,000 and is organized as a share company. Deposits at the Bank increased from Eth.$80 million in 1963 to Eth.$173 million in 1966.

The origin of what is now known as the Development Bank of Ethiopia goes back to 1945 when an Agricultural Bank was established to grant small agricultural loans to farmers who lost their cattle during the partial Italian occupation. The bank emerged in its present form in 1951 with the main purpose of assisting in the development of industrial and agricultural production and in fostering investment of private capital. Loans approved and granted by the Bank in 1965 amounted to Eth. $4,656,966. A World Bank-sponsored mission which visited Ethiopia in mid-1966 to follow up the assessment of the activities of the Development Bank was favourably impressed by the work of the DBE and the great impact which credit facilities have made on the country’s economy. The World Bank has so far extended about Eth.$10 million to the DBE.

The introduction of additional private banking institutions into the country is also giving further stimulation to commercial activity. The Investment Bank of Ethiopia was established in 1963 with a capital of Eth. $10 million, with the Ministry of Finance holding 99% of the shares. Apart from carrying on the general investment banking business, it is authorized, *inter alia*, to make medium and long-term loans and to take equity participation in enterprises carried on by private traders.

The first private bank in Ethiopia, the Addis Ababa Bank, came into being in early 1964. Among its various activities, the bank offers its services to export and import traders by keeping in contact with the international market. And in early 1967, Banco Di Roma (Ethiopia) received a banking license to operate in the country with an initial capital of Eth.$2 million.
Land Transport

The Imperial Highway Authority, established in 1951 with a Board of Commissioners under the chairmanship of the Minister of Public Works, is responsible for highway development in Ethiopia. The initial six-year programme of the authority achieved the construction and maintenance of over 4,000 kilometers of roads.

This was the basis for an expanded highway system throughout the Empire. Traffic increased on the roads and many remote areas were linked with the country’s main road network.

In the second phase, 1957-1962, the authority had 600 kilometers of new roads constructed under contract while the authority’s own task force took care of another 2,000 kilometers. By then the length of all-weather roads had increased to 3,200 miles and that of dry weather roads to 12,500 miles.

By the time the third phase of the programme is completed at the end of 1967, another 1,640 kilometers of roads will have been built and 1,040 kilometers asphalted. So far, the highway authority has built some 7,500 kilometers of all-weather roads and about 10,000 kilometers of gravel roads—in addition to the maintenance of about 2,000 kilometers of deteriorated roads built during the fascist “occupation”.

IHA’s fourth programme is to be operational at the beginning of 1968. The six-year project is the biggest and most ambitious of the authority’s programmes and will cost Eth.$400 million. At the end of the programme about 4,000 kilometers of additional roads will have been built besides the asphalting of many of the existing roads.

Along with the improvement and expansion of the nation’s road system, highway traffic is increasing almost daily.
Modern trains such as this play a vital role in the Ethiopian economy

between the major cities and towns. There are scheduled and well-managed bus transportation systems from all principal centres. Individually owned and group-operated buses, trucks, lorries, Land Rovers and other vehicles ply all the country’s main and access routes connecting the major cities to the smallest provincial towns.

Ethiopia so far has two railway lines. The longest of the two, the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, was completed in 1917 and is essentially a Franco-Ethiopian venture. It is still responsible for a large share of the transportation of the country’s imports and exports.

The second 321-kilometer line links the provincial capital of Asmara with Massawa, the nation’s second seaport and base of the Imperial Ethiopian Navy, and from there leads via Keren to Tesenie near the Sudanese border.

A plan to build a new railway line from Nazareth to Dilla has also been completed. This is a purely government sponsored project and will cover 310 kilometers. Its object is to connect the economically rich areas of the south with the Addis-Djibouti railway line. Also in the offering is an entirely new route to the Port of Assab.

The emphasis in land transportation is, therefore, on the expansion of the existing road and rail networks which not only have dominant importance but a coordinating role as well.

The Addis Ababa terminus of the Franco-Ethiopian railway
Air Services

The most spectacular and almost revolutionary transformation in Ethiopia has perhaps been in the field of civil aviation. Ethiopia is a country wholly mountainous, which makes it difficult to construct roads.

Emperor Haile Selassie I, while still Regent, held an extraordinary vision of modernising his country. That was fulfilled in 1928 when the first plane winged over the highlands of this country, which, until then was accustomed to pack animals for transport. Even within the country, canyons and deserts limited travel largely to a man’s own village.

The modern system of air transport was established in December 1945 when, by an Imperial Proclamation, the Ethiopian Airlines Corporation was established. This corporation began to function with 5 Douglas C-47s when an initial international service to Cairo was inaugurated along with a domestic service to four agricultural towns whose valuable products had then little or no access to outside markets.

Ethiopian Airlines rapidly increased its flight schedule and in the space of four years three more C-47s and two pressurised Convair 240s were added. In 1956, another Convair was obtained, and in 1958 three radar equipped DC-6Bs were acquired which enabled the airline to extend its international service to Frankfurt, Germany. The three Convairs were then put on domestic routes.

The airlines continued to expand with 19 aircraft including DC-3s and DC-6Bs. In 1960 it inaugurated an East-West service to Accra and Monrovia, the first one-carrier service between these cities and East Africa. This was expanded to include Lagos early in 1961.

Ethiopian Airlines jets serve three continents—Africa, Europe and Asia
As the country moved ahead with aviation facilities, old serviceable airports were reconditioned and new ones built. A new terminal building of modern design at the Haile Selassie I International Airport in Addis Ababa was started in 1959-60. Subsequently, a new International Airport for Addis Ababa, and a new terminal and jet runway for Asmara were built and improvements made in the Dire Dawa, Djamma and other airports. The Bole International Airport at Addis Ababa was completed in March, 1963, at a cost of over Eth.$21 million.

On January 15, 1963, two new Boeing 720B jets rolled on to the Addis Ababa runway to enter into scheduled service on Ethiopian Airlines routes, and bring in a new era of modern transportation. On the same day, the airlines began air service to Madrid, which made the Spanish capital the new western gateway to Africa; and with this, Ethiopia entered into the Jet Age.

In the 21 years since April 8, 1946, when it left Ethiopian soil and flew to Cairo, Ethiopian Airlines has indeed grown tremendously. Instead of 1,535 miles it now flies 27,000 unduplicated route miles — an increase of over 1,700 per cent.

Instead of flying between two cities on one continent, it now flies to three continents: Africa, Europe and Asia. Instead of serving one foreign country, it now serves 17 foreign countries. And instead of flying C-47s, it now flies 720B fan jets and has a Boeing 707-320C Intercontinental on order for delivery in April 1968. The Eth. $15 million 707-320C will be the carrier’s fourth jet. With the other three 720B fan jets, this will be enough to serve all the present routes.

Within the country, Ethiopian Airlines reaches previously inaccessible countryside towns making it the easiest way of transportation today even for the common man. It is astonishing to note that in a country of this extent, there are 39 domestic airports and air-strips, and many of the provincial towns have bi-weekly or tri-weekly service. This astounding progress of civil aviation is probably a record for the whole of Africa.

Asmara, port of entry for Ethiopian Airlines
In centuries past Ethiopia had great maritime links with all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The Ethiopian coast was open to foreign traders from the days of the Phoenicians and other sea-farers of old. This country's imports mainly consisted of spices from India, textiles from China, pepper from Ceylon and carpets from Persia. Ethiopia's exports by sea ranged from minerals to forest products.

As the Europeans monopolised trade and commerce in the Middle East and later usurped her outlets to the sea, Ethiopia drifted into self-isolation. And it was not until the return of her ancient seacoast in 1952 that she started reviving her sea-faring tradition. The first step taken was the establishment of the Marine Department in 1953.

A great deal has been done since then to promote the maritime activities of the Empire, including the improvement and enlargement of the facilities for shipping and increased trade in Massawa, the reconstruction of the Port of Assab, and the formation of a merchant marine.

The Port of Massawa possesses the largest capacity heavy lift appliances in the Red Sea area. The quay is 240 meters long and provides six berths for all classes of vessels. It is well served by rail and road for the movement of goods, and transport operators can provide quick service. Major development works have been
carried out at Assab in order to increase the capacity of the port to 660 thousand tons a year. This project was completed in 1961 at a cost of nearly Eth.$30,000,-000. The port is one of the most modern in the world.

Assab lies along the main shipping route of the Red Sea area through which over 125 ships pass daily. At Assab itself, some 15 ocean-going ships can berth at one time.

Great attention has also been paid to the development of inland water transportation. Although at present only two Ethiopian rivers—the Baro and the Gambella—are used for transport, the feasibility of using the Omo, Wobi Shebelli and other rivers is being studied.

Lake transport, too, has been developed. Steamer services are provided on Lake Tana, the source of the Blue Nile and centre of an important development area. The 6-boat, 450-man Navigatana Company links the inland port towns of Bahar Dar in Gojam and Gorgora in Beghemidir, and touches on several agriculturally rich market centres on the western coast of Lake Tana.

Founded in 1951 for the development of hotels and tourism in the region, the company also provides services to all the major historically famous spots on and near the lake during the tourist season (November to March). Altogether the Navigatana Company transports some 22,500 passengers and 2,000 tons of goods (mostly oil seeds, cereals, hides and skins and building material) a year.

Boat services are also provided on Lakes Abaya and Shamo in south western Ethiopia. An 80-ton boat transports passengers and cargo from Aacho and the growing town of Arba Minch in Genu Gofa to Gidicho in Sidamo. Another 20 tonner operates on nearby Lake Shamo. Both services are run by the Marine Department.

Sea transport is also being given special attention. Ethiopian Shipping Lines, S.C., which started operating early in 1966, already calls at ports in Africa, the Middle East, south and northwestern Europe and North America. The company will greatly expand its overall services in the near future. It is considering buying a 4,000 and a 6,000 ton ship as well as chartering two 4,000 tonners. These together with the existing two 6,000 ton cargo ships and the 33,000 ton tanker Lalibela will make a total of seven ships. With the new ships, the company will consolidate trade routes to northern Europe and investigate expanding operations in the Mediterranean and other African countries.

Thus, much has been done in the post-war years to revive Ethiopia’s ancient sea-faring tradition and to provide the benefits of modern water transportation for the people.
Telegraph and telephone circuits were first established in Ethiopia by Emperor Menelik II at the turn of the century. Long distance calls were even then made with the operators themselves serving as "repeaters". During the early days of Emperor Haile Selassie's public life, telecommunications developed very rapidly, with foreign experts serving in the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

A radio station was erected at the General Post Office in 1933. This was followed by the Akaki radio station from where Emperor Haile Selassie I broadcast his famous speech to the world on the eve of the Italian fascist invasion of Ethiopia.

Later the nation’s telecommunications system had to be started from scratch because of the destruction caused by the Italians and later during the Victory campaigns. The work started in 1942 and four years later all the lines that were destroyed were back to normal service. The need for reorganized telecommunications services to meet the requirements of a developing nation later resulted in the creation of the Imperial Board of Telecommunications in 1952.

Since then the telecommunications system has undergone tremendous changes. By 1953 there were three automatic exchanges with a capacity of 3,000 subscribers and several manual exchanges with some 800 lines serving the major provincial towns. Today there are more than 28,000 telephones in the country compared with 12,000 in 1960. The interurban telephone service has improved tremendously with the acquisition of several 12-channel carriers, and some of the provincial towns have their own automatic exchanges.

Telephony and telegraphy have reached a revolutionary stage through the use of the multiple-carrier system. Prior to 1953 only one telephone conversation could be carried at a time using the then existing single line. The line was then doubled and with this carrier two persons from each end could communicate.
Today, all important routes have 12-channel carriers, which means that with different frequencies 12 persons at each end can communicate on the same line at the same time. Another modern feature in the expansion and development of telecommunications was the commencement of a telex service in May, 1963.

RADIO—Together with telecommunications, there have also been notable developments in the mass media. Because of its speed and range of coverage, radio broadcasting has long been found to be by far the most indispensable mass medium. The Ethiopian Government, which had long recognized this, had just made a humble start in this direction when the Fascist invasion halted any further progress. And it was not until after the five-year interregnum that the Government resumed radio broadcasting with a 7 kw. shortwave transmitter.

This interim project soon developed into regular scheduled programmes: news broadcasting, music, views and mass education. By 1960, new facilities in the form of two 10 kw. broadcast-type short wave transmitters enabled what was then “Radio Addis Ababa, the Voice of Ethiopia”, to transcend the limits of its home service programme and introduce regular multilingual transmission of programmes to Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

But the Government’s recognition that Ethiopia in its present situation required a more sophisticated radio broadcasting system as an effective medium of communication made it necessary for the Ministry of Information to undertake the implementation of a nation-wide network of domestic radio broadcasting. The result was a series of projects which culminated in three new high power medium wave transmitters at Geja Dehra, 19 kilometers west of the capital. With that Radio Ethiopia took a giant step forward in its domestic service.

The combined medium-wave power represents a 250-fold increase over its previous medium-wave capacity, while the new programme schedule provides 83 1/2 hours of programmes per week. Moreover, for the first time Radio Ethiopia has transmission facilities located outside the capital. The 100 kw. transmitter in Harar covers the eastern and southeastern region; and the 50 kw. transmitter near Asmara serves the northern segment of the Empire.

PRESS—The means of mass communications in Ethiopia are being consolidated not only through the radio but through the press as well. Although the history of the Ethiopian press dates back to the latter half of the last century, it was not until 1942 that a Press and Information Department was established to give proper guidance to journalism.

The growth of the Department into a full-fledged Ministry and the increase of modern printing facilities have since promoted a flourishing press. Today, there are eight dailies, six weeklies and three monthlies published in Addis Ababa and Asmara—in Amharic, English, French, Tigrigna and Arabic. Most popular and widely read of these are the dailies The Ethiopian Herald and Addis Zemen and the Amharic weekly, Yezaraitu Ethiopia. Added to this list of post-war publications are countless other weeklies, monthlies and other periodicals of a departmental nature as well as parochial bulletins and student organs of the highest educational institutions.

The scope of the Ethiopian press has also been enormously enlarged in recent years. The Voice of Ethiopia, which was a bi-lingual edition in Amharic and English, and “L’Ethiopie d’Aujourd’hui”, once a bi-lingual edition in Amharic and French, have both split into separate language editions. A new daily, “Addis Sol”, has filled a big vacuum and now caters for the needs of the French-speak-
ing community. The illustrated English
monthly Menen and quarterly Ethiopia
Mirror have added lustre to the local
press.

The press in Ethiopia is still initiated
by the Government, but freedom of
the press is guaranteed under the Con-
stitution and free opinions and expres-
sions are generally accepted from the public.
With the coming of the pending press
law, which is under study, it may become
possible to enlarge the scope of owner-
ship and management of publications by
private individuals.

TELEVISION—Youngest of the Ethiopi-
an mass media is the Ethiopian Television
Service which started operating in late
1964. In the short period since, ETS has
rendered a commendable service in its
primary task of balancing, in its program-
mes, information, entertainment, culture
and education. With over 70 receivers in
the various schools, instructional television
today reaches quite a sizeable fraction of
the student population in Addis Ababa,
while educators and professionals in
various fields regularly appear before
thousands of viewers.

The Ministry of Information and Tour-
ism is also studying ways of relaying
television to other major cities, by means
of either radio links or tape-recorded pro-
grammes for retransmission. Ethiopian
Television has also some other big pro-
jects, which, when implemented, will pro-
duce great improvement of transmission
quality, more programmes and higher
reliability.
Ethiopia is very much favoured by the abundance and variety of its wildlife. Many widely scattered areas up and down the country are in the position of not only attracting a considerable number of tourists and game hunters but also of providing an inexhaustible source of extremely valuable products:

Semien has the unique Walia Ibex and the Semien fox; Ausa its Somali ass; Gugu Chilale boasts the unique mountain nyala; Arba Minch abounds with antelopes, zebras, elephants, buffalo, lions, giraffes and crocodiles; Borana Negellie, Omo Madgi and Dabus have their big East African game.

All in all, over 60 known species of game and millions of volatiles, reptiles and fish reportedly occupy the country’s forests, lakes and rivers. Birds equally abound in great quantities throughout the country. The placid waters of lakes Zwaï, Abiata, Awassa, Langano, Hosa, Abaya, Ashangi and Shalla in the Great Rift Valley are the homes of the greatest collections of exotic fowl on earth—among them cuckoos, weaver birds, hawk eagles, pink flamingoes and fly catchers.

Appreciative of the fact that most of these wildlife are unique in several respects and, therefore, most valuable national assets, the Ethiopian Government as early as 1944 legislated to protect and eventually exploit the country’s rich wildlife resources. Working on the basis of the recommendations of two UNESCO missions to the country, the Wildlife Conservation Department is presently undertaking the establishment of national parks and game reserves in various parts of Ethiopia.

Priority has been given to the game-rich Awash and Omo valleys and the Semien mountains. Awash National Park on the western edges of the Danakil Plain and Managasha National Park in the vicinity of the Capital have already been completed. Next on the department’s list are the Omo National Park in the Omo Valley and the Semien National Park, about 100 kilometers northeast of historic Gondar. Preliminary work on both parks has already started. After these, two similar parks are planned for Balie, Arussi, Gemu Gofa and Illubabor.

The collection, treatment and export of live animals is contributing a great deal to the economic development of the country. Such products as guereza (colobus monkey) skins, stuffed birds and manufactured game products are today in great demand by taxidermists and souvenir traders and collectors. Local and foreign leather industries constantly use crocodile and python skins. The medical and ballistic research laboratories in America, Europe and the Far East are buying live monkeys at the rate of over 100 a week.

The Government welcomes tourist hunters and hunting licenses are freely issued. At present only a few safari outfitters are operating in Addis Ababa, but more will undoubtedly start up to meet the grow-
The "king of the jungle" is certainly up to something.

A cheetah surveys surroundings for possible prey.
ing demand for more professional services.

**FISHERIES**—The Red Sea is an abundant source of edible fish and other marine products. Until recently, however, this considerable wealth in these Ethiopian waters was insufficiently utilized—commercial fishing having been confined to supplying the local fish meal industry.

Since 1963, however, a survey of Red Sea fish resources has been undertaken and serious consideration given to the reorganization of local commercial fishing on an improved basis and larger scope to make it a major source of income and foreign exchange. The Imperial Marine Department has been actively engaged in developing the existing industries and a survey has been conducted to ascertain the potential of the Red Sea fisheries and the availability, quantity and quality of fish. Fishery sections have been established in Assab and Massawa.

A new large company, the Red Sea Development Corporation, has been established and licensed to engage in fishing along the coast of the country. The result has been an upward trend in the fishing industry.

Today, Ethiopia earns Eth. $4,400,000 annually in foreign exchange from the export of 4,000 tons of fish meal and 6,000 tons of frozen fish from the Red Sea. In

**Buffaloes sun contentedly in one of their many habitats in Ethiopia**

addition to this the corporation supplies 2,000 tons of frozen fish to the local market annually.

A 3,000 square metre plant at Massawa can store 1,000 tons of fish products and has a production capacity of 6,000 tons of fish meal a year. The freezer installation of the factory produces 60 tons of ice and 40 tons of frozen fish daily for export. In 1965, 39 fishing craft were registered at Massawa alone.

The establishment of the sea fisheries has also been beneficial to fishermen by converting an inarticulate body of workers into an articulate industrial group, able to obtain amenities allowed by law as encouragement to all industries and to receive help and advice in marketing their catch. The number of people engaged in the fishing industry is well over 4,000—and over 2,001 fishing licenses had been granted as of June, 1966.

Careful study has shown that the Red Sea coast of Ethiopia has very rich resources of tropical fish, specially crabs and lobsters which are considered a luxury. Efforts are also being made to explore the major inland lake waters to study the existing fish species. The proper and sustained exploitation of both would mean not only valuable foreign exchange for the country, but gainful employment for thousands of people as well.

**A peculiar looking monkey snarls at being captured for export**
Over the last few decades, Ethiopia has expanded and consolidated her international contacts and has evolved a foreign policy in her own image. This policy is based on non-alignment, collective security, her own and Africa’s self-interests and the maintenance of peace and freedom in the world.

Ethiopia is a founding member of the United Nations, having followed the principle that collective security is the bastion for the preservation and the protection of the security of nations and that the world organization is the best guardian of world peace.

Though a nation pursuing a policy of positive non-alignment, and one of the prime exponents of that policy ever since Bandung, Ethiopia’s firm commitment to the principles and ideals of the UN and to collective security has brought her into active involvement in many UN operations, notably the Korean War, the Suez Crisis, and the peace-keeping operation in the Congo. Because of the keen interest she has shown in disarmament, Ethiopia was chosen as a member to the 18-nation UN Disarmament Committee.

On the African scene, Ethiopia’s involvement is even more articulate: she was in the fore-front in the initiation and prosecution of all measures directed at decolonisation of the continent and has repeatedly called for unity, solidarity and concerted action in defence of the integrity and independence of Africa.

The climax of Ethiopia’s involvement with the rest of Africa came in 1963, when the heads of state and Government from all over the continent held their first Summit Conference in Addis Ababa.

The headquarters of the OAU is now permanently established in Addis Ababa, as is that of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa—a fact that in itself is a clear recognition of the role which Ethiopia has been, still is, and will continue to play in the African political and economic theatre.

With Ethiopia playing her legitimate role in the international arena, embassies, legations and consulates in Africa, Asia, Europe and in the Americas were opened, and economic, cultural and trade contacts expanded. Today, Ethiopia maintains diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with some 60 countries on five continents. Following is the list of the diplomatic missions in Ethiopia, all stationed in Addis Ababa:

Africa Hall, permanent headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa
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Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States of America
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)
Zambia (Republic of)
The Apostolic Nunciature, Holy See
The Legation of Yemen Arab Republic

Consular Representations in Ethiopia

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List of International Organizations

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The headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity

The Embassies of Denmark, Guinea, Mali, Norway and Venezuela function from Cairo; the embassies of Iraq, the Lebanon and Pakistan function from Khartoum; and the embassies of Brazil and Australia function from Beirut and Nairobi, respectively.

Because of its splendid climate and tourist attractions, Ethiopia is an ideal place to visit and live in. One needs only two entries on one’s International Health Certificate to enter and leave Ethiopia: a valid certificate of inoculation against smallpox dated not less than 14 days nor more than three years prior to entry, and a valid certificate against yellow fever dated not less than 10 days nor more than six years prior to entry.

Upon arrival at the Addis Ababa or Asmara airports, any person in possession of a valid passport, a valid air-ticket to a country outside Ethiopia, a valid visa, if required, for that country, and a proper health certificate may secure a visa. Or the visa may be secured promptly upon application to an Ethiopian diplomatic or consular mission abroad. The cost is Eth. $10.00—about U.S. $4.00 or £1.8s. Visas may be extended easily.

Visitors who stay more than 30 days must register with the Immigration Office and secure an identity card, also extending their visas if necessary. Exit visas are issued automatically, free of charge, to visitors who stay in Ethiopia less than 30 days. For visitors who stay more than 30 days, the exit visa is issued free of charge upon surrender of the identity card to the Immigration Office. Visitors who stay in Ethiopia less than 24 hours are considered as transits and do not require a visa.