



**Speeches delivered by
His Imperial Majesty
Haile Selassie Ist
Emperor of Ethiopia
on various occasions**

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*On Sunday, May 5, 1957, on the occasion of the
16th Liberation Anniversary, His Imperial
Majesty Haile Selassie I made speech:*

“Through the power of God, Who does not despise the weak nor fear the strong, and through Whose divine plan Ethiopia regained her independence, have We been spared these sixteen years for which We gather together today to share Our joy.

Sixteen years is not too brief a period of time; many things have been accomplished during these sixteen years.

From the day that We were elected by the Almighty to guide the destiny of Our people, and during the past sixteen years, all those of you to whom We have delegated power and appointed to various positions of trust in the service of Our people, should consider yourselves, like Us, equally divinely appointed. Moreover, in Our Parliament We have always reminded Our people that each and everyone should help and support Us to fulfill Our national objectives.

Our happiness today must not be based primarily on material things or it would not be any different to animal satisfaction. Each one of you should endeavour to cooperate with Us to work selflessly for the development and prosperity of Our country. Should you recognise that like Us you have been chosen to serve Us, you will do your duty to God and country, lest your conscience condemn you.”

On Sunday, May 5, 1957, the Sixteenth Anniversary of Ethiopia's liberation was celebrated all over the Empire. To the over 700 officers & men assembled in front of the Palace His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I made the following speech:

“We are happy, according to our regulation promulgated in 1951, which provides for rewarding members of the military and the police who have served Us with loyalty and merit, to decorate you with this medal as token of services rendered.

Those of your number who, through the call of duty or other circumstances, could not be present here, We have ordered that they receive their medals in the same spirit as if they were in Our presence. Your steadfastness in duty pleases Us; and since your tasks are important you should continue to devote yourselves to them so that you may remain worthwhile in the future. Loyalty being as praiseworthy as it is, you should strive to maintain it as a principle.”



On Friday, July 19, 1957, at the fourth Commencement Exercises at the University College His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I made the following speech:

“We feel much satisfaction at the reports submitted by the Chairman of the University College, and by the President of the College, on the academic, cultural and physical progress achieved, in particular during this academic year; moreover, when We observe the growing number of graduates produced by Our University College, we are happy to find that Our hopes are far on the way to being realised.

An Institute of Higher Education has to set a noble pattern for a nation, and indeed, proceeding as you are under proper guidance, you are setting an example of unity and progress.

We have declared on various occasions that lack of unity is harmful to a country and of benefit to others. This you have understood. We are happy to see how far you have striven towards a deeper mutual understanding. Knowledge paves the way to love, and love in its turn fosters understanding, and leads one along the path of great common achievements for one's country.

You are enjoying the fruits of mutual esteem and cooperation, both among yourselves and between the teaching staff and student body, thus promoting an atmosphere favourable to academic development and to the growth of personality. These words of Ours should be an incentive to you, as well as a reward. For in this way are We clearly realising a still higher purpose.

Junior students took up to their seniors, while the community at large follows your daily life with keen interest, and thus learns from you. By your efforts to understand one another, to express your sincere if

divergent opinions, to study the view points of others, and to attain closer cooperation in a spirit of mutual respect, you are setting a fine example. While you grow up together as students in your own land, preparing yourselves to serve the nation without abandoning the best of its traditions, you are taking part in your own fashion, in the efforts to render your homeland prosperous and secure, and to ensure that her greatness persists and flourishes.

The aim of higher education is to prepare an elite that sets an ideal of achievement through personal and professional values. This aim cannot be reached except by following the country's spiritual traditions as well as certain basic conditions.

We declared in 1947 that a true Ethiopian education should foster not only the material and practical but also the spiritual training of youth. Later in the same year we laid stress on the two-fold duty of educators: "To teach the subjects of the curriculum, and at the same time to teach right conduct." We are happy to see that in Our University College the basic principles of Our educational policy are being carried out.

Our confidence in the future is great when We see that here Arts and Sciences are fostered together; that all students are required to master cultural as well as practical subjects, and to take account of the social and spiritual aspects of scientific, economic, juridical and other specialised fields of knowledge. Specialisation tends towards diversification and division among human beings; spiritual and cultural education leads them back into unity, on the national as well as on the personal level. These two essential aspects of the true preparation of young people are respected in Our University College. We see the fruits in the growing

competence, strength of character and professional personality of the students.

We are guiding this young University College and modern Ethiopia on the same principles: while establishing in Our own times this institution of higher learning.



On Thursday, July 25, 1957, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, opened the new Technological Building and laid the cornerstone for the construction of a new building house for practical mechanical arts, in the compound of the Imperial Engineering College. At the ceremony His Imperial Majesty made the following speech:

“The benefits of technical knowledge in any country, in the fields of social advancement and the development of a nation, are indeed tremendous. In opening this College, in which technology, one of the products of scientific achievements is to be taught, and in laying beside it the cornerstone of still another building in which practical mechanical training will be taught, We are ever thankful to God for His blessings for those We have founded previously.

Many are the countries which have benefitted immensely from the endowments of science in the fields of human welfare and national development. It is with the desire that Ethiopia should share in these benefits that We have established this College.

Ethiopia, with her vast fertile lands, can compete with those nations which have attained a higher degree of prosperity through the development of their agriculture.

Although detailed studies and surveys have not been fully made, there can be no doubt that Ethiopia possesses the necessary mineral wealth for her own use. Moreover, Ethiopia is endowed with considerable water resources fully suitable for hydro-electric power stations, which could contribute to the realization of great development projects.

While these are things basically essential for a

nation's industrial development to become strong and prosperous, there is one thing else which counts above all others and in which Ethiopia is, in addition, endowed by God and which many other countries do not have — that is freedom.

Many countries, while not lacking in natural wealth and man-power to enable them to reach a higher degree of development and self-sufficiency, have, however, been unable fully to benefit from and to enjoy their natural riches because they do not possess their independence.

Since Ethiopia has been blessed with the Heavenly Grace of being a fully independent nation, and only the lack of adequate education has hindered her from profiting from the circumstances and advantages of this blessing, We have personally devoted most of Our efforts towards the development and expansion of education in Our country, giving it priority over all Our other duties.

We have, therefore, established this Technical College, from which the present as well as future generations may profit. Since it is also Our determined aim to see agricultural education thrive, it is appropriate to make mention here of the Agricultural College, We have established at Alem-Maya in Harar.

Knowledge which cannot be used for practical purposes is like a flower which bears no fruit. We realize, therefore, that it would be of still greater advantage if, at this stage, Our educational planning could be more directed towards technical training, and We shall not desist from doing all possible and necessary towards reaching this goal.

We wish that all of you students who will be trained in this College shall be able to show your knowledge and achievements by the services you will render from

the higher technical training you will acquire in this institution.

We would like to express Our appreciation to your teachers who are devoting their time and energy in sharing their knowledge with you.”



His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, on August 30, 1957 received 22 students who were leaving for special training in the United States under a jointly sponsored programme of the Ethiopian Government & Point Four.

“When we established the first public school in our country some of you were perhaps too young, or may be some of you were not yet born. Naturally, educational institutions as exist today were subsequently established in the face of enormous difficulties and the expansion of education progressively continues. With the help of the Almighty Who guides the destiny of mankind, the educational system has moved from the elementary level through the secondary and has now reached higher education given in our colleges. Our pleasure increases day by day as we recall the initial efforts made to establish education and see the fruits which grow therefrom.

For example, in the military field, the youth selected for training in our military academy and in the Imperial Body Guard Cadet training centre have produced fruits of service in the army and elsewhere which are gratifying. Even now we continue to select young men thought fit for various military academies and in various other fields of higher education.

Education, may be linked to a large tree with many branches. It comprises various categories of instruction and discipline each of which, like medicine, engineering, naval and military science, police-craft and aviation which calls for specialised studies, is among the vitally important activities of a nation. Today you, both young men and women, are seen taking part in these fields of study.

The benefits of education may be viewed in two ways; the first, as you mentioned in your speech, is in lifting the standard of the nation. Secondly, in the shaping and development of one's character which might reflect in the direction of both good and evil. It should be your will and desire to eschew evil and always pursue the good. For, as disease could be contagious from father to son through blood, in the same way the character of the present generation could be contagious to succeeding ones. It is with this in mind that you should view your opportunity for education which is as enduring as life itself.

As we have repeatedly mentioned, our efforts to increase the number of students and to progressively lift the standard of education will continue through the entire span of our life. To be chosen to pursue further studies is not enough; to be able to accomplish the task for which one has been chosen should be considered the crowning jewel of such a choice. After the accomplishment of your goal you will surely be in a better position to exercise your capabilities, to fulfil your ambitions and to render the type of service required of you. We pray that the Almighty, therefore, would aid you to be of service to Us and also to serve your country."



On Thursday, October 17, 1957, Their Imperial Majesties awarded diplomas to 24 graduates of, the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital School of Nursing and to 8 graduates from the Empress Zawditu Memorial Nursing School. The ceremony took place at the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa. His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I the made the following speech:

“There is nothing that tends more readily to induce in Our heart feelings of joy and solace, than to see the youth of Our land growing up and maturing through education, in whatever sphere it may be. All the knowledge to be drawn from the fountain-head of education, not only contributes to the well-being of mankind and to the performance of humanitarian deeds, but is also a veritable pillar upholding the liberty of the land. It is by the strength of the knowledge gained from education that man develops his ideas and brings his labours to success.

In choosing for your own sphere the vocation of nursing — the caring and tending of the sick — you have made a noble choice, for it is one of the truly humanitarian professions. However, it will not always be in hospitals fitted with every convenience that you will carry out this your chosen task; you will have to go to all sorts of places where toil and trouble await you. Your training and your profession make this incumbent upon you. But how great a thing it really is, to be able to help your fellow-men, tortured by pain and troubled by disease, — to bring rest and relief to body and soul alike! Your own awareness of it may be limited, but the

patient who receives your care will surely feel it and **appreciate** it deeply.

This said, it becomes necessary for Us to repeat to **you** today the words of advice which We gave in 1956, to your sister nurses, on the occasion when they similarly received at Our hands their certificates of graduation: "Your profession calls for discipline — the discipline of study and devotion to obedience and duty, the discipline of self-restraint and cleanliness, and the discipline of life-long devotion to learning, since knowledge knows no bounds. If you take these fundamental disciplines as your guiding principles, your work will display the highest qualities." You must be nurses not merely in name, but truly in the obligations of that noble calling.

We are today laying the foundation-stone of a branch, which — subsidized by a joint Ethiopian and Swedish fund — will, in connection with this hospital, care for the health of expectant mothers and infants. We are very much pleased that in addition to its other functions this establishment will provide training for the nursing profession. We trust that the School will prove fruitful in supplying an adequate number of nurses.

Our beloved daughter, Princess Tsahai Haile Selassie, who was cut off in the flower of her youth, completed her training as a nurse. Following the example of Florence Nightingale, she sought not her own comfort and pleasure, but sacrificed herself in the service of the sick and the suffering. With sincere devotion and compassion, she applied herself to the task of succouring and strengthening the sick. You who work or learn in this Hospital which bears her name should have her example engraved on your hearts and minds!

We should like to thank the teaching staff of the Nursing School and the medical staff of the Hospital, who are caring for the sick and needy."

On Thursday, October 24, 1957, on the Tenth Anniversary of the Dejazmatch Balcha Hospital His Imperial Majesty replied to the speech of Professor E. Arbusov, the Director of the Hospital, as follows:

“It gives Us pleasure to be present here at this hospital named after one of Our National heroes Dejazmatch Balcha, on the occasion of the Commemoration of its first decade devoted to the fruitful cause of helping the sick and preserving the health of Our people.

It is a fact that the very word, “hospital” is a symbol of and memorial to the sacrifice made by man for the well-being of his fellow-men. This humanitarian and charitable task of helping the ailing and infirm, of keeping men and women in good health that they may properly fulfil their civic duties, is indeed a sacred duty of substantial value to mankind, going beyond all national barriers, beyond all narrow affinities of race and religion.

It is indeed as a result of this that medical science, springing out of the love of man for his fellow-men and out of sympathy for his suffering, has been universally accepted as having no boundaries nor biases.

Indeed, We can hardly think of a better means to secure mutual understanding and cultural co-operation among the peoples of the world, than to labour selflessly and lovingly in the field of medical service for the relief of those who stand in great need of such aid.

The activities of this hospital, during the past ten years of its existence in general, and specifically its pursuit of service in the noble tradition of Soviet Medicine, and its desire to help Ethiopia in the spirit of co-operation and friendship, have indeed borne fruit in a manner that is pleasing to Us.

We can never forget the great help rendered to Our Country by the Russian Red Cross Society during the hard and perilous times of 1896 and by the medical mission in 1897, during the reign of His Majesty the Emperor Menelik II. That timely aid will gratefully be remembered for ever.

We wish to express Our thanks for the greetings of the more than 24 million members of the Red Cross Society of the Soviet Union, conveyed to Us through their distinguished Vice-President, and We would be very pleased if Our own greetings with the expression of Our admiration, as well as Our good wishes be conveyed to the great people of the Soviet Union.

We wish to thank the Doctors and assistants and the members of the nursing and administrative staff, of the Dedjazmatch Baltcha Hospital, for the medical aid that they have rendered in the spirit of kindness and love to the sick who have come to this hospital in search of such help that the Red Cross Society of the Soviet Union has given in the form of modern medical equipment, in order to develop and perfect the facilities of this hospital.

We would like to state on this occasion that this hospital will continue to enjoy Our help and interest as it has in the years of the past.”



On Saturday, November 2, 1957, on the 27th Anniversary of the Coronation His Imperial Majesty opened the new session of the Parliament with the following address:

“Last year, at the time of the Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of Our Coronation, We were unable to address the Parliament of Our Empire due to Our absence abroad in acceptance of invitations graciously extended to Us by friendly nations. We were, thus, last in your midst two years ago, on the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Our Coronation.

We shall always remember the Silver Jubilee of Our Coronation, the occasion upon which We promulgated the Revised Constitution of Our Empire, as a momentous and historic event. The Revised Constitution which We then granted has, within a short space of time, opened a new and notable chapter in the history of Our Empire.

It is a cause of particular satisfaction to Us to see you in joint session here, you members of the Senate, and you Deputies, chosen directly by the people for the first time in Our history, elected in a peaceful and lawful election held under the Revised Constitution, in fulfillment of the faith in Our beloved people that We demonstrated in making this great and significant experiment in the political development of Our Empire.

This day is a great day, and indeed a memorable one, not merely in the annals of Our beloved Country, but in the political history of the entire world as well. This is the day of realization of the pledge, so often reiterated by Us, that Our beloved People are to share in the responsibility for the public affairs of Our government.

We would like to remind you of the following words which We spoke in opening the First Parliament in Ethiopia in 1932:

'In the history of the Ethiopian nation there never has been a Parliament in the proper sense of the word. Until this time, none of Our subjects has ever thought in terms of problems affecting any part of the country other than his own birthplace, with the inevitable result that his outlook was limited. From now on, you you should all open your eyes, widen your views and cultivate in yourselves a broader way of thinking. Such a process might bring Us to the stage where Our people will have the qualifications required for directly electing their own representatives and sending them to Us.'

This objective which We have so long hoped for and so ardently desired, has been achieved at last, and We have granted to Our people, according to Our pledge, the constitutional right and opportunity for the free expression of their views in sending their own representatives, freely elected by them, into the highest legislative body of the country.

It must not be forgotten, however, that while Our people have thus been coming of age, the world has also undergone a tremendous change, and the position of Ethiopia has changed with it, She being a full participant in the great Community of Nations.

The necessity of broadening your outlook, to which We referred in this very place a quarter of a century ago, has, therefore, become more imperative, and your task of grasping the meaning and extent of the overwhelming changes which have occurred in the outside world has commensurately increased.

Your initial task, which is of paramount importance, is in the implementation of Our Parliamentary system and the furtherance of the political development of Our Empire. It is your duty to create and insure the smooth and effective functioning of the mechanism entrusted to you by Our Constitution and to impress upon it the

identifiable imprint of the Ethiopian spirit and tradition. You are the link between Us and Our people, and it is you who must translate into tangible form Our efforts to enlighten and guide Our people.

It is true that the concept of democracy is universally accepted. It is, however, no less true to say that there are as many types of democracy as there are nations in the world, since the underlying spirit of each type of democracy is imparted to it by the nation that puts it into effect in its own individual and particular way. Democracy evolves by stage, gradually. Democracy as the share of the people's voice in the conduct of their own affairs is not foreign to Ethiopia; the democratic spirit is not new to Us. It is only that Ethiopia's traditional democratic concepts and convictions have now taken on new expression and fresh forms.

We would have you draw for inspiration, upon the long and glorious history and tradition of Ethiopia, a history which spurred Our forefathers to the accomplishment of the objectives essential to the greatness and unity of the Ethiopian Empire. If you fail to draw on and profit from the inspiration provided by Our glorious past you will treat Ethiopia as a nation without history. To bring to full fruition the objectives for which your forefathers lived and died, You must, in serving your country, follow the path they have shown to succeeding generations for thousands of years.

We wish to remind, you, however, that the work of a legislator is not light. It calls for clear judgment and a clear conscience. Your constant objective must be to judge and evaluate beforehand the advantages and disadvantages of any project and its effect on the well-being of Our entire country. No personal feelings, no concern for the narrow advantages for the few must ever be permitted to sway your judgment. The founda-

tion of your calling is to serve, as dedicated and faithful servants, the common interests of your country.

Before you lies the arduous task of educating and enlightening your constituents and fellow countymen and of leading them along the path of material and spiritual progress. To assist you to these ends, you have at your disposal the constitutional rights granted by Us in Our Revised Constitution. You should use these rights to their full advantage for the benefit of Our beloved people and posterity. Our protection of these rights, as well as Our leadership and guardianship of the whole constitutional life of Our people, shall be steady and vigilant.

We would also recommend that the useful employment of your time, the development of sound reading habits, the constant pursuit of knowledge and ceaseless devotion to your tasks, by which you will both earn the respect of Our people and set a good example to them, will help you in the accomplishment of these objectives.

Looking into the future, Our most important duty is to maintain the physical and spiritual unity of the Empire which We have inherited from Our ancestors.

There is nothing new and startling in the reintegration of Eritrea with its motherland. With the passage of time, a territorial boundary artificailly erected by the hand of man has been broken down by the Almighty hand of God. It is the very strength of the unity of the various parts of Our Realm that has occasioned your being chosen and sent here, and you must strive for its preservation with unrelenting zeal. You, the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies chosen by Our people, represent, in a very real sense, the Empire in miniature.

Since unity is essential to the common welfare of Our country, it is your sacred duty, to see that this unity

is preserved by the entire people. Your duty, however, is not only to preserve this inherited treasure; you must also increase the basic strength of Our country by intensifying the common bonds which bind the Ethiopian people together. In this, you are the bridge that connects Us with Our people. We would also admonish you to be ever conscious of the fact that the unity of Our Empire is not merely the work of man, but of God Almighty Himself, who in His wisdom has appointed this part of the earth as the eternal abode of Our people.

We would like now to stress, and We recommend to your constant attention, some points of great importance.

It is today generally acknowledged that the tremendous advances made in the field of science and knowledge in our generation have been unprecedented in the recorded history of the human race. The need for the growth and development of your knowledge in this atomic and nuclear age will become increasingly evident to you as you proceed in your work.

In this irresistible march of events, this age of science, which appears to be only the beginning of things yet to come, Ethiopia cannot afford to be left alone or lag behind. If she does lag behind, it will certainly be to her detriment. In this scientific age in which We live, when the results of progress, whether baneful or beneficial, extend in their effects to the whole of mankind, We have to think in broad and far-sighted terms. We would have you add to the love of country love of knowledge and science, for only thus you partake of the spirit of the modern age and serve your country in a fruitful and fitting manner.

Consequently, the extensive development of education should rank high in the list of your objectives. We have repeatedly stated in Our public utterances that

'Knowledge is power and unity is strength'. If We had not developed education in our people, to whom could We have expressed this wish? Prasié be to Him, who has enabled Us to express it to the present as to future generations.

The gap between highly developed and less developed countries is decreasing in astonishing proportion as scientific progress increases. At such a time, it is the most pressing duty of any country to move forward. It is imperative that Our Country be diligent in Our efforts to do so.

We are pleased at the advances that our beloved country has made in recent times. But She must continue to progress at a still more rapid pace. Those who look only at the past without also thinking of the future cannot be considered to have fulfilled their duty towards their country.

Today We can look back with pardonable pride, and you with Us, at Our country's achievements, both domestically and in the field of foreign relations, since We first opened the Parliament We created, out of Our free will, twenty-five years ago.

At home, Our development programme has, in all areas of life, resulted in striking improvement in the living conditions of Our people.

Among the most important tasks achieved under Our supervision and guidance, the Parliament has approved, and We have ratified, the Penal Code prepared by learned Ethiopian well-versed in the Fetha Neguest, assisted by some of the foremost Jurists of the Continent of Europe whom We brought here for this purpose. Moreover, under Our direct supervision and guidance the codification of the Civil, Commercial and Maritime Laws has proceeded and been completed within the

precincts of Our Imperial Palace. These codes will be promulgated in the course of this year.

Such legislation is an essential complement both to the vastly increased commerce and wealth of Our Empire and to Our rapidly growing relations with the rest of the world, especially since the reintegration with their motherland of Ethiopia's traditional northeastern sea ports.

It is necessary that law proceed apace with economic development and it is for you, the legislative body of Our Empire, to promote laws designed and fitted to consolidate and support this development.

Convinced as We are that education is a vital and proven means for securing the well-being and prosperity of Our beloved people, We have reserved for Ourselves the portfolio of Minister of Education. As a step in the implementation of Our Decree concerning compulsory education and a wide and extensive educational programme, We have established, with the assistance of United States technical aid, a Community Teacher Training Center at Debre Berhan. This Center will assist Us to provide education for civilians, education for Our military forces and, ultimately, education for the whole population. This is but a single evidence of Our determination to provide Our beloved people with institutions wherein to develop their knowledge, knowing as We do that nothing can constitute a more enduring and imperishable heritage for posterity, or contribute more to the country, than education. If We had not provided Our people with the opportunity for developing their knowledge, who would be able to commend or criticize Our activities?

On the whole, Our efforts in the field of education are now bearing fruit. When We consider the increasing number of graduates from the University College which

We created, and the growing number of new educational institutions being established, when We think of the large numbers of young men whom We have been able to send abroad from time to time to pursue course of higher education, many of whom have already returned to Our country to devote their specialized training to their country's service, Our happiness knows no bounds.

In addition to those students sent abroad to be trained in various specialized fields, We have caused to be established here, with assistance obtained from friendly nations, namely the United States of America and Sweden, as well as assistance received from the United Nations and its specialized Agencies, various professional schools such as agricultural and technical colleges which will contribute to the rapid development and exploitation of Our natural resources.

In the field of National Defence the basic Academies for the training of Land, Air and Naval Forces have been established. For the Military Academy at Harra, We have employed as instructors Indian Army officers, selected for Us by the Government of India.

In order to discharge the requirements of her own national defence, as well as those inherent in the principle of collective security, Ethiopia has entered into a Mutual Agreement with the United States of America, and as a result, modern arms, though not yet to meet Our needs, are now being made available to Ethiopia.

Ethiopia, jealous of her freedom, and having from time immemorial resisted aggression and oppression, is ever prepared to defend herself against possible aggressive acts. When modern armaments are combined with the well attested spirit of heroism that flows through the blood stream of the soldierly people of Ethiopia, it shall be possible for them to rely on and be proud of their bravery.

In these times when Nations are engaged in a frantic armament race, particularly when occurrences that hinder peace are seen in certain parts of the world, as, for example, recently in the Middle East, each country and especially those that have expressed their willingness to assume the responsibility for maintaining world peace through the system of collective security, must of necessity do their utmost to equip themselves adequately.

However, as We have stated time and again, it is Our earnest belief that the only sure way of achieving lasting peace is to place full confidence in and to apply the principles envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations and in the principle of collective security, thereby progressively reducing armaments, and to invest the amount thus saved in the fields of education and public health so essential to the promotion of the welfare of humanity.

We know that the zeal and vigour with which all Our people labour to preserve their lives and increase their standard of living can bear fruit only when adequate communication facilities are afforded them, and We have accordingly given special priority to this subject. A nation cannot prosper unless it has overcome the problems of communications. Without communications, agriculture cannot develop, nor can commerce or industry thrive. It is communication that relates and binds people together by ties of friendship.

Since it is the improvement in communications that has led to the development year by year of Our coffee trade and other exports, We have obtained a long-term loan of Eth. Dollars 37,500,000 from the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction, and have arranged for a further extensive highway construction programme.

The development of aviation being of equal significance in the growth of Our country's economy, We have obtained a loan of Eth Dollars 60,000,000 and plans are under way for the purchase of modern aircraft and the construction of additional airfields.

Realizing that the lack of dock facilities for large vessels at Assab has decreased the usefulness of this port, one which could increase substantially Our Government's revenues, We have arranged for a contract to be signed with a Yugoslav firm for the construction of docking facilities at a cost of Eth. Dollars 26,000,000 which will enable large ships to touch at this port. The terms of this contract are extremely favourable to Ethiopia and could not have been obtained elsewhere. Out of the Eth. Dollars 26,000,000 required for the development of the port, the Company itself has agreed to advance half this amount to the Imperial Ethiopian Government at a 3 percent interest rate, the loan to be repaid in fourteen annual instalments, a clear proof of the spirit of a friendly nation.

After prolonged negotiations as to the amount to be paid by the Italian Government by way of war reparations, as decided upon in the Paris Peace Treaty of 1947, the Italian Government agreed to pay and has deposited in Banca d'Italia in the name of the Imperial Ethiopian Government, the sum of Eth Dollars 40,000,000. Though this amount is not in any sense adequate compensation for the tremendous sufferings of Our people, We have accepted it and have earmarked the funds for the construction of the Koka Dam and the purchase of ships. This project, which will be carried out under the supervision of a Ministerial Board, will fulfil Our primary wish that this sum be devoted to a work of lasting benefit to the general public. Bids have been called for and received, and the contract will be let and work commenced in

the immediate future. We need not enumerate the multifold benefits to be derived from electric power in the development of industries and the betterment of the way of life of a people; time will reveal them.

Motivated by Our constant wish that, subject only to the limitations imposed by the natural resources of Our Empire, the blessings of a heightened standard of living be extended to all Our subjects, We have visited Our people of the Ogaden to the end of fulfilling this Our desire, for them. We have subsequently released substantial funds from Our treasury for community development projects in that area, some of which have already been completed and will soon come into operation.

Since the reintegration of Eritrea with the Ethiopian Empire, We have, in addition to other expenditures borne by the local administration, spent more than Eth. Dollars 6,000,000 for building hospitals, schools, churches and mosques, in order to hasten the spiritual and material development of Our Eritrean people.

A five-year plan for the general development of Our Country has been prepared, and is ready to be executed with Our guidance and under the direction of a board which We have appointed and to which We have entrusted the great responsibility for discharging this high task. The experts engaged for this purpose have already given Us considerable assistance.

The raising of Our country's standards of public health occupies an important and prominent place in the plans We have prepared for the peaceful growth and development of Our nation. To improve conditions of life is by itself to benefit present and future generations, and however high the cost, this work must be accomplished. Agreements have been executed with the International Cooperation Administration for the furnishing of aid to assist Our efforts in this direction. We long

ago determined that, with the help of Our people, no one in Ethiopia would lack adequate medical treatment because of his inability to pay for it, and a plan to implement this goal has already been prepared.

Our efforts to develop and utilize the natural resources of Our country, which constitute the basis of the welfare not only of this generation but of generations yet to come, cannot be limited to what has already been narrated. As We have explained in the past, plans are under study to utilize Our rivers as an essential step in the development of Our agriculture and industry.

It is of paramount importance to Ethiopia, and a problem of the first order, that the waters of the Nile be made to serve the life and needs both of Our beloved people now living and of those who will follow Us in centuries to come. However generously Ethiopia may be prepared to share this tremendous God-given wealth of Hers with friendly nations neighbouring upon Her for the life and welfare of their people, it is Ethiopia's primary and sacred duty to develop the great water-shed which She possesses in the interests of Her Own rapidly expanding population and economy. To fulfil this task, We have arranged for the problem to be studied in all its aspects by experts in the field.

Ethiopia has time and again made known to those concerned Her position regarding the utilization of the Nile waters. Nor are Our views concerning the waters of the Southern regions any different. Ethiopia is happy to be able to provide Our Somali brothers who inhabit this region with the share of water that is necessary for the sustenance of their life.

Even though this region was the spring-board for the invasion of Our nation twenty-two years ago, We have never ceased to express Our feelings of friendship and brotherly affection for the Somali people. We have

supported the Somalis in a brotherly spirit from the very inception of their efforts to free themselves from an oppressive colonialism and to guide their own destiny. It was in this same spirit of freindship that We initiated a proposal looking towards the solution of the frontier question existing between Ethiopia and this region. It is a matter of deep regret to Us that, despite the sincere efforts which We have expanded and the goodwill which We have consistently manifested, certain alien factors associated with their erst while colonialism have temporarlily conspired to prevent the boundary problem from being finally solved.

We would like to turn to the friendly relations that Ethiopia has enjoyed with other nations.

The development of communications having brought the world closer together, and well aware of the high benefits which are achieved by personal contacts and the direct exchange of ideas between heads of States, We ourselves set out on a tour of North and Central America and Europe in 1954 and of Asia and the Far East during the past year. These journeys have enabled Us to see for Ourselves how numerous are the friends Our country Ethiopia has throughout the world.

Many of the Nations among those We visited have expressed their willingness to help and assist Our country. We trust that the various experts We have requested from the Government of India for employment in the various departments of Our Government will be arriving shortly.

As tangible evidence of these friendly feelings, for the first time in the history of Ethiopia We received, in 1955, in Our Capital City, the Head of a State, Our great friend, His Excellency Marshall Josip Broz Tito, President of the Yugoslav Republic. During Marshall Tito's visit We discussed with Him the mutual friendship and economic relations existing between Our two

countries, and the supplying of Yugoslav experts to Ethiopia as well as general problems involving international peace and security.

Last year We received His Excellency, Mr. Richard Nixon, Vice-President of the United States of America, and held with him very useful and friendly consultations regarding Ethiopia's relations with the United States, discussing, as well, problems of world peace.

Similarly, we have received Ambassador Richards, Special Envoy of His Excellency, President Eisenhower. We considered with him, as he had with other nations in the region, the situation in the Middle East, as well as general economic cooperation between Our two countries. Last April, We received His Excellency, Saïd Abdulla Khalil, the Prime Minister of our friendly neighbour, the Sudan, and reviewed with him matters of common interest based upon the mutual feelings of friendship and goodwill existing between our two countries, a discussion which has subsequently proved to be fruitful.

So also, during last July an event highly gratifying to Us took place in the State Visit of His Majesty, King Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz El Saud, to Our Empire. This friendly visit gave Us the occasion to become personally acquainted with the great leader of Our neighbouring nation in the Middle East, and to discuss with him ways and means of developing the trade and economy of Our two countries.

Lastly, We received as Our guest His Excellency, Vukhmanovich Tempo, Vice-President of Yugoslavia, and had extensive conversations with him on the economic relations between Our two countries.

During the past year, under Our guidance and direction, Our envoys laboured tirelessly in searching for a peaceful solution to the difficult problems created in the days following the nationalization of the Suez Canal by

the Egyptian Government, a solution which would not in any way affect the legitimate rights of our friendly neighbour, Egypt. It is not necessary for Us to remind you that Ethiopia was one of the five nations chosen to find a solution to this difficult problem.

When the decision was ultimately taken to send United Nations Security Forces to the Middle East, We during Our visit to Asia, out of Our strong and unswerving adherence to the fundamental principles of collective security, expressed Our willingness to dispatch troops to assist in maintaining the security of the area.

The progress made by Our country in the last few years having earned for her a high reputation in the world, and her natural geographical position being a key one on the African continent, numerous high political and military leaders from various nations of the world have thus been constant visitors to Our land.

So also the number of tourist visitors who have come from the four corners of the earth to visit Our country and to enjoy its climate has constantly increased. Among these tourists are numbered naturalists and many prominent business men interested in the development of trade. This is tangible evidence of the rapid growth of Our friendly relations with the world and augurs well for the future.

The increasing number of Diplomatic Missions accredited to Our Court bears witness to the happy and cordial relationships which Ethiopia enjoys with other nations.

We have recently established diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, Iran, the Vatican, Poland, Turkey and Rumania.

During the national independence celebrations held by the newly independent African countries, We have sent Our representatives to share in the

jubilant, thus establishing the basis for further friendly relations.

On the occasion of the national independence celebration of Ghana, We were represented by Our son, Prince Sahle Selassie, who headed Our Special Delegation.

We also sent Our representative to Tunisia to participate in the celebration of her national independence, and We have welcomed in Our Court the Special Envoy of the Government of Tunisia who was sent here to convey to Us the gratitude and best wishes of his Government.

One of Our major objectives is to increase and develop Ethiopia's trade and her economic and cultural ties with other African countries. It is with this objective in mind that We have decided that Ethiopia will participate in the forthcoming Conference of Independent African Nations to be held in Ghana in January of next year.

We would not wish to close Our address — intended not only for you, but for all of Our people — without recalling the overwhelming marks of sympathy We received in the great bereavement which befell Us and Our family upon the untimely death of Our beloved Son, Prince Makonnen Haile Selassie, the Duke of Harar. We have been deeply touched by the spontaneous and nation-wide expressions of condolence and sympathy conveyed to Us by Our entire beloved population, expressions emanating from all walks of life and from all parts of Our Empire. The Empress and Myself pray Almighty God that He may amply reward you.

Our country Ethiopia, whose faith in God is the basis of her wisdom, desires only to live in peace, with enmity towards none and goodwill towards all. Our

faith in the essential goodwill of mankind is deep enough to assure Us that the love of peace on the part of the rest of the world is equally strong and abiding.

Finally, We would remind you that Our accomplishments in the past and Our hopes for the future have but a single end : the sharing by Our nation in the wisdom and knowledge of the outside world. Only in this fashion can Ethiopia develop fully the manifold wealth which Our country possesses. And only by exploiting her wealth can Ethiopia insure that coming generations will be self-supporting and free from suffering and oppressive debt, and, as We would hope, fully able to extend the hand of assistance to her neighbours.

The labour of man is in vain without Divine aid. We hope and pray that God will assist and prosper every future undertaking of Ours for the development of Our country and the welfare of Our peoples. God help you, Members of Parliament, in your great responsibility and high obligation.”



On Tuesday, November 5, 1957, His Imperial Majesty inaugurated at the Maichew Square Power Station in Addis Ababa a new steam generating plant. Speaking on the occasion He said:

“Electricity is one of the indispensable factors for industrial development, in the betterment of the standard of living of the people and generally for the economic progress of any nation..

Waterfalls are among the natural resources of Ethiopia, plans being now studied for several projects in the development of hydro-electric power.

It gives Us pleasure to see the new steam turbine. With well prepared electricity that would boost the city's electric supply until the proposed hydro-electric power installation is completed, and which would be used as a reserve in case of any power shortage even then.

The Board of Directors of the Electric Light and Power Authority and its administrative staff should keep constantly before their mind the necessity to provide electric power on the largest possible scale.

The effort that you have made in installing this steam turbine that We are about to inaugurate should be commended, for which We thank you sincerely.”



On Thursday, January 16, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I inaugurated the Imperial Ethiopian College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Alem-Maya, Harar. On this occasion His Majesty the Emperor made the following speech:

“It gives Us great pleasure to be present here to inaugurate the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, an occasion which marks a great and far-reaching advance in Our programme for the promotion of agricultural education. This institution will serve as a source of inspiration in carrying out the agricultural programme which We have laid down for the future.

In establishing this College for the development of the natural wealth of Our country, agriculture and animal husbandry, on modern and scientific lines, Our main purpose has not been merely to develop and utilize these basic resources to supply the daily needs of Our people, but, in addition, to produce a surplus to be shared with other countries of the world. Ethiopia, to some degree, has done this in the past. For example, when the world was sorely distressed by lack of food immediately after the Second World War, Our country, although she herself had for five long years been struggling to recover from the terrible damage inflicted upon her during the War, was yet able to perform a significant service in supplying foodstuffs to the countries of the Middle East. And We have been pleased to observe how, since then, Our people have increasingly devoted themselves to improving the agriculture of Our country.

A country and a people that become self-sufficient by the development of agriculture can look forward with confidence to the future.

Agriculture is not only the chief among those

fundamental and ancient tasks which have been essential to the survival of mankind, but also ranks first among the prerequisites to industrial and other developments.

History affords us ample evidence that mankind abandoned its nomadic way of life and developed a settled, communal economy only when man became skilled and competent in agricultural techniques. From the beginnings of recorded history, right up to the Middle Ages, and even as late as the beginning of the Industrial Age in which we now live, agriculture has always constituted the fundamental source of wealth for the human race.

Only when a solid agricultural base has been laid for Our country's commercial and industrial growth can we ensure the attainment of the ultimate goal of Our development programme, namely, a high standard of living for Our people. Commerce and industry, being concerned in the main with development and distribution, can only develop and profit from existing resources, but cannot actually create things which did not exist before.

Most of the districts of Our Harar Province are populated mainly by nomadic peoples. Now that We are in a position to anticipate an adequate water supply from the rivers and wells in the region, the area will flourish and land will no longer lie fallow in the Province, if only the people of Ogaden, Esa and Adal could be educated in agricultural techniques. All this can be attained only by means of the wisdom which flows from the fountain of education, and while this College will serve the whole of Our country, its being established in the Province of Harar is the result of careful planning and consideration on Our part.

Even in this nuclear age, in spite of the revolutionary changes in man's way of life which science has brought about, the problem of further improving and perfecting

agricultural methods continues to hold a position of high priority for the human race. It is hard to believe that a substitute can ever be found for the occupation of agriculture — a sacred task graciously conferred upon man by God to serve as the source of his well-being and the basis of his wealth.

Our country, Ethiopia, being blessed with an abundance of natural resources, need not be anxious about her own needs. However, it is Our constant endeavour and Our firm desire, that Our people will produce not only enough to meet their own requirements but that their production will enable them to share and exchange the fruits of their labour with other countries.

If only Ethiopia, with an assured wealth of natural resources, would look at what the barren Sahara Desert has been made to produce by the endeavour of trained scientists, she would realize that science is the source of wealth. We would, therefore, have Our students and scholars accept as their primary duty the attainment of scientific knowledge through education.

We have placed Our trust in this College to be the chief instrument for the attainment of this high goal, and We are confident that the students who have today received their diplomas from Our hands, as well as those who follow them in the future, will through the achievements furnish Us with tangible evidence of the fulfilment of this Our purpose and Our desire.

Agriculture and industry are indispensable one to the other. Only close cooperation between these two branches of knowledge can guarantee the fulfilment of Our programme of economic development for Our country.

This College, which holds a prominent place in the plans We have laid down for the prosperity and welfare of Our beloved people and country, can look forward

to receiving the same constant support which We have shown in the past.

It is with pleasure that We express on this occasion Our gratitude to Our great friend, the United States of America, for the generous and significant assistance they have given to this institution as part of their great effort for the development of the spirit of cooperation and understanding among the nations of the world. We would request His Excellency the Ambassador to convey Our thanks to his Government.

If the late Dr. Bennet, who laid the plans for this institution and whose great desire and tireless efforts to achieve the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College in this country are well-known to Us, were with Us today to see the fulfilment of his plans, how happy he would have been ! With deep sorrow in Our heart, remembering the words "Man proposes, God disposes", We pay a tribute to his memory in this hour.

We would like to express Our sincere thanks to the Director of the Point Four Programme in this country, the President and staff of this College, and all of Our officials who have laboured to bring this institution into being.

It is not enough for the children of Ethiopia to be recipients of education. They should never forget that the responsibility for passing on this knowledge to others and of handing it over to the next generation rests on them."



On Saturday, February 15, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I unveiled a monument in memory to the officers of the Haile Selassie I Military School, who fell in the field during the last war. On this occasion His Imperial Majesty delivered the following speech:

“Since the beginning of the world, God has always granted a people, divided though they may be into provinces, districts, villages and families, the privilege of living together as one nation, in freedom. However, because of human jealousy, and man’s domineering spirit and because of the greed that impels one to rob another of a part or the whole of his homeland, it has become an essential duty of man to keep ready the means of defending his freedom.

Ethiopia, jealous of her freedom, has always had to struggle, both for the sake of her territorial integrity and for the preservation of her religious liberty. The heroism developed in the blood of our people and passed from generation to generation has served to this day as a bulwork for our freedom, so that Ethiopia has never had to bear the yoke of slavery. To this, history and the world bear witness.

We have seen from the happenings of history how God, in His profound justice, never fails to execute righteous judgment, and for this our thanksgiving and praise to Him is unbounded. But, unfailing as the righteous judgment of God in punishing the arrogant has ever been, since freedom is an issue upon which national existence itself depends, it becomes a sacred obligation of primary importance for a people of one family, united in their common life and in oneness of mind and spirit, to preserve their free and pleasant

way of life from all external danger, and thus be enabled to advance along the path of progress.

The glories and advantages of freedom cannot be purchased with all the world's material wealth. Freedom's price is the sacrifice of the lives; of innumerable heroes and in deep realization of this, it becomes the duty of free men everywhere to be ever prepared for the defence of their freedom. However, since in Ethiopia the laying down of one's life for the sake of national independence has always been looked upon as a duty of the highest priority and been ascribed paramount honour and value, our country has, thanks to the valour of her heroes, from the most ancient times been ever mistress of her destiny. Thus, even in the dark ages through which the other nations of Africa had to pass, Ethiopia's name was well known throughout the world, because our heroic forefathers, making God their shield and their Defender, were always able to repel in defeat and shame the enemy who descended upon her from time to time.

When, by the will of God, We became Emperor of Ethiopia, We became aware of the need for minimising the loss of life of Our people through the development of techniques whereby the enemy might be repelled by the efforts of a small number of experts in military strategy, and realised the absolute necessity of entering into a race for such knowledge in accordance with the way of the world and the practice of civilized nations. Hence it was that from the outset we established as Our primary objective, the achievement for our country of a level of attainment equal to that of other nations in the world, through the preservation of her freedom and the development of Our people in education and culture. The Military College, whose cherished memory We are today gathered here to honour and celebrate, one of the

many institutions that We had established in Our time for the realization of Our primary objective for Our country, was created by Us in January of 1933, in order that Our young men might receive modern and scientific military education, and thus be fitted to defend their country's freedom and serve their Emperor. It was with very high hopes that We waited for the early fruition of its work.

In those early days, We confidently anticipated that this institution would grow without interruption from its status as a school providing elementary military education to young cadets, until it achieved full stature as an institution of the first rank. In Our tireless efforts to fulfil Our pledge to defend Ethiopia's freedom and to labour for the development of the life of Our people, We have Our unstinting support and encouragement to the officials in whom We had placed Our confidence and to whom We had entrusted the responsibility of leading the school to the achievement of its intended goal, so that they might encounter no difficulties in carrying out their appointed task. We would like to mention here the earnest assistance rendered by the Swedish officers whom We brought as instructors at that time.

It gives Us pride to remember that although the war prevented the school from reaching its goal, Our efforts during the few short years of its existence bore fruit. During the invasion, the officer cadets who had studied here, though still in the prime of their youth, faithful to their pledge 'For the Love of Our Country and the Honour of Our Emperor,' courageously ventured forth into that territory between life and death, some to die in battle, others to undergo the rigours of exile. Some of the young cadets of the Guenet Military Academy, which was named after Us, and who distinguished themselves by their ability and their courage,

are helping Us today in the execution of the plan which We have envisaged for our defence forces.

It is, therefore, with deep pride that We have erected this monument before Us to the sacred memory of those heroic officers, who, having studied in that early school and entered into their soldierly duties in 1935, combining in themselves the natural heroism inherited from their forefathers with the skills of modern warfare, and faithful to their soldierly pledge to defend their country's freedom, fell on the battlefield struggling valiantly to their last breath, without once bending their knee in shame before their enemies, as well as to the memory of those officers who died in service and of those that are living now, and We are pleased to award today these war medals to them accordingly to the degree of accomplishment of each.

This enduring monument will not only perpetuate the proud memory of those heroes who served with pride, but will also help to transform the sorrow of their parents and their nation into joy, and to inspire posterity to emulate the heroism of those patriots to whose achievements this memorial bears witness.

We would like to say, in conclusion, that a military school, unless it establishes a tradition which is handed down from generation to generation, is of no real use. You, young men, who are privileged to study at this Military College should never surrender to the spirit of defeatism, but following the example of your predecessors and ever conscious of the high responsibilities which will be yours in your future careers, should strive zealously to acquire those qualities which are the mark of a good officer.

In our day, man is seen engaged in the development of atomic energy. This power can be used for peaceful or destructive purposes. Many learned men have on

various occasions sought to abolish war and establish an everlasting peace. Treaties have been signed and organizations formed to achieve this goal, but because they lacked guarantee, these efforts uniformly failed, and to gain their ends, countries even resorted to the production and use of poison gas. Now nations are producing weapons which not only constitute a terrible danger to those against whom they might be used, but could in fact mean the end of mankind, and again, there are no guarantees. If these awful weapons are used, who will bear the responsibility? In these circumstances, if man has not sought out the protection of God as well, prepared himself for his self protection, the havoc and ruin that can be brought down upon the race of human beings is beyond the bounds of imagination. These matters will not fail to be mentioned in the course of instruction in this school, and We want you to keep this thought in your mind. In the ethical sphere, your primary obligation ought to be the inescapable responsibility you have to your country, along with your faith in God.

In order to acquire the qualities and equipment of a good officer, you must work hard, strive assiduously for higher knowledge, prepare your minds from day to day to offer yourselves in sacrifice for the land of your birth, and be loyal to the pledge you have taken.

So, remembering the words which We have spoken to you today, work tirelessly to fulfil your sacred duty of serving your beloved country.

We are pleased to express Our thanks to the officers and instructors and the staff of this institution, for the efficiency and diligence they have shown in developing this College to its present status, in accordance with Our commands.

We would also like to remember here and express

Our gratitude and thanks to the British officers who, immediately after the liberation of Our country, assisted us greatly in the training of Our army at this place.

We would further like on this occasion to state that a befitting memorial to those soldiers who fell in the four corners of Our country in defence of their freedom, will shortly be constructed.”



On Saturday, March 30, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I laid the foundation stone of the Indo-Ethiopian Textile Factory at Basaka. Below is the Emperor's statement made on this occasion:

“The satisfaction of man's basic needs, food, shelter and clothing, have in all times and in all nations been considered as of the highest priority. In the matter of food, the wealth that Almighty God, in His abundant mercy, has bestowed upon Our country is not only adequate to fill the requirements of Our own people, but can also enable her to help meet the needs of neighbouring countries. In the programme laid out by Us for the development and progress of Our country, We have given priority to the spreading of education and improving the health of Our people and to the fulfilment of basic human needs which We have just described.

Until recently, Our people strove to meet their clothing needs by spinning at home and weaving on their ancient hand-loom. But with the increased demands introduced by modern civilisation, this situation has changed rapidly, and today We find textiles heading the list of Ethiopia's imports.

Realizing that the clothing requirements of Our people could be met only through the erection of an adequate number of properly organized textile mills, and the furtherance of Our policy of industrial expansion and development, We have already caused three cotton mills to be established in Ethiopia, one each in Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Asmara. However, these three factories combined are not yet capable of meeting even a fourth of the total needs of Our people, and in order to produce at home an ever increasing percentage of Our clothing requirements, We have caused a fourth

textile mill to be established, the corner stone of which We take great pleasure in laying today.

We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to state once again that We would welcome to Ethiopia companies like Messrs. Birla Brothers who seek to establish industries in Ethiopia.

In the address which We broadcast to Our people on Our return from Our state Visit to India which We undertook in 1956, on the friendly invitation of the Indian Government, We stated that 'the social and economic problems that face India and Ethiopia are very much alike'. And since the nations of the world are bound together in inter-dependence, We trust that both Ethiopia and India will render mutual assistance in facing the problems of each other.

We wish to extend Our thanks to Messrs. Birla Brothers, who took the initiative in establishing this factory as a joint Ethiopian-Indian venture. We trust that this factory will achieve success and render many years of useful service to Our people."



On Monday, April 7, 1958, on the Tenth Anniversary of World Health Day, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I gave the following statement:

“On this auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the World Health Organisation in most countries of the World, it is fitting and proper to bear in mind the lofty ideals of the Organisation as set forth in the Preamble to its Constitution.

The purpose of the Organisation is, in essence, the securing of the ‘highest attainable standard of health’ to every human being “without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social position.’ As we all know, disease is one of the deadliest enemies of mankind. But, thanks to the progress achieved in the field of medical science during this century, man is now no longer a defenceless victim against all types of disease. Today we have a World Health Organisation to co-ordinate the knowledge accruing from medical science that has been inherited from individuals such as Louis Pasteur, Sir Alexander Fleming and Konrad Roentgen, who have devoted their lives to free mankind from the scourge of disease. The Organisation assists member countries in planning and organizing their health programmes, and thus helps to bring the benefits of medical science to those who suffer from disease. This is not only of inestimable value to the individual countries to which the Organisation extends advisory, technical and material assistance, but also to the entire world at large—for in this age of swift travel facilities, it is evident that our world has contracted in its relative geographic position and, consequently, the outbreak of a contagious disease in one country is a danger to the

rest of the World. Hence the necessity for every country to enforce international health regulations is prescribed by the World Health Organisation.

We are happy to state that the World Health Organisation has co-operated with our Ministry of Public Health in planning and organising a number of important public health projects in Our Empire and in granting scholarships and fellowships to capable Ethiopians to pursue specialized studies in the general field of medicine and public health. Some of these young men and women, who have benefitted by the grants, are already rendering valuable service in Our Empire. Furthermore Our Ministry of Public Health has an extensive health programme which is to be realized with the co-operation of World Health Organisation specialists in Ethiopia. We are confident that the co-operation of the Organisation with Our Government will grow and become even more fruitful in the years that lie ahead.

In as much as the United Nations Organisation is vital in matters of world peace and international understanding, so its Specialized Agencies are likewise indispensable to the cause of international well-being in that they endeavour to resolve the economic, social and humanitarian problems of the international community. In this respect, the role played by the World Health Organisation has been of considerable humanitarian value. It is therefore appropriate that, as the World Health Organisation celebrates its Tenth Anniversary we should all join in renewing our faith in the Organisation and in pledging our unwavering moral and material support in its universal fight against disease—the common enemy of mankind.”

His Imperial Majesty's Statement given to the Ethiopian Observer for the special issue dedicated to the Conference of Independent African States of April 15, 1958, in Accra:

"The convening of the Conference of Independent African States in Ghana, where responsible statesmen representing free governments are gathering to consider together common problems, is a great and momentous event. As an integral part of the African Continent, Ethiopia looks back with pride to the role which she has played in the history of the development of Africa and looks forward with confidence to the future of this great continent.

In her long and glorious history, Ethiopia, has time and again, had to struggle against overwhelming odds to preserve intact her traditional freedom and independence and to guarantee from generation to generation the right of free men to work out their own destiny without interference or hindrance. The world is only now coming to realize what Ethiopia and Africa have long recognized, that peace, independence and the prosperity of mankind can be achieved and assured only by the collective and united efforts of free men who are prepared to maintain eternal vigilance and labour unceasingly to protect these most precious of God's gifts. The sympathy and support which Ethiopia received from other African peoples when she was invaded twenty-three short years ago is ample testimony of the strong sentiments which unite all free African countries.

In our own life time the world has undergone changes more sweeping and striking than those seen during any similar period in history. Technical and scientific advances have combined to raise mankind to a level of material achievement never before realized. It is the

duty and responsibility of the Independent African States to further this development and to bring the benefits of modern civilization to increasingly large numbers of people in Africa.

However, as man's capacity to improve his own lot has grown, so has his power to spread havoc and destruction correspondingly increased. The independent African States must assure that the growing weight of Africa is enlisted on the side of peace and justice to the end of avoiding a third holocaust which could well engulf the entire world and result in the total destruction of mankind.

But dwarfing even man's material achievements in the twentieth century has been the emergence of peoples all over the world into freedom and independence. Today, for the first time, men everywhere to whom freedom and independence were, but a short time ago, only words, and for whom economic and political self-determination were no more than far-distant goals, have achieved the status of free men and are directing their efforts and energies to their own advancement. We are particularly gratified and proud that this development has been so marked and widespread on the great continent of Africa. Africa will no longer be the 'Unknown Continent', for its human and material resources are beyond measure, and this great continent now stands on the verge of an economic, political and cultural development which, when realized, will be without parallel in history.

In this development, Ethiopia will have its own particular, and We feel, important role to play. It is for this reason that We have charged Our beloved Son Prince Sahle Selassie with the high mission to be Our personal representative and the head of the Ethiopian Delegation to the Conference of Independent African

States. Ethiopia knows how hard-won is independence and how vital it is that men be jealous of their freedom and be ever prepared to defend it. Ethiopia knows, as her history has taught her, that the world is small, and that cooperation among all nations of the world, East and West alike, is not only possible and desirable, but indispensable for the welfare of mankind. Ethiopia knows that the willingness of the independent States of Africa to co-operate and work together in solving their common problems and achieving their common goals is essential to the continued progress of the African peoples.

It is a propitious omen for the future that at this very moment the free nations of Africa are giving tangible evidence of their determination to work together not only for their own good but for the good of Africa and the entire world. The task is great. It demands wise judgment and statesmanship of the highest order. It requires unceasing labour, a dedication to fundamental principles and objectives and a determination to overcome all obstacles, however large. He who suffers, conquers, and in the final resort, wins the crown of victory. We pray that Almighty God will bless the Conference with strength and wisdom and crown their efforts with success."



Message from His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I delivered by His Imperial Highness Prince Sahle Selassie at the Conference of Independent African States in Accra, held from Tuesday, April 15 until Thursday, April 24, 1958.

"On this most momentous of occasions, when responsible statesmen representing the free countries of Africa are gathered together to consider common problems, We send to the Conference of Independent African States Our warmest greetings and Our prayers for the success of the cause which has brought our governments together. This Conference marks the first occasion on which the independent nations of Africa have gathered together to discuss questions which are common to all of them and to Africa, and is thus the first step into a new and promising era for this great continent. As an integral part of Africa, Ethiopia looks back with pride to the role which she has played in the history of Africa's development. With the other great and free nations assembled today in Ghana, Ethiopia contemplates the future of Africa with confidence.

The free nations of Africa must recognize the potential force which they represent for the achieving of a permanent and enduring peace among the nations of the world. As the human and material wealth which Africa represents grows and develops, the African peoples will become an increasingly powerful force in the world's councils. It is our duty to insure that the weight of Africa's prestige and power is enlisted on the side of peace, for another conflict such as those as the world has witnessed in the past forty years might well spell the doom and destruction of all mankind.

As this Conference is inaugurated, We would also urge that the representatives assembled in Ghana never

lose sight of the basic need to bring to increasingly large numbers of people in Africa the benefits of modern scientific and technological advances. Mankind today has reached a level of material achievement never before realized in the world's history, and it is an important mission of the Independent African States to insure that these benefits are guaranteed to all the peoples of Africa and to eliminate poverty, backwardness and illiteracy from the African continent.

We would, moreover, have the Conference remember not only that the eyes of the other nations are upon it, but that countless millions to whom freedom is no more than a far-distant goal are watching this gathering. This Conference must demonstrate to the whole world that the free nations of Africa prize their independence and freedom and, more important, are determined to apply them to the furtherance of co-operation among themselves and with men of good will everywhere, on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of Bandung. If it is to succeed, this Conference must also serve as a symbol and an example to the peoples of this great continent of Ours who are still labouring to attain their independence and encourage and sustain them by our testimony that the reward is worth the struggle. Conscious of the overwhelming importance for Africa and the world of these principles, We assure the Independent African States that Ethiopia's devotion to them and her support of the common cause of Africa and the African peoples shall, as always, be unswerving and steadfast.

We ask Almighty God to bless the Conference in its work, to bestow upon the gathered representatives the wisdom, strength and vision requisite to their labours and to crown their efforts with success."

On Saturday, May 3, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I laid the foundation stone for the construction of the Port of Assab. Below is His Imperial Majesty's speech on that occasion:

"We have chosen to come here today for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the construction of Our Port of Assab, not only in order to inspect the beginning of what is to be a great technical achievement, but also to commemorate a significant moment in the history of Modern Ethiopia, combining as it does, progress in modernity with antiquity of tradition.

No Ethiopia, of this or of future generations, can afford to forget the disadvantages under which Our country suffered in the days when we had no access to the sea. It has, therefore, long been the desire of Ethiopia to see her ports restored to their Motherland. In order to secure an outlet to the sea on these shores, We entered in 1928 into an agreement with the Government of Italy, but the agreement remained unhonoured, with no default on Our part.

God has ordained that this desire of Ethiopia be fulfilled during Our reign, and has crowned with success Our efforts to secure the re-integration of Eritrea and Ethiopia, which We undertook as soon as We, by His grace, had returned to Our homeland and had completed the work of re-establishing and re-organizing Our Government under Our personal guidance and direction. For this Our gratitude to God is unbounded.

The trails and hardships to which Ethiopia had been subject in the days when she had no free outlet to the sea, qualify her in a special sense to appreciate the great importance of having a seaport of her own.

In laying the foundation stone of the Port of Assab,

this historic gateway to the sea, connecting Our land with the oceans of the World, We are today opening for all the peoples of Our Empire a door to prosperity and good fortune of which they can be justly proud.

This port, connecting Ethiopia with the pulsating artery of world commerce, joins her in ties of trade with the shores of her friends and neighbours, and also brings her into free contact with the continents of the world. We stand on the renowned strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, through which pass, perhaps more ships than through any other stretch of water on our globe. Ethiopia, here in Assab, stands sentinel to aid and assist the vast number of vessels which carry the life-blood of world commerce. She must therefore be fully conscious of her responsibility to work hard for the development of her ports.

This uniquely strategic port of Ethiopia, after the trials and vicissitudes of nearly a century when it languished unattended and cut off from its motherland, has now been restored to her, and Ethiopia, in full realization of her high responsibility, has undertaken the great task of transforming Assab, into that outlet for Ethiopia's sea-borne products, which, by virtue of its unparalleled position on the trade routes of the World, it has so long deserved, and indeed demanded, to be.

At the very instant of the long awaited return of Assab and Massawa, now five years ago, We declared.:

'In order to utilize to the maximum the resources of the two ports of Massawa and Assab, We have given orders that an ambitious programme of rehabilitation and improvement of the installations at Massawa and Assab should be undertaken. Moreover — and this has taken place well ahead of the date of the Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia — We have already

commenced important works for the repair and improvement of the roads linking these two ports with Eritrea and Ethiopia."

The first part of that ambitious programme has already been, under Our own direction, largely accomplished. Although the challenge of the work that is yet to be undertaken demands immense effort, We must not forget that much has already been achieved here, all of which may not be apparent to the casual visitor.

The more than 26 millions of Ethiopian dollars which We are expending for the high engineering and technical exploits involved in the development programme of the Port of Assab, constitute already a direct and permanent investment in the future of the Port for which We today lay the foundation stone. This in itself is sufficient guarantee for the unhindered development of the port to meet the rapid expansion of Ethiopia's economy which has characterised Our region.

The expenditure of large sum of money and thousands of hours of engineering skills of the highest order, countless hours of discussion and re-examination by experts in engineering, in marine construction, in finance, in commerce, and, finally, many weeks of careful study and re-assessment by Ourselves of all the work that has been undertaken at Our command, have taken place in order to make possible this historic moment.

Following these careful studies, and after mature reflection on all aspects made by Our friends, the great and noble people of Yugoslavia, most advantageous to us in comparison with other similar proposals, both in terms of engineering genius and of financial facilities, and accordingly, We have chosen to entrust this vastly significant task of constructing the port of Assab, to the Yugoslav people.

We would not let this auspicious occasion pass without Our expressing to His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia, Our thanks for the assistance he has rendered in bringing to fruition this cooperative venture, which shall always remain a symbol of our mutual friendship.

We are fully confident that the Port of Assab will respond fully to its high destiny and that a great future awaits to bless this undertaking.

It is essential, as We stated five years ago, that Massawa also be fully developed. The resources of Ethiopia, both present and potential, are manifestly adequate to permit the three ports of Massawa, Assab and Djibouti, to thrive together without rivalry, in a spirit of collaboration and co-operation.

In thus providing the means for the continued growth of Ethiopia's foreign trade, We have looked not only to the benefit of one particular region, but also to the welfare and prosperity of Ethiopia as a whole.

At the moment of the return to Ethiopia of Our loyal subjects along the Red Sea coast, We declared: "We will provide, by all possible means, for the welfare of the population of Eritrea."

This promise We have always maintained and fulfilled in various practical ways.

Since God gives us to enjoy only those fruits which we cultivate with toil and sacrifice, We call upon all Our beloved subjects, in a spirit of national dedication, by their labours and devotion, to ensure that this Port, now to spring into existence, will prove worthy of its heritage and of its challenge."

On Wednesday, May 28, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I laid the foundation stone for the construction of the Koka Dam hydro-electric project. To the speech of Major Assefa Lemma, the Reparations Commissioner, His Imperial Majesty answered as follows:

“Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and bounty has blessed Our Empire with various incomparable riches, not the least of which is the wealth of our country’s water resources. The development of these resources has been Our constant preoccupation and We are today taking the first step in Our programme for the fullest utilization of this God-given gift for the benefit of Our people, marking thereby the high place which We have ascribed to the matter of water resources in Our overall planning. Unlike so many lands around her, Ethiopia has been especially blessed with an abundance of natural resources, and the prolific amount of her annual rainfall makes her fitly to be called ‘The Water Tower of the Horn of Africa’. Millions of square miles of territory together with millions of human beings and their livestock depend on the water that flows from Ethiopia’s mountains, and from her comes more than two-thirds of the waters of the Nile.

It is the duty and privilege of this generation and of posterity to conserve and develop these precious resources. To fail to do so will be to fail in our God-given responsibility. In building dams for impounding these waters and utilizing the hydro-electric power to be secured from them, We are giving a powerful impetus to all the programmes We have laid out for the economic development of Our country. We are thereby protecting from erosion the rich and precious soil of Our Empire, and are storing up waters for the irrigation, for increasing

our agricultural and plantation potential. We are thus providing the sinews of industry through the generation of electric power and finally, We are aiding the development of transportation in securing the means for its eventual electrification. The rapid growth of our population and the fast pace of our economic expansion call for the early fulfillment of these developmental programmes. For example, in the City of Addis Ababa alone, with its highly restricted generating capacity, 47% of the electricity produced is now being consumed in industrial installations. It is obvious that the addition of other sources of hydro-electric power will give a tremendous, impulsion to the development of our industrial potential.

It is for this reason that, out of the 40 million Ethiopian Dollars to be paid by Italy to Ethiopia under the War Reparations Agreement between the two countries, We have allotted 30 million dollars to this project, which holds such tremendous potential for agricultural and industrial development, and for which We lay the foundation stone today. The balance has been earmarked for the establishment of a textile factory. These projects were chosen as being vital to raising the standard of living of any people.

This project which We see before us is eloquent testimony to the great importance which We ascribe to hydro-electric and irrigation projects in Our Empire. It represents, further, long years of careful scientific studies and exploratory work, such as the painstaking compilation, and examination of rainfall records for nearly a generation, geological surveys and borings, and exhaustive studies by electrical, hydraulic and construction engineers. The barrage has been so designed as to impound the maximum flow of the waters available with the least possible inconvenience to the agri-

cultural lands which surround it, and which lie below it on the Awash River. This dam, costing 20 million dollars, will be capable, when completed, of generating 54,000 kilowatts of electric power.

Today is a day of deep historic significance, for in laying this foundation stone, We are establishing for Our beloved people a source of wealth. This project constitutes the initial step both in the development and utilisation of the water resources of Our Empire, and in the programme designed by Us for enhancing the progress and expansion of all fields of economic endeavour in Our country—agriculture, industry, transportation and communications. And we shall never cease to strive, as We have done in the case of the resources of these Awash waters, to exploit to the maximum each individual source of wealth which God Almighty in His mercy has bestowed upon us. It is our duty to see that yet other barrages are built in order to ensure that this bounty of Providence does not go to waste and is utilized to the greater glory of His handywork.

This project is but the first step in a similar programme We have in mind for the other water courses of Our Empire, such as the Nile with its volume and potentialities so vastly greater, as well as the Baro, the Sobat, the Akobo and the Webi Shebeli.

When We are thus tirelessly striving to ensure that the riches and blessings bestowed on Our country by God in His generosity are put to use for the welfare and progress of Our people, it becomes the duty and obligation of every citizen of Our Empire to assist Us in the tasks which We have undertaken.

We express our most profound gratitude to God Almighty for having inspired Us to envisage this project and having enabled Us to see it inaugurated.

In conclusion We would like to express Our thanks to the Italian Government and the Authorities for the spirit of collaboration in this matter and for fostering the good relations between the two countries.”



On Friday, July 11, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I attended the Fifth Commencement Exercises of the University College of Addis Ababa. On this occasion His Imperial Majesty handed to the students certificates & diplomas. Below is the speech delivered by the Emperor, who is the Chancellor of the University:

“We have observed with satisfaction the progress achieved by Our University College during the past year — the increase in the number of students and the successful functioning of the Arts Building and the Geophysical Observatory which were inaugurated by Us this year.

But happy as We are with these achievements, We must all realize that progress in this or in any educational institution does not rest solely in material accomplishments or in the furnishing of competent academic training. We have often referred in the past to the need for instilling in our students that sense of social responsibility which is of such fundamental importance in modern society, and as you graduates leave today to continue higher studies elsewhere or to begin your careers, We would like to reemphasize this principle, and to restate the ideals of the professional life upon which you are embarking.

A profession entails more than special training and the acquisition of particular skills. The motive of rendering service to others, and not the desire to amass wealth, must hold first priority in any profession. This is not to say that money is not essential for meeting your needs and those of your families. However, one must not be so overcome by the desire for riches that he neglects the greater and nobler aim, that of serving his country. The function of a doctor, an

engineer, a lawyer, a teacher, or any other professional man is not to be master of others and to be served by them. It is, rather, he who is at the disposal of his fellow-men. A fully-educated man, closely linked to his profession and to the people whom he serves, must put aside the desire to acquire wealth and refuse to be swayed by the attractions of easy life. His paramount duty is, if a doctor, the cause of good health in the nation; if a lawyer, the public welfare and the promotion of justice; if a teacher, the education of his students and the harmonious development of their personalities. A man of any profession must remain faithful to his calling and must sacrifice his selfish interests for the sake of those whom he serves. The ideal doctor feels more joy at the recovery of his patients than do those whose sufferings he has relieved. This should be the case with each profession.

This is the standard of professional responsibility that is expected and indeed, demanded of you, the graduates of 1950, (E.C.) who are to be the professionals of tomorrow.

Last year, when We spoke to the graduating class of this institution of the need for developing their spirit of self-sacrifice, We made special mention of the field of medicine, from which too many are deterred because of the exacting preparation, the heavy responsibilities and the constant devotion which it demands. A doctor is not merely a skilled instrument, probing the causes and prescribing the treatment of disease, but is also a man serving his fellow-men, to whose cause he has dedicated his life in a spirit of self-denial.

We need not speak in detail of the other professions such as law, engineering or public administration, for there is no one here who does not realize the extent to

which these as well are related to the ideal of public service.

In this modern day, when material goals and selfish aims dominate the scene of human effort, this high professional ideal of self-sacrifice and self-less devotion to one's fellowmen may appear too remote, its demands too severe. But man is not meant to live for himself alone. He exists with others and for others, and it is this sense of social consciousness which distinguishes him from all other beings. And this goal can and will be attained by those who realize the tremendous potential of spiritual strength and their stay in striving ceaselessly for the attainment of this high objective.

It is for this reason, that We have never failed to stress to Our people the need and the value of education. The truly educated man is endowed with a sense of obligation to society. The potentialities of Education are unlimited. The acquisition of knowledge and skill class for patient learning and hard work, but without education, a man is nothing — a promise unfulfilled, a potential unrealized.

In the hands of those whose minds are not guided by a basic concern for humanity, however, education can become a dangerous and destructive weapon. We would, accordingly, remind you of the words which We spoke in 1947, (E.C.) when We set forth the precepts to guide those to whom We had entrusted the responsibility for educating Our people and described the duties and principles to govern the way of life of an ideal teacher in present day society.

'A teacher must not pursue the fleeting pleasures of the moment. His teaching must be designed to develop boys and girls into loyal citizens who will respect and cherish their own tradition and culture. Learning without moral education is fruitless and students must be

taught that the true measure of value is not material advantage. In acquiring modern education the student is not to neglect his own traditions and culture, but, must, to the contrary, respect and preserve all that is good in the Ethiopian way of life. This is the high standard which all teachers must establish and maintain for themselves and by which they will be an example for their students.' If there is a failure here, there will come a time when the emptiness of his efforts will be revealed.

Today, as We hand your diplomas to you, We would have the following words of counsel engraved on your minds. Be intelligent and loyal servants, men of honour, fully conscious of the value of time, wise and humble, ever aware of the burden of your responsibility, willing to forget yourselves for the sake of your fellowmen.

We hope that Our University College has furnished you with the education which will equip you to reach this goal. We express Our gratitude to the members of the Board of Governors, the Acting President and the teaching staff of this institution for their devoted labours.

And to you graduates of the Class of 1950, (E.C.) we wish you every success in your careers."



On Thursday, July 17, 1958, during the First Graduation Exercises of the Imperial College of Engineering, His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I made the following speech:

“It gives Us great pleasure to be present here today to award degrees to the first graduates of this College of Engineering which We inaugurated with such high hopes but a few short years ago. This first graduation ceremony marks another step towards the fulfilment of the goal which we have set for Ourselves and for Our country in Our overall programme for the development of Ethiopia to which We have so long devoted Ourselves.

When We observe the tangible results produced by Our programme of education, to which We have dedicated the major portion of Our time and efforts, it helps Us to bear lightly the burden of Our labours, and provide for Us and for you as well, an occasion for legitimate pride.

Although the first institution where men received formal training in engineering was established only a little over two hundred years ago, the science of engineering is one of the world's oldest. The existence from ancient times of marvels of construction — among which Ethiopia proudly numbers the monuments at Axum, the remarkable rock churches and other engineering wonders—attest to the long history of the profession. Even in Our day, engineers are seen constantly adopting and adapting to their current needs the techniques developed in those remote times, thus fusing the ancient and the modern, the old and the new. As you advance in your profession, the value of thus combining ancient and modern skills will become apparent to you.

Now that your formal education is over, you graduates, like engineering graduates the world over,

will have to apprentice yourselves to senior engineers and acquire the necessary practical experience which alone can complete the training which you have received at this College.

The degree which you receive today testifies to your growth in knowledge and training. But the measure of your growth in real artisanship remains to be revealed in the work which awaits you in your future careers. Your success in your profession will not depend on your possession of an engineering degree; it is rather to be judged by the service you render in future and by the tangible results of your labours. Having passed the academic tests posed by this College, you now move on to face the more arduous tests posed by life. And the only way to face these tests successfully is to be spiritually prepared for them.

Do not make the mistake of assuming that having taken your engineering degree you can put training and study behind you, and can afford to neglect the acquisition of further knowledge and skill. Man's education never stops, and in a profession as complex and difficult as yours, you must strive ceaselessly to put into practice your theoretical knowledge, and to keep yourselves abreast of new technical developments. If the product of your labours is not commensurate with the advantages you have received from education, your efforts thus far will be judged futile and worthless. Throughout your life, your mettle will be tested by the work you do, and your reputation will depend on the outcome of this test.

It is, therefore, your duty to exercise life-long vigilance to ensure that the fruits of your labours are worthy of the efforts spent on your education. If you, whose minds have been matured by education and to whom the torch of knowledge has been handed, fail to make a significant contribution to the welfare of your country, your responsibility shall be great indeed.

In order faithfully to discharge this heavy responsibility, you must be men who love your nation and people, men of integrity and clear conscience, combining patience and humility. Be unswerving in your loyalty to your country which has given you so much and to which so much is due. Place your faith and trust in Almighty God; for, without His assistance and guidance, man is but a weak and puny creature.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Lewis, who served this institution faithfully from its inception until his departure to his homeland a short while ago, as well as to the present Dean and staff of this College who have laboured to prepare you for this occasion."



On Saturday, July 19, in Debre Zeit, on the occasion of the Third Arbour Day, His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, made the following statement:

“This is the third occasion on which We celebrate Arbour day. As We have stated on previous occasions, the main objective of the development programme which We have adopted for the welfare of Our people is to preserve and augment the wealth derived from our land, and, agriculture being the basis of Our economy, to increase the yield of Our soil through maximum utilization.

The forest resources of Our Empire constitute one of the most important elements of the wealth of our land. When Our forests are properly conserved, they protect the fertile soil of Ethiopia from erosion; they render the landscape green and beautiful. But when forests are neglected and gradually destroyed, the wealth of Our land is progressively reduced and the country slowly becomes bare and barren.

Wood-cutting is an important source of income for our rural population. But the needlessness of their tree-cutting and their thoughtless misuse of Our timber-stands demonstrate clearly that they do not understand the great and far-reaching importance of preserving Our forests.

The uses of trees are many and varied. Groves of trees protect our fields and plantations from being desiccated by the desert winds that blow from neighbouring regions. During the summer months, they provide moisture and shade. If trees are not promptly planted to replace those being cut down from time to time, Our constant efforts to conserve and develop the wealth of Our country for the welfare of present and future

generations will be rendered ineffective and futile. We are greatly grieved to observe the many thousands of gashas of rich forest land being destroyed every year by reckless timber-cutting, thoughtless forest burning, unregulated forest grazing, and other misuses of Our forest wealth, due to popular ignorance and desire for temporary advantage on the part of Our people.

It is a matter of grave concern for Us that the forest wealth which God in His mercy has bestowed upon Our country is thus being continually reduced and wasted. Hence it becomes the duty and obligation of every single Ethiopian to become aware of the tremendous industrial and agricultural advantages to be derived from Our forest resources, and to practice tree-planting, in order that Our hills and planes which have been stripped of their wooded cover may once again be clothed in their green mantle.

The existence or non-existence of forest wealth in a country is one of the most important factors influencing its development and progress. The increasing pace of deforestation and the growing death of timber in Ethiopia, caused by unregulated tree-cutting and the failure to replace these by new plantings, give Us occasion for anxiety that a severe economic problem will confront the coming generation. It is essential that steps be taken here and now to stop this wastage and to check this destruction.

In these days when all nations of the world, in recognition of the tremendous importance of forest wealth, have launched intensive programmes for forest conservation and re-forestation, it behoves Our country also to take the appropriate measures to solve this problem.

It is Our wish and Our desire that each and every citizen of Our country follow the example We set on this

Arbour Day in planting this tree, and himself plant as many trees, as he can, for his own benefit as well as for the benefit of future generations.”



As part of the 66th Birthday anniversary observance on Wednesday, July 23, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Sellassie I dedicated the School of Fine Arts, recently established within the campus of the Menelik II School. On this occasion His Imperial Majesty made the following speech.

“The ancient paintings that are still to be seen in the great monasteries and churches of Ethiopia, and the carvings in wood and stone which have come down to us in the ruins of the ancient palaces, bear witness to the fact that the fine arts had attained a comparatively high degree of development even in very early times. Although the major portion of these works of art was destroyed in the wars that broke out from time to time, those that still remain in Lalibela, Gondar, Shoa, Gojjam and elsewhere fill the competent observer with a sense of wonder and admiration. Since these works of art are also closely related to the history of Ethiopia, the young artists of Our country who pursue these fine arts on modern lines can find occasion therein for legitimate pride.

We have established this institution Because We consider it a matter of great importance to revive and develop the fine arts of Our country in a manner which will enable Our artists to combine the historical and traditional art of Ethiopia with the advantages of modern technical developments in the field.

If Ethiopian paintings and other works of art attain to such a standard that they can be sent out of the country and can hold their own amidst exhibits from other countries they can certainly help in the efforts to make Ethiopia known more widely as a nation fully participating in the spirit and the substance of modern civilisation.

Our customary support shall always be forthcoming to similar efforts in the fields of music and literature as well.

A purely materialistic art would be like a tree which is expected to bear fruit without flowering, and to sacrifice grace and beauty for mere utility. Those who learn here should, from the beginning, sedulously avoid this spirit of utilitarianism. Our admiration for the Creator's handywork should not be limited to those things which He has provided us with for our daily needs, but should include all that is good and beautiful. It is these tender feeling of deep and silent admiration evoked from our hearts by the beauties of creation that should find adequate expression in the fine arts.

As We have stated time and again, it is easy to begin, but hard to finish, and We express on this occasion both Our happiness at what We see here today, as well as Our strong hope to see this work which is now begun bearing fruit in the near future."



On Monday, October 6, 1958, His Imperial Majesty attended the inauguration of the Haile Selassie I Military Academy in Harar. On this occasion His Imperial Majesty delivered the following speech:

“Many years have elapsed since We first planned the establishment of this Military Academy which We inaugurate today. The Military College which We instituted at Guennet in 1934 was intended to serve as the bridge towards the attainment of the goal which We now see realized. Though the invasion of Our country interrupted this and the many other projects which we had in those early days laid out for the development and progress of Ethiopia, We can today offer unbounded thanks to Almighty God that We have been premitted to witness the fulfilment of many of Our original projects.

We have long recognized that raising the general level of education in Ethiopia required the opening of many institutions of higher learning, and that We could not attain our objectives unless this was accomplished and large numbers of Our people received extensive education. In this same spirit, We have established this Military Academy in order that Our Armed Forces might acquire the advanced training in military science which is essential under the conditions created by modern civilization. The responsibility which devolves upon this institution is great indeed, for it is this Academy's task to impart to officer cadets the new skills and techniques by which, in modern warfare, the overwhelming numbers and military might of an enemy may be overcome.

Our forefathers, benefitting from the wisdom which Almighty God revealed to them in their time, fought with valour and heroism to preserve the freedom of Our

country. To compliment the valour and heroism which Our Armed Forces have inherited from them — qualities which no amount of military training can provide — there must now be provided mastery of the complex techniques of modern warfare. Strength may be useless where skill is required. A mature mind and a wealth of experience are needed to decide upon the time and place where strength and skill may be most effectively combined in battle. A military officer confronted with the task of carrying out an operation entrusted to him by his superiors, feeling the weight of the responsibility of devising the proper means of fulfilling his duty, will be able to call for assistance upon the training he has received in this institution, which like a torch shedding light both forward and behind, will guide him in his work.

An officer's duties, however, are by no means limited to ensuring that the soldiers under his command have received proper military training. He must be able to convey to his men the full significance of the tasks assigned to them, so that their hearts and spirits, as well as their bodies, will be enlisted to their fulfilment. He must, in order to defend his country's material wealth and natural resources from the invader, also have a deep understanding of the true worth of freedom, which he is called upon to defend, and unless his mind is guided by these higher values, he will not measure up to the high standard expected of him.

Today, while man still remains incapable of controlling his insatiable lust for power and wealth and persists in using force as a means for satisfying his desires, his ability to wreak destruction on his fellow-men is steadily increasing. Technology and science have produced in abundance the weapons whereby human life can be wiped off the face of the earth. In the face of

these conditions, it is not enough that our young men be brave, and prepared, if necessary, to sacrifice themselves for their principles and ideals. If those who would thrust the world into the holocaust of war are to be deterred from aggressive action it can only be by the threat of a counterblow poised to strike should the need arise. We have considered it Our duty, therefore, to train Our Armed Forces in the modern techniques of defence so that Our people might be spared from the ravages of this most terrible of plagues. It is for these reasons that We have caused this military Academy to be established and have come here today to inaugurate this institution.

The faithful and enlightened services to be rendered by the officer cadets who will study here and who, upon their graduation, will assume the command of Our Armies in the field, will, We sincerely trust, constitute an impregnable bulwark against those who would violate Ethiopia's glorious tradition of liberty which, for centuries, has been handed down from generation to generation. The officers who will graduate from this institution must be constantly aware that Ethiopia shares in the responsibility of assuring the collective security of the world. Every country that has to struggle for its freedom will naturally look to other freedom-loving nations for assistance in their efforts. We would, therefore, be pleased to see students from our neighbouring nations in Africa benefit from the instruction that is being imparted at this Military Academy.

We would have you realize, you future officers standing in proud ranks before Us, that the tasks which await you will be strenuous and heavy. The words "Learn to obey that you learn to command" must be engraved on your hearts. Unless one is faithful, no one can trust him. If, in defending Free Ethiopia and her

free-born children from the detestable yoke of slavery, you learn to combine the spirit of heroism which you have inherited from your forefathers with the technical skills which you will acquire at this Academy, the faith and trust which We and Our people have reposed in you will be fully justified, and you will, moreover, be able to be of help to our brethern both far and near.

The mastery of modern techniques and methods of warfare calls for unremitting study, constancy of purpose, and intellectual attainments of the highest order. Modern military science, in this nuclear age, is a perpetual spring, and the officers who graduate from this Academy must continue their pursuit of military knowledge long after they have taken their place in the field.

Humanity has long dreamed of and anxiously waited for the day when the world would be rid of the plague of war. However, when an aggressor, driven by insatiable appetites and voracious desires, sets out to violate the freedom of a neighbouring land and enslave its people, the latter must inevitably seek to repel the invader with all the heroism and bravery at their disposal. If the invader would only refrain from aggression and seek to resolve by peaceful means whatever quarrels and misunderstanding that exist, surely both sides would be prepared to make their share of the sacrifices necessary to achieve a peaceful settlement. We, Ourselves, in Our lifetime, have laboured unceasingly for the creation of the conditions essentially prerequisite to the establishment of an enduring peace. We take great pleasure in the knowledge that Our Country, Ethiopia, has become a symbol of hope and freedom to our brethren in all the African countries.

Today, when the itch of war is spreading like an epidemic over the world, and the threat of armed con-

flict, with all the evil that this portends for men everywhere, hangs heavy over the earth, casting its dark shadow on humanity, men of honour, wherever they may be, must be vigilant in defence of their freedom, so that they may be spared suffering and humiliation. We, Ourselves, if We fail to make adequate preparations for defence, will be held to have failed both in Our responsibility to Ourselves and in Our duty to aid in the preservation of world peace.

The pages of Our country's history shine with the deeds of soldiers, who, in the spirit of heroism inherited from their forebearers, fought in a just cause and for the preservation of peace, as well as of those soldier-statesmen, who—in time of peace—laboured for the preservation of humanity's great ideals and values. It is the example of such men that you who study here should emulate. Your duty is to study their history and to record it for the benefit of future generations.

We express Our thanks to all who have laboured zealously to carry out Our plans and commands for the establishment of this Academy. We would also extend Our special thanks to Prime Minister Nehru of India, who, in the spirit of friendship and mutual assistance existing between the peoples and Governments of Our two countries, selected and deputed a fine team of Indian officers to staff this institution, as also to Colonel Rawley, the Commandant of the Academy."



On the eve of the United Nations Day, on Friday, October 24, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the following message:

“On this happy occasion of the Thirteenth Anniversary of the United Nations We take pleasure in renewing to you and to the staff of the United Nations Organization Our felicitations on the admirable record of achievements of the Organization in the last thirteen years. May the Organization continue to succeed in its efforts to secure peace in the world and to ensure the happiness and welfare of mankind. May God Almighty continue to bless the Organization for the sake of human well-being.”

Addis Ababa, October 23, 1958.

Haile Selassie I Emperor.

The Honorable Dag Hammarskjöld,
Secretary-General,
United Nations, New York.



On Wednesday, October 29, 1958, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I received in audience at the Guenet Leul Palace a group of African students. 24 out of 26 students were studying in Ethiopian higher institutions of learning under the Haile Selassie I Scholarship Scheme. Below is His Imperial Majesty's speech on this occasion:

"We have brought you to Our Palace today in token of the sincere sentiments of goodwill which We feel for you and in order to become acquainted with you, so that you will not feel as strangers and outlanders during your stay in Our country.

It is likely that your knowledge of the nations of Africa is limited in the main to the countries in which you have lived. We created the scholarships which have brought you to Ethiopia because We realize fully well that the African people cannot come to know and understand one another simply through the use of maps, and because We know that there is no better way of enabling you, the children of the rest of Africa, to become acquainted with your Ethiopian brethren and for them to know you in turn.

We hope that, during your period of study here, you will be enabled to observe Our people at first hand, and to come to know that you are of their same African blood. We shall not fail to send Ethiopian students to schools in other parts of Africa, so that the programme of cultural and educational exchange which We have initiated will extend yet more widely. We rely heavily upon and pursue tenaciously Our Programme of education. We believe that education is the hope which shall assure the progress of Our people, and it is Our

wish to assure the spread of education among all African peoples as much as among Our own subjects.

We would remind you that Our scholarship programme, although in its early stages, will be extended further in the future, and that Our thoughts are still concentrated on this programme.

Ethiopian economy is not now well developed. However, it has started to grow, and, proud of the resources which will contribute to Our country's economic growth, We intend that the aid which We shall extend to other African peoples will keep pace with this growth.

Students are the leaders of the future and are not bound by the past. We urge you to work hard and to study in recognition of the responsibility which has been imposed on you as the pioneers of the coming generation.

We shall speak to those who come after you the same words which We have just addressed to you. We wish you all success in your studies."



On Sunday, November 2, 1958, on the occasion of the Twenty-Eight Anniversary of Coronation, His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I addressed the Parliament as follows:

“Today marks the second occasion We have been present here to open the new Parliament convoked in accordance with the Revised Constitution granted by Us three years ago when We celebrated the Silver Jubilee of Our Coronation. Events of the past year have testified to the broadened scope and heightened significance of Parliament under this Revised Constitution. Since evaluation of the past alone can provide a mature approach to the future and reinvigorate us for continued activity, it is useful at this time to review the events of the 28th year of Our Reign, to assess what has been accomplished, and to ascertain what remains to be achieved.

The world crisis, which involved simultaneously the Middle Eastern region, of which Ethiopia herself is a part, and the Far East, has rendered more imperative Ethiopia's need to consolidate and devote her total strength and resources to the defence of her freedom and the development of her economy.

Our country, Ethiopia, is fortunate indeed, and justly proud, that she has for centuries past, and to this very day, cherished and preserved her unity and freedom, which is envied by many. It, therefore, becomes Our sacred duty and that of Our people, to ensure that Ethiopia, established on this strong foundation, benefits from the abundant resources bestowed upon Her by Divine Providence, and to develop and hand down to posterity a stronger Ethiopia, worthy of a position of leadership in the world of tomorrow.

History, serving as the guide for the future, clearly

demonstrates that there is no more useful instrument for the attainment of Ethiopia's high objectives than education. To see Our unceasing efforts for the promotion of education, upon which depends the future of Our country, achieving commendable results is for Us a crowning joy. In pursuance of Our programme to extend the benefits of education to all of Our people, We personally inaugurated, during the last month, the School at Qabredharre in Ogaden, and We witnessed, on that occasion, the great hunger and deep yearning for education which fill and animate Our subjects. We have brought a number of young boys and girls from the Ogaden to pursue their studies in the schools of Addis Ababa.

Also during the past year, in fulfilment of Our duty to share with all of our neighbours in Africa the benefits of the higher education available in Our colleges, We granted two hundred scholarships to students from neighbouring countries, and a number of such young men have already been admitted on scholarship to Our institutions of higher learning. We know of no better way to aid in the growth of African youth than to provide them with the same education which We are furnishing to Our own young people.

The past year has, consistent with the trend established in previous years, seen large increases in the number of Our schools and the students studying there. A considerable number of Our students were sent abroad during the past year to continue their higher education, and many of those who went abroad in earlier years have returned after successfully completing their studies. As a result of these developments, education has come to account for the largest share of Our annual budget. However, despite the magnitude of these efforts, We are still unable to meet the ever-increasing desire for

education evinced by Our people, a desire, which is of itself highly pleasing to Us, and our educational programme, which is Our primary concern, will therefore demand further and greater sacrifices for all.

Similarly, much has been achieved in the field of public health, which is of equal rank with education in assuring the welfare of Our people, and much more is planned for the future. Discussions held with the World Health Organisation, a specialised agency of the United Nations, have resulted in the conclusion of an agreement whereby malaria-infested areas of Our country, which today, despite their richness and fertility, remain uninhabited by man or beast, will be rid of this plague and will once more become available to Our economy. Many of these areas, if freed from malaria, can be irrigated and thus make an immeasurable contribution to the growth of Our economy. During the past year, the abrupt cessation of rainfall during the growing season caused considerable damage to Ethiopia's crops. This experience has demonstrated that it is essential that the rivers of Our country be devoted to irrigation, so that the food needs of Our ever-growing population will no longer be left at the mercy of whims and caprices of the elements.

We trust that the Agricultural College at Alemaya, which We inaugurated last January, and the Agricultural Technical School at Jimma, will greatly assist in the introduction of modern agricultural methods into Our country. The shortage of arable land for the production of foodstuffs for Our people in Eritrea has caused Us to initiate a study for the damming of the Zulam River for irrigation purposes. This study has now been completed and bids have been requested for the construction of the project. This undertaking should prove of immense value to Our people in Eritrea, for in addition to provid-

ing employment for many of them, it will also, We hope, instruct them in the manifold benefits of co-operation and unity in holding property in common and working together for its development and utilization.

While plans have gone forward for the further development of Our rivers for agricultural and industrial purposes, the foundation stone for a programme of considerable magnitude, the Koka Hydroelectric Project, was laid by Us last May, and work is proceeding satisfactorily on the construction of the dam. This installation which should be completed in less than three years, will be capable of satisfying the electric light and power requirements of Central Ethiopia.

The progress already achieved in this field shall not, however, cause any slackening in the studies being carried on and the preparations being made for similar projects in the Nile Valley, on the Awash and Wabi Rivers, and in other watersheds of Our Country. A vast amount of work was completed during the last year in the Nile Valley, the waters of which are of such vital importance to Ethiopians of both this and future generations. Let it be known that Ethiopia holds first priority on the use of this natural wealth of hers.

We have often made mention in the past of the high benefits which can accrue from the expansion of a nation's communications network, The development of the Port of Assab, where We personally laid the foundation-stone of the new docks last May, is progressing satisfactorily. Our airline has acquired new and modern equipment, and has been enabled to extend its services to Central Europe. This past year, We directed that 1256 kilometres of roads be constructed and renovated. Our Imperial Highway Authority is directly in charge of construction and betterment of 954 kilometres

of these highways, while the remainder are under private contracts.

In the realm of foreign commerce, during the last year We sent trade missions to countries of both the West and the East, to investigate problems involved in the expansion of markets for our exports abroad, and useful discussions were held by these delegations.

It has long been recognised that commercial and cultural exchanges lead to a better understanding and a closer relationship among all nations, and as Ethiopia's relations with other countries have increased, Our country has been able to overcome the factors that forced her into isolation and thus to regain her ancient position in the world.

Time has demonstrated that those Africans who believed that the existence of an independent Ethiopia would open the door to freedom for all of Africa were not mistaken in their beliefs. The family of independent nations in Africa is today growing apace, and no power on earth can now arrest this process. It would be an irremediable error, deserving of the condemnation of both history and our nation, were we to fail to seize upon this movement towards the achievement of independence and equality for all men and to carry it successfully to its conclusion.

He who would efface the sacred work of Almighty God, he who would abuse the mysteries of God's creation and discriminate between man and man, whom God created equal, on the basis of colour, race or creed, calls down upon himself disaster and ruin. Let no one forget that Africans differ from no other people in the world: they love those that love them, dislike those by whom they are disliked, and are jealous guardians of their freedom. This is the moment when the development of an attitude of sympathy and assistance for their

legitimate aspirations can remedy and atone for the injustices perpetrated and the oppressions imposed in the past upon the lands and the peoples of Africa.

By far the greater part of the difficulties that have faced this continent from time to time in recent years have found their genesis in the unwillingness on the part of certain Powers to comprehend and come to terms with the legitimate strivings and desires of the African peoples. These countries ought to have recognised the magnitude of the problems faced by nations like Ethiopia. It is time that they revise their policy regarding developments in the region known as the Horn of Africa and deal with the problems of this area in a more understanding fashion. During the past year, We have been able to explain these questions in detail to the Heads of State of some of the nations concerned, both by direct correspondence and through their envoys.

In matters of foreign relations, We have been ever guided by three basic principles:

First is Our deep conviction that where there is no lack of good will, all international disputes can be resolved through peaceful negotiations, without recourse to violence.

This tenet underlies the role which We played in the Suez crisis, and it was in implementation of this conviction that, during this last year, We offered Our good offices to mediate in the border dispute between the Republic of the Sudan and the United Arab Republic. Similarly, We have relied upon this principle in Our efforts to prevent the spread of the fire which threatens the Middle East. An inevitable corollary of this belief is Our firm conviction that all nations, whatever their political persuasions, can live together in peace.

Second is Our unswerving devotion to the principle of Collective Security. In those early days of 1935-6,

when Our country was subject to the horrors of aggression We appeared before the League of Nations to plead the cause of Collective Security, a plea which unfortunately fell on deaf ears. But even today, no better principle can be devised for the maintenance of the peace of the world, and the peace-loving nations of the world have begun to come together under this banner.

Third, flowing from the principle of Collective Security, is the necessity, in these anxious days when the major Powers are engaged in a frantic arms race, for all countries which have accepted this principle and assumed a share of the responsibility for ensuring the peace of the world, to become ever stronger militarily.

It is in order to discharge Our responsibilities under the principle of Collective Security that We have established the Military Academy at Harar, to ensure that properly trained officers will lead Our Armed Forces. And in order further to strengthen Our Armed Forces for the defence of Our Empire in time of war, and for ensuring its internal security in time of peace, We have ordered the establishment of an Imperial Territorial Army.

As We have stated time and again, We are firmly persuaded that the path to guaranteeing the peace of the world lies in supporting the principle of Collective Security, and the United Nations Charter, combined with a progressive reduction of the armaments which are being built up throughout the world. The billions of dollars which are now wasted on this fruitless effort could with great benefit be diverted into the constructive channels of aid for the economic growth of under-developed countries.

In the general realm of the international affairs of Our Empire, the number of foreign diplomats whose credentials We have received at Our Palace during the

past year attests to the growth and expansion of Ethiopia's ties of friendship with the peoples of the world. Diplomatic relations have been established this past year with the Republic of Haiti, with which Our country has long been united by friendly links, and the Haitian Ambassador has already been accredited to Our Court. Our Ambassador to Haiti will shortly depart for his post.

In furtherance of Our fundamental objective to maintain the closest possible ties with the free nations of Africa, it was agreed during the past year that permanent diplomatic missions at the Ambassadorial level would be exchanged with Ghana and Liberia and our respective Ambassadors will shortly arrive at their posts. It has been further contemplated that diplomatic relations also be established in the near future with Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

International friendship can be strengthened and deepened by the personal exchange of ideas between leaders of nations. In recognition of this fact, We received His Excellency, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, during his visit to Our Capital last May, and We held highly useful consultations with him on matters of mutual concern to our two countries including the world situation. We have accepted the kind invitation which he extended to Us to visit his country.

And today, it gives Us great pleasure to draw your attention to the presence in Our midst of His Excellency, Sayd Abdullah Khalil, Prime Minister of Our great friend and brotherly neighbour, the Republic of the Sudan. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, from Our ancient friend, Great Britain, will arrive in Addis Ababa next week on his second visit to this country as Our guest, thus re-affirming the close friendship which

exists between the ruling families of Ethiopia and Great Britain.

In order to demonstrate Our wholehearted participation in the historic Conference of Independent African States, held in Accra, to consider the problems and the future of the African Continent, We designated a delegation to represent Our country, headed by Our beloved son, Prince Sahle Selassie.

This Conference has done much to convince the world that the African peoples are determined to restore unto themselves their time-honoured rights and privileges, of which they have been so long deprived.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which has been created to aid in the development of the economies of the African States and to raise the standard of living of their peoples, will begin its work next month, with Addis Ababa as its headquarters. For the present, one of the larger buildings available in Our Capital has been provided for the mission. However, for the future, We have directed that a fitting conference building, to be called "Africa Hall", be erected at a cost of over Eth. \$ 2,000,000, which will be used for this and other conferences and missions.

In accordance with a United Nations Resolution adopted by the 12th General Assembly, dealing with the delimitation of the frontier between Our country and the Trust Territory of Somaliland, Ethiopia and Italy, as Administrating Authority of the Trust Territory have appointed their respective arbitrators to the arbitration tribunal, and the two arbitrators so appointed have during the past month nominated the third member of the tribunal. Ethiopia has spared no effort to facilitate the work of the tribunal; despite Our labours, however, no agreement has yet been reached with the Italian Government on the terms of reference to define

the work of the tribunal. When in 1956, and 1957, discussions were held between representatives of the Ethiopian and Italian Governments, it was clearly agreed that the boundary would be delimited upon the basis of the Ethiopian-Italian Convention of 1908, and this agreement was duly communicated to the United Nations. Nonetheless, due to no fault of Ours, difficulties have arisen which have prevented the tribunal from initiating its proceedings. The Ethiopian Government has taken all the necessary measures for the solution of this difficult problem, and We are justified in expecting the Italian Government to respond in a similar spirit of good-will. Ethiopia's demand is that the question be settled on a strictly juridical basis, in accordance with Resolution 1213 XII of the United Nations.

Since the frontier problem between Ethiopia and the Trust Territory of Somaliland is of the same order and nature as those which exist between many other nations, there is no reason why it should interfere with the close ties of friendship which united Our people with their neighbours and brothers across the border. We retain a deep fund of good will towards the people of this area, which We expressed in person to the President of their Legislative Council and Their Prime Minister, when they visited Us last December at Our invitation, and We shall never cease to strive to Our utmost to ensure that, with the passage of time, the ties of friendship between the two peoples are rendered yet closer and firmer. As a tangible proof of these sentiments, We have made arrangements for their children to benefit from Our educational institutions.

In these days of crisis, it behoves all nations desiring the preservation of peace in the world and the promotion of human welfare to unite their forces and to work

together in a spirit of mutual trust and brotherly good will.

The spirit of subversion which, while long active in the world, had not manifested itself too obviously, has lately increased its activities, both secretly and openly. When a nation is vanquished, it is not only due to direct aggression from without, but also through the instrumentality of weak-spirited men within the nation who have been subverted by foreign influences. Ethiopia has never been in her history, and never will be in the future, the tool of foreign powers, and she is working resolutely and assiduously to ensure her legitimate place in the community of nations. We would firmly deal with those who would attempt to stand in the way of her progress. To overcome such attempts, an Ethiopian must always be truly Ethiopian, both in word and deed. The greatness of nations depends upon such a spirit of loyalty.

We shall spare no effort in building up a future of Our people which is consistent with Our nation's great heritage, and you, members of Our Parliament, must make an equally strenuous and instinting effort for the attainment of this objective.

We pray God Almighty may, in His boundless mercy, ever assist Us in the great task which We have undertaken."



On Thursday, November 4, 1958, on the occasion of the 28th Coronation Anniversary, His Imperial Majesty Haile Sellassie I spoke to representatives of the Armed Forces and the Police. Following is His Imperial Majesty's speech.:

“After, through God’s mercy, We were able to liberate Our country from fascist invasion, one of Our major administrative tasks in the process of raising the standard of living of Our people was the organization of the Armed Forces and the Police.

In pre-war days it was the custom to provide the Armed Forces and the Police with provisions, and they were given land holdings. This was superseded immediately after the Liberation by a salary system together with the supply of uniforms and other military requirements. It was a mark of pride to see Our servicemen adopt their traditional and customary habits to the modern military organisation, to see them trained in the execution of up-to-date tactics and in the use of modern weapons.

Although thorough military organization requires a great deal of money and much sacrificial labour, We still pressed forward with the programme of establishing military schools to train Our Armed Forces.

In addition to promoting Our officers in the various ranks in recent times We, being aware of the necessity of other ranks and the rank and file to share in better living conditions and in sound health, established

military hospitals, increased their salaries and added allowances for their children.

Today the sum of Eth. \$1,500,000 has been added to the budget of the Armed Forces including the Police which will provide salary increases over and above the previous made for uniform, hospitalization and family allowance.

Moreover, We have given orders today that all those who have not benefitted previously should be given one gasha of free-hold land each. Officials have already been assigned to see that this order is executed. The reason is clear, for money is expendable while land, being real estate, is permanent and transferable to your children.

It is not enough just to say that one owns land. The grant will be organized so that the recipient could co-operate together for its exploitation.

This land distribution declaration which We made today includes the Police Force and is ordered effective from November 23, 1958.

We should like to remind you before concluding that, just as your fathers and forefathers, with the Almighty as the source of their defence, never yielded to enemy force or propaganda in preserving the freedom of Our country, so you, strengthened by your inherited valour coordinated with the modern military techniques you have acquired, are expected to fulfil the high tasks with which you have been assigned.

To maintain one's personal freedom in honour demands self-sacrifice which, in turn, calls for valour and loyalty. We commend devotion in duty so that by your glorious military exploits, you could preserve the honour and freedom of your country."

On Tuesday, November 11, 1958, His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I received in audience the newly elected President and two Vice-Presidents of the House of Deputies of the Ethiopian Parliament. (President — Hon. Lij Haile Mariam Kebede; Vice-President — Ato Gebre Kristos Wolde Mikael; Vice-President — Ato Abdulahi Mume Adus). In giving his formal assent to the elected officials, His Imperial Majesty said:

“According to the Constitution We have granted by Our free will to Our beloved people, We recognise you as elected President and Vice-Presidents by the Deputies so as to enable you to assume the duties of your high office.

However, in the long run your everyday deeds will serve as the testimony whether or not you are the right persons elected to bear the great burden of the responsibilities placed on you.”



His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, received 18 students who came from the U.N. Trust Territory of Somalia for study in Ethiopian Institutions of higher education under the Haile Selassie I Scholarship Scheme on Wednesday, December 10, 1958. On this occasion His Imperial Majesty made the following remarks:

“It is Our realization that education is the tested instrument by which a people reaches its civilised goals that has led Us to bring you to this country to participate in the provisions which exist for this purpose.

A good educational background will enable one to help himself and his people. The uneducated, on the other hand, spends his life under the perpetual guardianship of others, just like children in their earlier years. The cultured are able to make their own decision thus avoiding domination by others. And there is nothing on earth more precious than individual freedom and community independence.

The value of unity can be best assessed by those who are enlightened; for such persons it is not easy to destroy their oneness, because their minds are matured by education. What guarantees the greatness of a state? The unity of its people. Division into races, tribes and sects does not detract from such unity. Surely you know of such names as the United Nations Trust Somalia from which you have come; of British Somaliland; and even in Our country of such places as Kaffa and Arussi. These are all tribal names given to particular sections of a country in which they live.

Ethiopia is but a general name for a vast territory or state. In it live many tribes, but the important idea

is not the several tribes; it is the unity within the land which they all call their own. As you advance in your education, you will come to know the benefits to be derived from unity in which you will play a useful part both for yourselves and your fellow men. With this idea in mind, We admonish you to study with all your might."



In a formal ceremony at the Guenet Leul Palace His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, handed diplomas to 15 students from the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital and the Red Cross School of Nursing. On this occasion His Imperial Majesty made the following statement:

“We have nothing particularl to add to what We said to your colleagues last year. As the Minister reported, the advice We gave last year is inscribed on the wall of your dormitory. It seems appropriate at this time, however, to give you a motto: “Love the patient more than you do yourself”. Unless you strictly follow this principle you may fail to fulfil the promises made in the oath that you have just taken. May God help you to keep this pledge unbroken”.



His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, On Monday, December 29, 1958, inaugurated the 1st Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa with the following Speech

“It is with great pleasure that We, on behalf of Ourselves and Our beloved people, today extend Our warmest greetings to the delegations of the Economic Commission for Africa who have gathered here from all over this great continent, and, in particular, to the Honourable Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, who is Our honoured guest on this occasion. We welcome you all to Our capital.

The opening Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa is truly a most historic and significant event for the great African continent. But a short half-century ago, only the most far-sighted individuals dared predict that within fifty years Africa would have so far progressed along the path of political and economic progress that a conference such as this, where representatives of nine independent African nations, as well as representatives of several other African countries have gathered together in solemn conclave to consider the common problems of Africa and the African peoples, would be possible. And yet this has come to pass, and today we are assembled here for this very purpose. Our heart overflows in the attainment of this moment.

Only a few years ago, meetings to consider African problems were held outside of Africa, and the fate of its peoples were decided by non-Africans. Today, the tradition of Berlin and Algeria has been repudiated, and it is thanks to the Conference of Accra and now of

Addis Ababa that the peoples of Africa can, at long last, deliberate on their own problems and future.

The political growth of the peoples of Africa, a development which has come to fruition within the life time of every one of us here present, is one of the most striking and extraordinary evolutions in the recorded history of man. The political coming of age of the African peoples is ample testimony that we are witnessing the inauguration of a new and splendid period in this continent's history. The number of African states which now enjoy their independence is only nine, but this number will grow in the future. In 1960, additional states will emerge into the brilliant sun of freedom, clear evidence that the political growth, which in a few short years has transformed the status of so great a number of the African peoples, has not yet finished, and that it will not come to its end until the goal toward which this movement has steadily and inexorably progressed has been totally realized.

Political independence, however, is but one part of the complex of problems which face the African peoples in their struggles to achieve their rightful place in the world. It is paradoxical that while Africa is potentially the richest of the continents, large numbers of her people still lead an existence that can only be regarded as sub-standard. A major cause of this lag in Africa's economic development has been the lack of education of her peoples. Let us not be too proud to face these facts and to recognize Africa's deficiencies and defects. Let us face honestly and frankly the fact that by the standard of the modern world, the African peoples today are poor. Our poverty need not cover us with shame. Africa, despite the predominantly agricultural basis of her economy produces only a small percent of the world's foodstuffs. Indeed, Africa produces scarcely enough

food to support her own peoples. The average wage of the African worker compares unfavourably with that of other areas of the world. The average African may, if fate has smiled upon him, receive the minimum amount of nourishment necessary for physical survival, but rarely more.

Among the reasons for the poverty and hard life of the African peoples must be numbered the fact that heretofore most Africans have not enjoyed the freedom which they are now attaining. In addition, the lack of the capital essential to the development of their economies and the shortage of technically qualified personnel have severely limited Africa's capacity for economic growth. But, just as we must not be too proud to recognize the facts of Africa's economic situation as it exists today, so we must not be cast down or discouraged by the magnitude of the problems which face us. For Africa is potentially rich. She has enormous deposits of raw materials, and the total extent of her wealth is by no means yet known. Africa produces large quantities of several of the world's basic minerals and metals. She produces large quantities of various agricultural products such as palm oil and cocoa. The fertility of much of her land is potentially high in the extreme. A tremendous potential for the production of hydroelectric power and the irrigation of her land is found in the lakes and rivers of this great continent.

The vista that opens before the Economic Commission for Africa is fulfilling the weighty responsibilities laid upon it by the United Nations General Assembly which is vast. The tasks are immense. Much labour and toil will be demanded, not only from those who will constitute the permanent organization, but also from the governments of all countries and territories in fulfilling the commitments and discharging the responsibilities

resting upon its members and associate members. The economies of the African states have too long existed as separate, self-contained, isolated entities. African countries have for too long been forced to nurse their own economies and puzzle out their complicated problems by themselves or else have them handled hap-hazardly for them by others. We are all only too well acquainted with the difficulties and barriers that the African peoples have had to overcome in coming together to deliberate on matters of common interest. But it is impossible to believe that individual countries, working alone and isolated from their neighbours, can ever achieve their objectives, and the African peoples must therefore work and cooperate together if the economic development of this continent is to be furthered.

The Ethiopian people in particular, long isolated socially and geographically, have had to plough a lonely furrow in many fields of economic endeavour, lacking the right and the facility to draw upon the experience and knowledge of others who were attempting to solve almost identical problems. Now, however, as almost every paragraph in the charter of this Commission emphasizes, the goal on which Our eyes have always been fixed as a primary goal for Our people — the raising of their standard of living — has become the declared objective of the Governments of the member states whose representatives are gathered here today, to be sought, in every way, by concerted action. Concerted action, cooperation, co-ordinated policies — these honourable delegates, are not just words, but great and noble conceptions. In them and in what they stand for, can be found the key for fulfilment of the longings and the hopes of millions of Africans.

Our task, the task of all gathered here and of those other African countries who are not numbered among

the representatives at this first session of the Economic Commission for Africa, is to improve the economic lot of All African peoples, to raise them to a standard of living comparable to that enjoyed in the most highly-developed regions of the world today. This is a task and a challenge which must be met. And because this touches all of us, all must labour and work for success in this endeavour.

When the commission comes to consider specific problems in the course of its deliberations, We ardently hope that it will give serious consideration to finding ways and means of extending immediate economic assistance not only to all African nations which are in need of such aid, but as well to those territories which are on the threshold of independence. It must constantly be borne in mind that the economic problems of some of the younger African states and of those areas which are on the verge of statehood are most pressing and serious. The United Nations Organization and the older States are consequently, under a grave moral obligation to alleviate the economic difficulties of these young States and territories, and to help them found their economic structure upon a firm basis that will maintain and assure their political independence. Political and economic progress should go hand in hand.

There are other grave and important matters to which We trust the Commission will not fail to direct its attention. Among these are the implications of the involvement of African nations in regional preferential trade agreements with nations of other continents. The Commission could well take concrete steps to explore the possibilities of establishing statistical methodology to be employed in common by all member states. A programme of close co-operation between the Commission and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisa-

tion to study the possibilities of increasing food production in areas where people are under-nourished, and of wiping out cattle disease, problems of great importance to African countries whose economies are predominately agricultural, would fulfil a long-felt need.

In view of the great influence of public health problems upon the economic development of African countries, the exploration and recommendation of solutions to such problems by the Commission, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, would aid immeasurably in accelerating the tempo of the economic development of the African continent. All African countries depend on their export trade for the taking of all necessary measures for the promotion, stabilisation and diversification of exports of the ECA member countries. The Commission should give serious consideration to the prevalent transportation and Communications problems which have a considerable influence upon the development of all African countries, and seek resolutely to find solutions to the difficulties which perplex us all in these fields. Solving these problems would contribute much towards the economic development of Africa. In undertaking such a study due consideration should be given to the desirability of establishing closer connections between the various national transportation systems thus encouraging closer economic and commercial relations among member states.

It is appropriate that this gathering today is held under the sponsorship of the United Nations. The United Nations is a living and tangible testimony to the value of cooperative efforts among all men to improve their way of life and preserve peace. We believe that the African peoples, too, can co-operate effectively for the common good, for their own good and for that of all men. But this requires single-mindedness and an

unswerving devotion to the cause of Africa and be guided by the principle expressed in the Holy Scriptures 'Love Thy Neighbour as Thyself'.

Africa is not the first geographical area to be embraced by a regional Economic Commission. This we do not consider a disadvantage, since the experience gained and the lessons learnt by its predecessors in Europe, Latin America and Asia and the Far East can be drawn upon. But many of the economic and social problems are new, and the paths untrodded. In your task of finding the answers and the way, honourable delegates, not only the eyes of all Africa but of all the world will be upon you. We, for Our part, pledge the highest endeavours of Our Government and people in aiding and speeding your work, not only for this meeting of the Commission but for the efforts and objectives of this organization in the years that are to come. May Almighty God prosper that work, and grant that it may be pursued in peace, in peace of mind and of circumstance, unhindered by the fact or threat of war.

This land, of which you are the honoured guests, has known and suffered from the horrors and brutalities of war. The threats of armed conflict, the obsession with war and armed might are evils yet to be eradicated from the minds of men. So long as they survive, progress towards the high and noble objectives to which this organization is dedicated will be handicapped and enveloped in darkness. In the mobilization of economic resources, in the search for ways to improve the lot of man, whether African or not, the threat to peace stands as a grim obstacle. The essential prerequisite for economic and social contentment is world peace, and without such contentment, the weeds of discontent luxuriate, and threats to peace develop.

We pray that peace may be vouchsafed to all men,
that the labours of this Commission may even be conducted in an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation.”



On Thursday, January 8, 1959, on the occasion of Christmas festivities, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, made a speech to 40,000 students from Addis Ababa and the suburbs:

“Today, Christmas, the anniversary of the birth of Our Saviour Jesus Christ, We extend Our warm and sincere greetings to all the students here in Our Capital, to those in the schools established by Us throughout the Empire and many others studying abroad.

Once again, as annually, We are today here in your midst and in this Christmas Hall, observing this great day which has been awaited by millions in all parts of the world just as We have anxiously anticipated its coming.

In guiding the various agencies to fulfil the requirements of modern civilization, We have taken under Our direct care, together with Our other burden some responsibilities, — the enormous responsibility of education giving it priority as a means not only of providing you with enlightenment, of raising your standard of living, of leading you to better health, but to guarantee that in the pursuit of your aims and aspirations you will be an asset to your country.

It is a source of immense satisfaction today to see the realization of Our efforts to make Ethiopia assume her rightful place in international and African affairs: First, the next Conference of Independent African States will be held in Our capital; Secondly, Ethiopia has been selected as the Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the inaugural session of which has just ended; Thirdly, We see before us African students who have benefitted by the scholarships that We have granted to aid the African peoples here to study in Our institutions.

As a good tree is known by its fruits, so the future of Ethiopia depends on you, the fruits of Our educational system, to set an example to the coming generation through your work and the life you will lead.

Ethiopia's enhanced and rapidly evolving role in world life, the growth and expansion of her national endeavours make it imperative that you students, prepare yourselves for your responsibilities by being obedient to your teachers and being responsive to authority."



On January 22, 1959, at the Imperial Ethiopian Naval College at Massawa, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I commissioned 37 Second Lieutenants and on this occasion delivered the following speech:

“Today, as We participate in the first graduation exercises at the Imperial Naval College, We return in memory to that day just over six years ago when Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia and this seacoast on the Red Sea, so long separated from our Empire was reunited with its motherland. Our heart and that of the entire Ethiopian Nation over-flowed with joy on that day. It was, for us, the realization of a desire which we had long cherished.

But the attainment of any goal is never more than a temporary achievement. A mountain top is reached, and beyond, on the far slope, there are new lands to explore and new peaks to scale. As each goal along life's path is reached, new vistas open before us, and new challenges are made. It is indeed, an immutable law of life that man's striving can never end, that to pause in life's struggle is to slip back along the road to progress. Man is born in sorrow, and in the sweat of his brow must he earn his bread.

The reuniting of this seacoast with its ancient motherland constituted a clear challenge to use for the benefit of Our entire Empire the potential which this avenue to the Red Sea represents. We have laboured mightily to meet this challenge. We have undertaken the development of the Port of Assab, which will provide our Empire with another major port. In the steps which we have taken to improve communications throughout Our Empire full and careful consideration has been given to the need to increase the flow of trade through these ports

and take advantage of the strategic position which they occupy on this great commercial life-line. We have taken various other measures to improve and enhance the use and development of this area, and We have other projects in mind which will result in the greater utilization of this region and these harbours.

The achievements that are being witnessed here and elsewhere are in themselves a testimony of the success of Ethiopia's development. We would wish to note in this connection that in this as in other of Our efforts and sacrifices We have always enjoyed the wholehearted and loyal support of Our beloved Eritrean people.

And today, another major step is being taken along the path which We have marked out for Our beloved Country in bridging the gap between the isolation in which Ethiopia lived for so many years and the modern world.

The federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia was but the first step. For the possession of a seacoast imposes grave responsibilities. Steps must be taken to assure the defence of Our coastline. Action is required to cooperate with Ethiopia's neighbours in the suppression of illicit trade. We must prepare ourselves for the task of guiding and assisting those who toil on the sea. These and many other duties devolve upon us by virtue of Our Empire's geographical position on the Red Sea.

When We have in the past ventured into great undertakings, it has not been with the certainty of seeing it accomplished in a matter of five or ten years, but rather with the high hope and confidence that our efforts will benefit the present and future generations of Our people.

But God in His wisdom has spared us to see great

accomplishment, and to look forward to yet greater achievements in all fields of national life.

Today, as we see more and more of the educated taking their proper places in society with the goodwill and the determination to render loyal services to their country, We are reminded of the statement that We made some 15 years ago to the effect that the pride derived from the merits of worthy service is far greater than any feeling of pride that may spring from the heritage of wealth and property. As a result of Our national Programme of Education and the opportunities that it provides to all of Our people, yet other chapters are being added to the long and glorious history of Our country.

It is with satisfaction that We note that following the restoration to Ethiopia of her ancient ports, great strides have been made in the Naval Field, opening thus new and significant horizons and opportunities to the Navy as indeed to the men that have joined its distinguished service.

Our constant endeavour is to insure for now as for all times the effective defence of Our waters and seacoast, and We are happy to feel that while establishing this College We have laid the foundation for the great future of Our Imperial Navy.

Already, Our mind's eye is perceiving great and promising achievements and we feel certain that History will confirm Our confident belief that the Imperial Ethiopian Navy will occupy a vital place and will play an important role in the years that lay ahead.

This College is the institution whereby the means will be provided to discharge Our duties in the Naval Field, and the officer-cadets who will graduate from this school are the instruments who will be called upon to perform these tasks. You Cadets who have the good luck to become the first commissioned officers of the

Imperial Ethiopian Navy are to be congratulated in the attainment of this moment. You too, however, are subject to the operation of the law of life to which We have referred. Today, a goal is reached, but it is for you only a way-station along a road which will make increasingly greater demands of you as each succeeding stage is reached. The future dares you to prove yourselves worthy of the training which you have received, to fulfil the duties which now fall to your lot and to aid Us in the discharge of those high duties to which We have devoted Our entire life. This is the challenge which awaits you today.

You must always remember that to lead, one must first learn to follow. You must obey the rules and regulations by which your conduct is to be governed. Be proud of the uniform which you wear, do nothing that would dishonour it. Strive always to bring credit upon yourself and your motherland. If you are faithful to these precepts, you will have properly and faithfully discharged your duty before Us and before your countrymen.

We are pleased today to present to the Imperial Naval College these colours, which it will henceforth proudly display. They represent a testimonial of the faith which We have reposed in this institution and in those charged with its administration and the confidence which, in full recognition of the high tasks which have been assigned the young men who will study here, We contemplate this College's future growth and development.

We extend Our thanks to all those whose contributions have made this ceremony possible: to Ras Andargachew, who has toiled unceasingly in preparing the physical structures which comprise this institution; to the Government of the United States of America, which has

generously contributed the vessels and equipment utilized in the training programme; to the Ambassador of the United States of America, His Excellency Mr. Don C. Bliss, who has cooperated wholeheartedly in the implementation of this programme; to Commader Iskander Desta who has with diligence carried out the orders for the development of the school, and finally, to those devoted Norwegian and American officers and men who have instructed and trained the cadets who study here”.



On Friday, February 21, 1959, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I received in audience six cadets of the Ethiopian Air Force before their leaving for a six-month training course in the United States. Below is His Imperial Majesty's speech addressed to the cadets:

“Our purpose for sending you to the United States is so that you may become jet aircraft pilot trainers on your return which we have been informed by your instructors will take an estimated period of six months. Our aim and hope when the airforce centre was instituted were to see that the aircraft flying in our air space be totally operated by the youth of Ethiopia. We never imagined that in such a short space of time the Ethiopian Air Force would have reached the state of producing its own jet pilot trainers. Moreover, we never thought that jets would have been introduced in this part of the world in such a rapid space of time.

In the short period that has elapsed since the inception of our aircraft training centre the march of time, which has been faster than we had imagined, has made it possible for us to utilise jet aircraft. We feel particularly happy, from the bottom of our heart, to witness your progress in aviation and your stage of achievement in flying jets that have made it possible for us to utilise jet for further studies in a friendly country with the objective of becoming instructors, which is an indication that the fruits of our efforts in expanding our air force are already ripening.

Many sacrifices have been made to reach this stage; moreover, money and the sacrifice of the lives of our youth with tempting careers before them. In comparing these sacrifices with our limitations we find that the former far outweighs the latter; even more, when we

realise that these sacrifices are responsible for our advance to the jet-age, our sorrows have been alleviated. The capabilities which you have shown in mastering jet aircraft within the past months have proved beyond doubt that with the proper instruction our peoples could cope with any type of technical and scientific studies. By so doing you have made us happy and inspired our faith that you will study with vigour and enthusiasm when you reach your destination, that you will not be ensnared by the lack of industry and that you will achieve excellent results by which you will reach your proper station and afford us the maximum satisfaction.

Because your behaviour, diligence and even your love of work will not only be for yourselves but will also serve to maintain the dignity of our Air Force and people you must strive to be praise-worthy while in training abroad. Beware that if you stop to look you will cast a shadow upon your fair name. That your flying allowance may match your added responsibilities we have raised it, and this is because we have realised that flying even in peace time, is hazardous and also because we have noted occasional progress in your training. From the earliest times up to the present, soldiers have always sacrificed their lives for love of freedom, country and sovereign. No gift will gratify the man, who, untrue to this noble cause, serves for riches alone. The love of money can determine a man's price. So beware 'of this trap,,.



On April 9, 1959, marking the end of the month-long Muslim abstinence, the leading Moslems and a crowd of Moslem residents of Addis Ababa paid their homage to His Imperial Majesty at the Palace. In a brief extemporaneous reply His Imperial Majesty said :

“God’s word is a unifier and a bridge that leads to harmony and peace. Those that you have atttered here on this occasion of the end of your abstinence we feel are profound and full of love. Our best wishes go with you and all your coreligionists for a happy return of the day.”



On April 15, 1959, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I sent the following message to the American Committee on Africa:

"Today, Africans and friends of Africa everywhere are celebrating Africa Freedom Day. Observance of this Day testifies to what is undoubtedly one of the most significant phenomena of this post-war world — the liberation from the bonds which have so long fettered the millions of Africans to whom, but a short time ago, freedom and independence were but distant dreams. Within the post-war period, the number of independent African nations has more than doubled; next year, additional states will achieve their independence; and each year that follows will see ever increasing numbers of Africans enjoying these most precious of Almighty God's gifts.

The tide which is sweeping Africa today cannot be stayed. No power on earth is great enough to halt or reverse the trend. Its march is as relentless and inexorable as the passage of time. The day is long overdue for a change of attitude on the part of those nations which have heretofore sought to hinder or impede this movement or which have been content in the past to remain passive in the face of the impassioned cries for freedom, for justice, for the right to stand with their fellowmen as equal among equals, which have gone up from this Continent. It is time for them to enlist their sympathetic efforts on behalf of the struggle of the African peoples to gain the place in the world which is their God-given birthright. Those who fail or refuse to do so, those who lack the vision and foresight to realise that Africa is emerging into a new era, that Africans will no longer be denied the rights which are inalienably theirs, will not alter or reverse the course of

history, but will only suffer the inevitable consequences of their refusal to accept reality.

What is there to be learned from the events now occurring on the African Continent? It must be recognised, too, that Africa, its people, its present and its future, are of vital concern to everyone, no matter how far removed geographically. In the past, America has too often been content to remain relatively unconcerned about events in Africa, too ready to stand on the sidelines of African history as a disinterested observer. This policy will not serve today, and the attitude which the American people and Government now adopt towards Africa indicates that they too realize that a new Africa has emerged on the world scene. As a result, however, Americans have been largely uninformed about us, our peoples, our problems. Among other peoples, more and more is gradually coming to be known, but mainly, We would venture, because the peoples of Africa have forced the rest of the world to pay heed to them and to harken to the stirrings and reverberations which have resounded throughout this Continent in the last decade.

The American people can make a significant contribution to guaranteeing that a deep and abiding friendship exists between Africa and the United States of America. Learn more about us ; learn to understand our backgrounds, our culture and traditions, our strengths and weaknesses. Learn to appreciate our desires and hopes, our problems, our fears. If we truly know one another, a solid and firm basis will exist for the maintenance of the friendly relations between the African and the American peoples, which - We are convinced - both so ardently desire. You may be assured that there will be no failure in the warm and brotherly response from our side.

In the midst of the strife and turmoil which marks

Africa today, the African peoples still extend the hand of friendship. But it is extended to those who desire the progress and the political and economic freedom of the African people, who are willing generously and without thought of selfish gain to assist us to our feet that we may stand by their side as brothers. We are convinced that there are countless millions of such to be found throughout the world. We know that those to whom We send this message, who are today assembled in New York City to join in celebration of Africa Freedom Day, are numbered among them. To them, We send Our warmest greetings and Our prayers that the purpose which today unites them may be soon realised.

We must thank the American Committee on Africa which has made it possible for Us to send these words to you today. The cause which you espouse is a noble and just one and, with the help of Almighty God, will triumph.



On April 15, 1959, in Addis Ababa, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I made the following declaration:

“On this Africa Day, the first anniversary of the convening of the All-African Conference of Accra, We send Our Greetings and those of Our beloved People, to all the Leaders and Peoples of this Great Continent.

The Conference of Accra marked a significant stage in the struggle towards freedom for all African peoples and the progress since achieved more than justifies the hopes which We had all reposed in that Conference.

In the short space of one year, We have welcomed to Our midst the new independent state of Guinea. We hope, by the end of the coming year to witness the attainment to independence of the Cameroons, Togoland and the present Trust Territory of Somaliland. Representatives of the peoples of Africa have convened in Our Capital City of Addis Ababa last December and laid far-reaching and realistic plans for the economic integration of the continent and cooperation in the struggle against the legacy of ignorance and poverty. We confidently hope in yet greater progress in all fields before the convening next year, in Addis Ababa of the Second All-African Conference.

Such achievements in the last twelve months and in the months to come have been justified and can be continued because of the fundamental unity which binds all African peoples. It is a unity springing from centuries of struggle against domination, from a shared realisation that we must all gird our strength to repair the havoc wrought by years of indifference, from trust and confidence in each other. We sustain an abiding conviction in the courage and intelligence of the peoples of this Continent. With freedom from restraints, there

should be nothing to prevent the African peoples of today from achieving in a spontaneous and youthful surge of collaboration, the attainment of those very ideals, so long denied to the peoples of our Continent.

Against this background and with these hopes in mind, all leaders of Africa and their peoples have followed with great concern and sympathy the brave struggle of the peoples of Central Africa to achieve those same goals, ideals which some of the African independent states have defended at such great sacrifices. It must be realized that the peoples and territories of Africa can no longer be regarded as preserves of colonial interests or the continued objects of imperialist designs. Unfortunately, that truth is apparently still to be learned by others. Until the entire continent becomes the home of the free and until every man and every people can, in peace, labour for the advancement and welfare of the family and homeland, the ideals and objectives which We have proclaimed to the world at Accra and Addis Ababa, shall not have been attained.

The African peoples can, at this time, by their close co-operation and mutual assistance, demonstrate to a world torn by political differences and ideologies and economic rivalries, a fruitful example of unity and collaboration.

It is the high mission of us all to build for the future on this solid foundation of profound unity and understanding and such are the thought and meaning with which we are today celebrating and, will, over the years, continue to celebrate Africa Day.

Confident in the guidance and support of the Almighty, and concerned as we are, that the fruits of education and toil may be enjoyed by **all** and that the peoples of this continent may, at last, assume their rightful place in the conferences of nations, we call

upon all to remain steadfast and together, in one continental brotherhood, to labour for the liberation, the progress and the welfare of the struggling peoples of the Continent of Africa.”



On May 5, 1959, the 18th Anniversary of the Liberation, H. E. Blatenguetta Aklilu Hapte-Wold, the Deputy Prime Minister, addressed His Imperial Majesty at a reception held at the Old Palace at 12 noon. His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, replied to the speech of the Deputy Prime Minister as follows:

“You have, in your well-chosen words, given a clear depiction of the present situation. The moral confusion brought about by two world wars has led to the springing up of numerous iniquitous political ambitions, destroyed mutual trust and confidence amongst mankind, and is now in the process of utilizing the superior technical skill of man for the creation of weapons capable of annihilating this earth.

Ethiopia too, in the days when it fell to her lot to become the innocent victim of this moral confusion, fought valiantly to ward off her ill fate, and her efforts were not only crowned with success, but also earned the goodwill and sympathy of the whole world. We believe, as ought also Our people, that it was the hand of the Almighty which did all this and gave Us the victory.

This liberation of Our land let in a ray of light into the whole of this continent, which is now leading on to the opening of the doors of freedom to the nations of Africa. Our responsibility, therefore, becomes indeed great, to take the lead also in striving for the unity and strength necessary for bringing Our country to the level of the more advanced nations of the world.

For this it is essential that Ethiopia, in her efforts for the spread of education, takes care to see that academic instruction is supplemented by intensive technical training, which alone can save Our nation from becom-

ing the dumping-ground of the products of foreign industries. Further, it is her duty to benefit from resources in order to enable herself to be of assistance to the free nations as well as to those still striving for their emancipation.

It is only from such determined efforts that national strength and economic prosperity can ensue. We would therefore enjoin upon Our beloved people their sacred duty to co-operate fully with the plans We have laid for the attaining of this goal. Praised be the Lord Almighty Who has done all this and will continue to do all that needs to be done."



On May 11, 1959, during His tour of the Gojjam Province, His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Commander-in-Chief of Ethiopia's Armed Forces, presented the flag to the Second Battalion of the Land Forces at the site camp of Wuseta with the following words:

“In presenting to you as We have done to other units in the various branches of Our Armed Services—Land, Air and Naval Forces, We say now as We have said then, the national flag is the symbol of nation's independence. Our national flag was never cancelled not even during the five years of the partial occupation of Ethiopia, because our valiant patriots, under Our orders, courageously resisted the enemy. Many countries refused to recognise the occupation and there the Ethiopian flag continued as an emblem of Ethiopia's freedom. The faithful people of Gojjam fought bravely against the enemy during the invasion, they resisted the occupation, and rather than submitting to the enemy, many of them preferred to live as refugees.

Presenting this flag to the Second Battalion which under Our command marched into the capital, symbolises Our triumphant entry into Addis Ababa, which does not limit its significance to the battalion, but is of meaning to the whole of the Empire. This flag you receive now is the symbol not only of the resistance and the sacrifices endured during the exile; it is witness of the historic moment when We raised the Ethiopian flag at Omedla. During that time this battalion was a guard of honour to Ourselves, and We know better than anyone the services rendered by each one of you when this battalion served as Our guard of honour.

The faithful people of Gojjam who fought relentlessly during the five years against the enemy, never

surrendering, were chosen to be the first among those to liberate the country and lead the campaign to victory. The value of a flag springs from the sacrifices made to defend it as the symbol of independence, otherwise there is no difference between a flag and any other piece of cloth. That is why the flag is an eternal source of inspiration, of loyalty and the symbol of the sacred duty and obligation of a soldier; to him it is a moral sentinel.

We entrust this flag to you — this testimony to those who have served Us by their sacrifices made during the exile and the campaign of liberation; moreover, this symbol of the sacrifices made by the patriots. We hope the Almighty will guide you to fulfill this trust.”



On May 16, 1959., His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, laid the foundation stone of the Chis. Issat hydro-electric plant in Bahr Dar. Below is His Imperial Majesty's reply to the address made by Major Assafa Lemma, Vice-Mayor of Addis Ababa in charge of the Technical Department of the Municipality & Administrator of the War Reparation Office:

“We are not satisfied with the pace towards progress and development of Our beloved people but are confident that the Almighty will assist Us to reach the designed goal, since Our efforts are directed to see that the progress made by Our people will keep in step with that of the other advanced peoples of the world.

As We lay the foundation stone for this small hydroelectric plant, insignificant among the major schemes envisaged for the Blue Nile and Lake Tana, We have almost simultaneously laid the cornerstone for a textile plant which will, utilising the energy drawn from this plant, operate for the benefit of the area and its people. This has been done because We realise that food and clothing are two fundamental necessities and We have planned it so that these enterprises would contribute to the lives of Our patriots and the people of Gojjam and Begemdir whose blood was shed in the liberation, and to provide employment for those who are without jobs. Not only will the electric energy springing from this project be the basis for establishing other plants, the electricity generated will give additional beauty to the proposed city of Bahr Dar.

Prosperity comes not from the mere wish but from the proper utilisation by each one of you of the talents bestowed on you by Providence. Gojjam is a country which possesses fertility of land as well as of patriotism a

and you should, therefore, work assiduously so that this reputation will be maintained for many generations to come. Our territorial army Proclamation is designed to help you to preserve this patriotism as well as the fame of your patriots.

It is Our hope that the tasks outlined in your speeches you, Assafa Lemma and Seifu Mahtema Selassie, will be executed with vigour."



On May 18, 1959, Their Imperial Majesties awarded diplomas to students who graduated from the Haile Selassie I Medical College and Training Center in Gondar. Below is the reply of His Imperial Majesty to the speeches of H.E. Ato Abebe Retta, Minister of Public Health and of Dr. Brooks Ryder, Director of the College:

“When We laid the foundation for the progress and development of the country, the fact that granted the Constitution is in order to strengthen unity so that our country will be built around the idea of one Emperor and one Government in which everyone will be conscious of his duty based upon the principle of one for all and all for one. We have chosen education as Our primary concern because we believe that it is the instrument By which Our aims could be brought to fruition.

The spirit of unity within Ethiopia around one Emperor emanated from the people of Begemder, and their patriotic efforts have been crowned with laurels. We have made it Our constant concern to help them in their quest for learning for which We have established the various schools and institutions of learning. Through education one can keep himself healthy; he can acquire the knowledge of many other things; but without health, education and growth of a population are unattainable. Today when We present you with these certificates of accomplishment, Our heart over-flows with joy.

Now that you are to begin the medical and health profession, We recommend that you work diligently, for treatment and cure alone is not enough for a country, prevention is also necessary. The Amhara race must know that it is an obligation on its part to work in the

technical field, no matter at what level. To preserve the heritage of one's honour and culture is praiseworthy, but to exceed the limits may prove detrimental.

We have ventured to say this because it has come to Our knowledge that there exists here scorn for labour. We have come here after having laid the foundation stones for the establishment of a textile factory, a hydroelectric plant and for a bridge in the development of highways in order to help in the advancement of the people of Begemder and Gojjam. Unless the people benefit through work Our efforts and thoughts will have been in vain. They will have also violated the wish of the Almighty that by one's toil he must earn his living. Much cannot be accomplished in the pursuit of spiritual advancement, let alone that of material gains, without the help of technology. Learn! Work! We have established community education so that both the youth and the adult may learn. Education and the quest for knowledge stop only at the grave.

We wish to express Our thanks to the teachers of the Health College, to the International Cooperation Administration, to Dr. Haldor Larsen of WHO, Mr. Hans Ehrenstrale of UNICEF. We are pleased with the detailed speech of Our Minister of Public Health."



On May 26, 1959, completing his official visit to the Provinces of Gojjam and Begemder-Semien, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I made in Gondar the following speech:

“We have granted to the people of Begemder and Semien tax amnesty for the years 1948 to 1957 because We realize that they were unable to pay their taxes because of hardships and difficulties and in full recognition of their faithful services.”

“During Our present visit to the Governorate General of Begemder-Semien and also to that of Gojjam, We have been pleased to see some educational and health organisations functioning fully in some places. We realize, however, that there is a great gap between the needs of the people and what has been already accomplished.

Our chief aims are the development of the work at hand and the accomplishment of the planned projects. By the will of the Almighty, We are applying much energy and effort in the fulfilment of two of them in which We have the greatest hope — the education and health of Our people. This is among the main purposes of Our present visit.”

“We have stated before that We are deeply indebted to the people of Begemder-Semien and Gojjam for their heroic struggle for their country and Emperor during the enemy occupation. Thus, We have assented that any buildings that have already been constructed or will be later erected for the purposes of education and health in these two, Governorates-General are to be named after those famous patriots who have given their lives for the honour of their country’s freedom and the glory of their Emperor. To this effect We have ordered Our two Deputy governors-general to establish committees for this purpose and to deal with the ministries concerned.

We pray that the Almighty would give His aid to the students and all those who will serve in these schools and hospitals in order that they may follow the examples set by the patriots in love for their country and Emperor, and that they will strive hard with good spirit and honesty for the glory of Ethiopia.”

“During Our visit of the Governorates-General of Begemder-Semien and Gojjam We have seen some naturally irrigated lands, suited for the growth of various crops in different provinces and districts. For the welfare and prosperity of Our people, We have ordered the officials of the districts and sub-districts to distribute freely, and according to your capabilities, these lands for the cultivation of special crops. Upon granting these lands to those who would profit by them We place a penalty on those who through neglect do not take the the necessary care in the cultivation and care of the land and reward those who fulfil Our order.”



On Tuesday, June 2, 1959, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I commissioned 58 graduates of the VIth Cadet Course at Aba Dina Police College in Addis Ababa, To the speech of Major Berhane Teferra, Head of the College His Imperial Majesty replied as follows, .:

“Because, with the expansion and improvement of schools, Our large number of students have proven worthy of Our trust and that of the foreign instructors in Our employ, We felt especially happy today at Our presentation of certificates to graduates of the VIth Cadet Course of this College. We are happy at the fact that Our lasting wishes have been successfully realized.

That the graduation of this class of cadets has been possible through the leadership and training efforts of former graduates of the College, is vivid example that the Police Force has achieved marked progress towards self-sufficiency. Not only is to day's graduation evidence of the fruits of labour of Ethiopian officers, it is also an instance which shows that the police organization has reached a stage of self-sufficiency. The overlapping of these two circumstances should be a source of pride to the cadets who have completed this course. It is also a milestone in the development of the Police Force that merits honourable mention in its history.

Because it is Our everlasting desire that other institutions of learning achieve this stage of advancement, it is Our hope that they will maintain a state of constant vigilance to strive forward to attain self-competency. The responsibilities of a police-man entail trustworthiness and fortitude. We have, on the occasions of Our visits here, never failed to remind you of the gravity of your responsibilities in your role as public servants. Now that you have acquired the basic knowledge needed to

safeguard the rights of men, again We urge you to keep them constantly in mind when you will be assigned to your posts.

Since you all know what is expected of a police officer as well as a private, We need not go into the details; but urge you to work diligently at all times. If you pursue your duties with proper judgment and foresight, the public and especially your instructors will be proud of you. We have said that the completion of this course is the result of the efforts of Ethiopian officers. We wish to express Our thanks to you present instructors, and to the Swedish police officers who, since the founding of the College, have, with unwavering hard work, paved the path for those who have now successfully taken over.

Learning never ceases. Your learning has just begun and its end will come only when your work has proved rewarding. The education you have acquired so far will prepare you for your future work. But in these times, when day to day changes are anticipated, you must always keep in mind the fact that you have not ceased to learn. That you may pursue your education in the modern techniques of police activities, We have arranged for the employment of new personnel who will help to further train you. We hope that you will endeavour to uphold the name you have made, for which We have today, expressed pleasure, and strive to better serve Our people with due regard to their utmost welfare.



On Saturday, June 6, 1959, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I attended The Annual National Boy Scout Jamboree in the vicinity of the Haile Selassie I Stadium in Addis Ababa. On this occasion His Imperial Majesty made the following speech to 2,000 boy scouts and girl guides:

“When in 1934, We first inaugurated the Boy Scout Movement in Ethiopia, Our purpose was that it might, with the aid of modern knowledge, assist in the development of that compassion which is inborn in Our youth and the heroism which they have inherited from their forefathers. The Scout’s training, besides developing his moral character, is also productive in him of personal discipline, love of fellow being and a spirit of service directed towards all of created life, animals not excluded.

When twenty-five years ago, in realization of the potential benefits of this movement for Our country, We first established the Boy Scouts Association of Ethiopia, the number of Scouts was no more than three hundred and seventy-five. The services rendered by them, however, during the period of the enemy aggression on Our country far exceeded the limit of their numbers.

We then appointed Our Son, the late Prince Makonnen, Duke of Harar, to be the Chief Scout so that he may participate fully in the Scouts training as well as in their programme of service; and you are witnesses as to how, till the moment of his being taken away from your midst, he never spared himself in sharing your problems and extending his help in all the Association’s needs. All this charity and compassion, and this concern, for one’s fellow men, sprung from his loyal adherence to the Scout’s pledge.

Even in future, the development of the physical and

spiritual strength of Our nation is dependent on her youth obtaining Scout and military training along with their academic studies, thus combining in themselves the heroism and spirit of determination of their fathers with military training and modern scientific knowledge; and it is for this reason that We have commanded Our Vice-Minister of Education to establish facilities for military training in all Our educational institutions.

On this day, when Boy Scout and Girl Guide troops from all over the country are assembled here for your Annual Jamboree, it gives Us great pleasure to be present in your midst, and to present to you, in place of your erstwhile fellow Scout, the late Prince Makonnen, Duke of Harar, his eldest son Prince Wossen Seged Makonnen, whom We have appointed as your Chief Scout and Patron. As We have commanded him to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father and to assist you in all your difficulties, so also We entrust to you the responsibility of caring for him and cooperating with him."



On June 17, 1959, at the Graduation Exercises of the University College of Addis Ababa, His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, gave the following address:

“This graduation ceremony is an occasion, not merely for recapitulating and recounting the fruits of past efforts in terms of examination results and of degrees and diplomas awarded, but also for fixing one’s sights upon future accomplishments, obligations and possibilities.

For the sixth time in the history of this College, We see an imposing group of young men and women graduate from this institution. Most of you, as in previous years, will continue your studies and prepare yourselves for higher degrees and varying careers. But whether pursuing further studies or going directly into the world, all of you will soon be embarking upon a new stage of your lives.

We, therefore, deem it necessary and appropriate, on this occasion when you of this year’s graduating class look back upon your student years with a measure of nostalgia and look forward, perhaps with a measure of understandable apprehension towards your future careers to speak to you about leaders and leadership.

As you know, leadership is required in all fields and no field is without its usefulness. During Our visits, however, to the educational institutions of Our country, We have noticed, in answer to Our enquiries, that the percentage of students pursuing courses of study useful for the development of technology and industry, has been extremely low. We have, therefore, counselled you to take up technological and industrial courses in preparing to over-all programme. The reason for Our introducing this topic at present is that We have found the number

of those receiving degrees in technological subjects today to be very small indeed, and wish to impress upon you all that it is Our desire to see a much larger number of Our young people benefiting from the resources We have on Our own and have received as aid from abroad, and graduating in the fields of technology and industrial education.

We all know that the need for good leadership in every walk of life is much greater today than ever before. Every aspect of living demands guiding hands: business, the professions, the fine arts, the mechanical arts, all. And all of you young people, who have been given the enriching opportunity of an advanced education will in the future be called upon to shoulder in varying degrees the responsibilities to leading and serving the nation.

It is important, however, to remember that leadership does not mean domination. The world is always well supplied with people who wish to rule and dominate others. The true leader is of a different sort: he seeks effective activity which has a truly beneficent purpose. He inspires others to follow in his wake, and holding aloft the torch of wisdom, leads the way for society to realise its genuinely great aspirations.

You have learnt from your study of history that the story of nations is often told in terms of the accomplishments of individuals. In every significant event in history, you will find a courageous and determined leader, an inspiring goal or objective, and an adversary who sought to foil his efforts.

In any normal society, every one has some opportunity to show himself as a leader. Even the mechanic or clerk who has an assistant assigned to him not to speak of the doctor with all his helpers, or the officer who commands his troops, is a leader. Within his own sphere, each has the same opportunities for showing

ability, and the same potential satisfactions as has the leader of a government. The leader is marked out by his individual craftsmanship, his sensibility and insight, his initiative and energy.

Leaders are people, who raise the standards by which they judge themselves — and by which they are willing to be judged. The goal chosen, the objective selected, the requirements imposed, are not merely for their followers alone. They develop with consummate energy and devotion their own skill and knowledge in order to reach the standards they themselves have set. This whole-hearted acceptance of the demands imposed by ever higher standards is the basis of all human progress. A love of high quality, we must remember, is essential in a leader.

Dependability is another requirement in a leader. To be dependable is to be willing to accept responsibility, and to carry it out faithfully. A leader will always be willing to take counsel from his people, but will often have to act on what his own mind tells him is right. This demands that the leader has trained himself out of any inordinate fear of making mistakes.

To embark successfully on a career involving leadership demands a courageous and determined spirit. Once a person has decided upon his life work, and is assured that in doing the work for which he is best endowed and equipped, he is filling a vital need, what he then needs is faith and integrity, coupled with a courageous spirit, so that, no longer preferring himself to the fulfilment of his task, he may address himself to the problems he must solve in order to be effective. One mark of the great leader is that he feels sufficiently secure to devote his thought and attention to the well-being of his subordinates and the perfection of his task, rather than being

constantly worried about the approval or disapproval of others.

He who would be a leader must pay the price in self-discipline and moral restraint. This entails the correction and improvement of personal character, the checking of passions and desires, and an exemplary control of one's bodily needs and drives.

Leaders have to submit themselves to a stricter self-discipline and develop a more exemplary moral character than is expected of others. To be first in place, one must be first in merit as well.

It should not surprise us then, to find that the greater number of acknowledged leaders have been people who trained themselves in the art of discipline and obedience. He who has not learned to render prompt and willing service to others will find it difficult to win and keep the good will and cooperation of his subordinates.

Further, a leader must possess initiative, which is the creative ability to think in new ways and do new things. The leader has always to stay ahead. He cannot afford to set up a procedure, and then fold his hands and linger lazily watching it work. He cannot be content merely to see new trends and take advantage of them. He must keep his imagination vividly alive, so as to originate ideas and start trends.

A word of warning is in order here. To help one's subordinates or dependents at the cost of harm to the public, is tantamount to sacrilege and blasphemy. It is unfortunate, that many in position of leadership, both great and small, have been found guilty of such practices.

A good leader is devoted to his work and will willingly forgo even the demands of sleep to see its accomplishment. This does not mean that he is im-

petuous. On the other hand, he maintains a balance between emotional drive and sound thinking.

His labours, which sometimes appear excessive, derive from his firm realization that unless a man undertakes more than he can possibly do he will never be able to do all he can do. It is his enthusiasm that stimulates his energy.

No matter what our point of departure in speaking of leadership, we reach the inescapable conclusion that the art of leadership consists in the ability to make people want to work for you, when they are really under no obligation to do so.

The true leader is one who realizes by faith that he is an instrument in the hands of God, and dedicates himself to be a guide and inspirer of the nobler sentiments and aspirations of the people. He will kindle interest, teach, aid, correct and inspire. Those whom he leads will co-operate with him in maintaining discipline for the good of the group. He will instruct his followers in the goals towards which to strive, and create in them a sense of mutual effort for attaining the goal.

To sum up, there is no power on earth, in this University or elsewhere, that can take a clerk from his desk or a mechanic from his bench, and easily mould him into a leader. To develop oneself, one has to develop one's own initiative and perseverance — a man has to strive in order to grow.

As educated people, you will be looked up to, and much will be expected of you. You will be regarded, and rightly so, as those who have the necessary knowledge and the ability to inspire, to guide and to lead. It is for this reason that we expect from you to whom we have given the opportunity of education in your chosen fields, great and productive service to Our country.

These fundamental ideas of which We have briefly

spoken this day, constitute, We presume, part of the thought that you have absorbed during the course of your studies in this University College. May these basic thoughts accompany you during the years ahead and aid you in accomplishing great things for Our beloved country, Ethiopia.

In conclusion, We would like to express Our thanks and appreciation to the members of the Faculty and the Board of this University College for their zealous and untiring efforts for the growth of knowledge and the development of character in the young people who learn here.

We would like especially to entrust Our Vice-Minister of Education, on the basis of the statement made by him regarding the expansion and growth of education in the country, with the high responsibility of assiduously and untiringly striving to carry out the schemes mentioned and the decisions made by the Board."



Upon completion of two-month State Visits His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I addressed the Nation over Radio Addis Ababa from the Guennet Leul Palace on August 28, 1959.

“In the belief that it will help create understanding and co-operation in the world, and out of particular consideration for the welfare and well-being of Our beloved people and country, We have from time to time during the past five years journeyed to visit friendly countries in the Americas, the United Kingdom, Europe and the Far East.

After successfully completing Our recent long journey on invitations extended to Us from among friendly countries, namely the U.A.R., the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Belgium, France, Portugal and Yugoslavia, We are now happy and thankful to Almighty God to find Ourselves in the midst of Our beloved people.

On Our return from Our previous journeys, We had made known to you the impressions left with Us by the reception extended to Us in the countries which We then visited. Because We believe that the very admirable reception and sincere expression of friendship extended to Us by the peoples and leaders of the countries that We visited recently were also directed to you, We desire to share with you the sentiments of these visits. We shall presently make known Our tasks regarding Our future programmes for the socio-economic development of Our country.

Our first stop in Our long journey was the U.A.R. As We had accepted the invitation of H.E. President Gamal Abdel-Nasser to visit the U.A.R., We stayed in that neighbouring country from the 24th to the 29th of June. During Our stay in the U.A.R. We discussed with President Abdel-Nasser matters of mutual interest to our

two countries and international affairs. We also visited various national centres and institutions of economic and social interest and importance.

From the start of Our visit in the U.A.R., the warm and cordial reception and the spontaneous expression of friendship extended to Us by President Gamal Abdel-Nasser and other leaders of the Government and the people of the country wherever We went, created in Us a feeling of great pleasure and satisfaction.

As you know, the relation between Ethiopia and the U.A.R. has its beginnings thousands of years ago. The peoples of the two countries, apart from being neighbours have common aspirations and ideals, and are also bound by a common link which is the Great Blue Nile. During Our visit We discussed matters of mutual interest to our two countries, problems common to this region, as well as the general situation of the world. In particular, We are most satisfied that We were able to make personal acquaintancé with President Gamal Abdel-Nasser and to hold frank and friendly discussion with him regarding matters of common interest to our two nations and to have been able to reach complete understanding.

What We witnessed during Our brief stay in the U.A.R. regarding the progress of the industry and economy of the country was commendable. We were impressed by the hard work and struggle of the people to improve their standard of living.

From the many important achievements of Our visit, one which has given Us great satisfaction was the successful completion of the agreement regarding the relation of our two Churches. During Our reign We have spared no efforts to attain the greatness that is due to the Ethiopian Church which has been an island of Christianity in the Continent of Africa. We are most thankful to Almighty God to have witnessed the fruits

of Our efforts during Our reign by the elevation of an Ethiopian to the Patriarchate of the Ethiopian Church.

After Egypt, We visited the Soviet Union. Although a few years have passed since We accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, for various reasons We have not been able to go there earlier, We have not been able to visit that great country with which Ethiopia for a long time has maintained friendly relations.

One of the famous generals of the era of Peter the Great was Abraham Hanibal, who was an Ethiopian, and whose great grandson was the celebrated poet, Alexander Pushkin. We can, therefore, say that we have had a continued relations with the Soviet Union in the military and cultural fields.

In addition to the medical aid which the Soviet Union has provided to Ethiopia, during the battle of Adwa and now in Our era, and, apart from the assistance We were able to obtain from that country through the Red Cross doctors during the Fascist invasion, the Soviet Union supported Our stand in the League of Nations for the freedom of Our country, and it was one of the few great powers that did not recognise the occupation of Our country by the Fascist aggressors.

From the moment of Our arrival in the Soviet Union, the warm and great reception accorded to Us by the peoples and their leaders, whose hospitality is well-known, was beyond Our expectation. Although it takes a long time to visit the whole of the Soviet Union, during Our fortnight stay there We were most impressed to see how the peoples of the Soviet Union have been able to recover from the aftermath of a devastating war, carrying out full reconstruction within a short period of time and achieving remarkable progress in the economic, industrial, scientific, technical and social fields, and thus

establishing themselves, within the span of forty years, as one of the great powers of Our time.

In the talks which we had with the leaders of the Soviet Union concerning our two countries in particular and world peace in general, We reached full understanding. Moreover, we were able to make personal acquaintance with Mr. Voroshilov, the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Mr. Khrushchev, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, and we had frank and friendly exchange of views on various matters and reached full agreement on all of them. As the result of our talks, agreements have been signed between our two governments for economic co-operation and the widening of the scope of our cultural and commercial relations. Apart from this it is a measure of satisfaction to us all to have obtained a long-term loan of four hundred million (400.000.000)roubles at low interest to finance Ethiopia's Five -Year Plan and the various other projects designed for the economic development of the country and the raising of the standard of living of Our people.

Ethiopia has abundant natural resources. However because of lack of capital, it has not been possible to develop these natural resources for the benefit of the people. It is to exploit these natural resources and to carry out the Five-Year Plan for the benefit of Our people that We have acquired credits from friendly countries such as the United States, Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia.

We believe that the assistance We obtained from the Soviet Union will greatly enhance the exploitation of our natural resources and the development of our economy.

After Our sojourn in the U.S.S.R. came to an end, We visited Czechoslovakia from the 13th to the 17th of July. The relations between Ethiopia and Czechos-

lovakia are of long standing. It was from this country that Ethiopia was able to acquire most of the arms and munitions needed to defend her jealously guarded independence against the Fascist invaders. Czechoslovakia was among the very few nations that courageously raised their voices in denouncing the Fascist invasion and in giving Us support in Our plan to the League of Nations. It is often said that "a friend in need is a friend indeed". For this reason, among others, Ethio-Czech relations are based on a firm and proven foundation. In the early part of the postwar period, when Our defence means were limited, We turned to Czechoslovakia for the purchase of modern arms and the establishment of a munitions factory. You are all aware of the credit advanced to Our Government by the Czechoslovak Government for the purchase of equipment for our hospitals and other public health services.

The warm, cordial and great reception that was accorded Us by the leaders and people of this friendly nation has once more proved to Us the existence of genuine and sincere friendship between our two nations. During Our sojourn in Czechoslovakia, we were able to visit great industrial establishments, agricultural centres, institutions of higher learning and other famous historical places. We were highly impressed by the tremendous progress achieved in the industrial as well as in the general economic field by the Czechoslovak people, especially in the post-war period.

Just as We have discussed and exchanged views with other leaders of the countries We have visited, We had a fruitful exchange of views with President Antonin Novoty on matters of common interest to our two nations as well as on general matters that concern world peace. The discussions and exchange of views were conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and

we were able to reach complete understanding. We have agreed to conclude economic and technical assistance agreements, as well as a cultural agreement, with a view to the further development and strengthening of the economic and cultural ties between our two countries. The Czechoslovak Government has expressed its willingness to help Us in Our effort to develop our nation's economy and to raise the standard of living of Our people by making it possible for Us to purchase from that country industrial and agricultural equipments by way of credit, which will greatly assist Us in the implementation of Our economic plans.

After Our visit to Czechoslovakia came to an end, We visited for three days the Kingdom of Belgium with which Ethiopia has maintained friendly relations for a long time. The friendly reception that was accorded Us by His Majesty King Baudouin, the Government officials and the people of Belgium, was cordial. We are pleased to have had an opportunity to meet King Baudouin in person and to have been able to exchange views on various subjects. We were able to gather that the people of Belgium have reposed great hopes on the King and that King Baudouin is a kind and understanding person. During Our short stay in Belgium We visited modern industrial establishments and various places of interest. By so doing, We were able to see for Ourselves the progress achieved in the economic as well as in other fields by Belgium since Our first visit there thirty-five years ago. We believe that Our recent visit has further strengthened the relations between our two countries.

After the conclusion of Our visit to Belgium, We stayed in Paris for two days. All of you are aware of the long and friendly relations that have existed between Ethiopia and France. The cordial welcome accorded Us

by the people and Government of France, both recently and when We officially visited France four years ago, was a manifestation of the friendly feelings which the people of France entertain towards the people of Ethiopia

Not only did We renew Our friendship with General de Gaulle, President of the Republic of France, which We had cultivated during the time when our two countries were under hard trials, but We also conducted fruitful discussions concerning economic, commercial and cultural relations existing between Ethiopia and France. We also reached mutual understanding in broad discussion of mutual concern to our two countries, and, in general, exchanged views concerning international peace. General de Gaulle, whose greatness is well known in Ethiopia, has a friendly regard towards Our country.

On the invitation of the President of Portugal, We visited the Portuguese Republic from the 26th to the 31st July. Portugal is one of the friendly countries with which Ethiopia has had contact since the end of the Fifteenth Century.

The spontaneous and friendly welcome accorded Us during Our visit by the Government and people of Portugal has left a deep impression on Us. We had discussions with President Admiral Americo Thomas and the well-known Prime Minister, Mr. Salazar, concerning relations between our two countries and international peace. A cultural agreement was signed between our two Governments in order to develop the cultural ties that were first established in the Sixteenth Century and to study and make known the history of the two countries.

During Our short stay in the Federal Republic of Germany We were pleased to have had the opportunity

to meet the President, Professor Hess, and to discuss with him matters of common interests.

Continuing Our visit to friendly countries, on the invitation of Our Great Friend H.E. Marshal Tito We visited the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia from the 15th to the 23rd of August.

As you know, We have, during a period of five years, visited Yugoslavia twice, and H.E. Marshal Tito has, in about the same period of time, visited Ethiopia twice. This is proof of the firm and friendly ties that exist between our two countries. Yugoslavia has not only granted Ethiopia a loan for the realisation of the programme initiated for the economic development of Ethiopia, but has also extended assistance in the form of experts in the field of medicine and other various technical matters. These aids have shown fruitful results to the greatest satisfaction of both sides. Even though the two countries have different economic and internal political systems, these dissimilarities have not been obstacles to mutual understanding, co-operation and working together in a friendly spirit. This, We believe, is exemplary.

During Our stay in Yugoslavia, while visiting various regions and industrial centres, We were highly impressed and touched by the true and friendly welcome and reception accorded Us by Our Great Friend Marshal Tito, his associates and the peoples of Yugoslavia. The development works and industrial centres which We visited were symbols of the amazing progress Yugoslavia has achieved in the socio-economic field in the last five years since We first visited Yugoslavia. In the course of Our recent stay in Yugoslavia We discussed with Marshal Tito matters concerning the relationship of our two countries and explored ways and means to further strengthen the economic and commercial ties between

our two nations. We also broadly discussed general international affairs. In the course of our discussions we reached as in the past, full understanding and identity of views.

It is undeniable that We have gained a great benefit and assistance for Our country and have increased its prestige by Our visits to friendly countries on various occasions during the past five years. Similarly, Our recent visits, in addition to the fact that it has strengthened Our relations with friendly countries, was ensued by great political results and has enabled Us to secure credit to permit Us to implement the economic development projects which will raise the standard of living of Our beloved people.

All of you are aware that Ethiopia's foreign policy is based on the principles of the United Nations Charter as well as on the Bandung and Accra Declarations. These principles which We have long cherished and for which We have striven are, among other, collective security, peaceful and active-co-existence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other nations and peaceful settlements of all disputes among nations.

Of the countries which We visited during Our recent trip, there are some whose economic and political systems are different from Ours. We believe that these are made to serve the particular needs of each country and are matters of domestic concern to each nation, and for this reason We do not believe that such differences in political and economic systems should stand as a hindrance to the understanding, collaboration and cooperation among nations on important matters that are of common concern. Therefore, the misinterpretation that was placed by

certain circles upon the meeting and discussions which We have had with the leaders of the countries that We have visited, was not because they were not fully aware of the fact that Ethiopia's foreign policy is based upon the above mentioned principles, but, rather, it seems that this misinterpretation was intended to create an atmosphere that will serve their own particular interests.

In this age when man through his knowledge of science has created dangerous weapons to destroy himself, the responsibility of the great powers for the maintenance of world peace is well known to everyone. We believe that the exchange of visits by Statesmen to talk over matters on which their points of views differ will greatly help remove the misunderstandings and mistrust prevailing among States. One of the aims of Our visit to friendly countries was to implement and strengthen this belief of Ours. After Our visit to the Soviet Union, We were happy to hear of the forthcoming exchange of visits between Mr. Krushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Mr. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America. It is believed that the meeting of the two leaders will remove the dangerous situation now prevailing in the world and create an atmosphere of peace. We have expressed Our hope and best wishes and those of Our people that the talks they will hold during their meeting will be fruitful.

In all the countries that We have visited We have felt that all peoples are greatly concerned about the maintenance of world peace.

The peoples of the world today, as in the past, desire to work for the improvement of their standard of living and to live in peace. We do not agree with the point of view that the present unstable situation is the

result of differences in the political, economic and social systems among nations.

Even though it is not possible to cite in history an era in which all the peoples of the world were in complete agreement on all things, nevertheless they have not been prevented from working in cooperation for their mutual benefit.

The purpose and aims of Our visit are well known to all of you. However, We desire that you share with Us the main objectives of Our visit. These major objectives were the following : to find ways and means of raising the standard of living of Our people and the economic development of Our country ; to discuss with leaders of friendly countries and acquire aid for the implementation of the programme which We have initiated for the progress of Our country ; to observe personally their development projects, and choose from amongst them those projects that We believe will aid in the raising of the standard of living of Our people, and which will not only show fruitful results within Our time, but will be also a firm and unshakable foundation for generations to come so that all will work and struggle in a united effort for the welfare and prosperity of Our nation. Desirous that all Ethiopians will faithfully follow and give full support to the development programmes initiated by Us for the further progress of Our Nation, We would like to cite as an example some of the things which, during Our former and recent visits, We have closely examined and personally witnessed and which We have chosen as being useful to the progress of Our people. In all the countries that We have toured, We have observed that the great fine arts so far achieved were preceded by many thousands of years of fine arts development attained by human effort. For example during Our so-

journ. We have seen cathedrals, public buildings, edifices and monuments constructed and ornated with gold, diamonds, marble and precious stones. We were also impressed by the collection of fine arts achieved by the great masters of the past.

In connection with these achievements, when We enquire into the origins of the attempt of man to utilise this knowledge and went beyond these to extend the directions of his enquiry without limit, We find the reason for all these to be the desire of man to be diligent and to widen the horizon of his knowledge.

Although the beginnings of civilisation of each country vary in time, the fundamental factors which gave impetus to each country to awaken and embark on the road to progress to reach their present level of development are those qualities which are enshrined in the nature of man, namely, desire and fortitude.

The present high standard of development has been achieved through the accumulation of knowledge from time immemorial. We would like Our people to realise that this is not something that has been accomplished at one stage nor by coincidence, nor has this stage been reached in one generation, but is the result of the toil, fortitude and sacrifices of succeeding generations. We have been prompted to refer briefly to the history of civilisation because it is Our constant endeavour that all Ethiopians, in their attempt to satisfy their material needs, to invigorate their energy, eradicate idleness and generate an unceasing desire for better and more things, shall elevate their standard of living to that of the people inhabiting other parts of the world and be able to spare for others.

It is a fact that the knowledge and wealth that We had inherited from Our ancestors which has been plundered and lost, could be excavated and discovered.

But what we possess today has been initiated and established in Our lifetime.

It is by the understanding of past difficulties that We can bequeath fundamental guidances which would be of pride to the coming generations. We, therefore, urge Our people to struggle and to make sacrifices for those things which will enable them to ameliorate their conditions of life and leave a richer heritage.

We wish to recall to Our people what St. Paul said: "The night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light. Let us walk honestly, as the day". The Ethiopian people are conscious of their destiny and can strive to achieve their ideals. In our study of the various social systems during Our extended tour, We have found that the reason for their successful progress lies in the fact that they have accumulated enough capital which, in turn, made it possible for them to carry out better farming, finance mining projects to serve their industry, harness their rivers, and in general exploit their natural resources.

It is only through their achievements and not because of the difference in their innate ability nor in their numerical superiority that some countries have attained a high degree of progress while those which have not fully developed and utilised their inborn abilities and thereby lagged behind in tapping their natural resources have been labelled "underdeveloped." The latter have become the dumping-ground of the expensive manufactured goods of the former.

The only way to safeguard Ethiopia's political and economic independence is for her to make progress and stand on her own feet by exerting greater effort. When We compare Our country with others, We can say that the forests, the rivers, the mountains and the plains

constitute wealth. We should all be proud of these fortunate blessings, with which Almighty God has endowed our country.

Brace yourselves for hard work and pull your resources to compete with others in the economic and commercial activities of your motherland. Let each one of us be conscious of his responsibilities and firmly discharge his obligations, thereby becoming master of his own destiny. It is better to till the land rather than to bicker on trivial matters. It is better to exploit effectively a small tract of land rather than to proclaim as being the owner of vast idle land.

Our waterfalls are sources of immense power and energy when properly harnessed. Use these waters to irrigate your land and you will be able to have two harvests annually. The naked mountains and hills are as useful as the plains below. Plant them with fir trees, teak-woods, eucalyptus and other trees, and within a short time you will increase the forest resources of your country.

Tend your livestock. Just as one cannot harvest unless he cultivates his land, so also one cannot expect good results from his livestock unless he tends them carefully.

You have a rich land that yields a variety of products. Do not be contented with the satisfaction of your bare needs, but instead cultivate your land among others with oleogenous plants, the seeds of which you can export for your greater benefit. Use the forest woods to make furniture and implements and exchange them for money. Your workmanship will be a monument to your name.

One should realise that thriftiness is the basis for the accumulation of wealth and the economic growth of a nation. One seldom minimises the value of money earned by the sweat of the brow however small it may

be, but for the extravagant even a huge amount of money is worthless. Know how to use your money wisely and effectively. A habit once formed becomes an incurable second nature. Therefore utilise your wealth for worthwhile things and avoid employing it for harmful purposes and for momentary pleasures.

What are the things you possess? What was your objective in acquiring them? Learn how to spend wisely and the increase of your wealth will eventually be your guide.

Use your savings where it will pay you most. The hoarding of money does not yield dividends! If you wish your savings to pay you higher dividends, join it with those of your fellow citizens. It is through hard work, know-how and patience that you will be able to increase your capital. The foundation and essential characteristics of a healthy society are mutual trust and confidence. Unless man undertakes the improvement of his society in co-operation with others, his striving for wealth becomes mere wishes. Do not be the victims of temporary contentment and petty satisfactions. Aspire for worthwhile aims that shall be ideals for succeeding generations.

The prosperity of each individual constitutes the wealth of Our nation which will eventually enable Us to expand the schools and hospital that We have established for the welfare of Our people. The expansion of public health services will decrease the mortality rate and increase Our population.

Just as a farm that is not taken care of cannot be free of weeds, so is also the development of a society. It cannot be denied that there are some people who have scrupulously or unscrupulously attempted to or have acquired wealth. If the wealth of a person cannot be for the general welfare, what would he gain for himself and

his offsprings but grudge and hatred? The fruits of One's sweat and mental labour are always rewarding, not only to oneself but also to his succeeding generations. Be resolute in your work and attempt to complete whatever you undertake; if you face failure, try again and persist in your determination to attain your aim. Develop a healthy pursuit of life and do not limit your efforts to satisfying your selfish desires.

In particular, Our youth must be steadfast and take advantage of the benefits of modern civilisation. Do not fall prey to idleness for it shall be a curse to you and to succeeding generation. You must set yourselves up as examples of determination and hard work. Plan your time and use both your physical and mental powers purposefully and productively.

We must remember that man's achievements in the field of wireless communications, aviation, medical sciences and many others have been accomplished through the ages by patience and hard work, diligence, perseverance and tenacity. It is in the light of these that We urge Our youth to struggle constantly and unceasingly to achieve their aims.

The fact that medical doctors, engineers, pilots, the cadets, in the various military academies, nurses, teachers and the many other professionals, have been successfully trained in the various schools that We have established, will serve as an illustration of what We have stated above. Convinced that capital and labour are necessary ingredients for wealth and prosperity and that these two factors are absolute essentials for the economic development of Our country, and believing that Our beloved people shall apply itself to the task of its economic progress, We have acquired loans from friendly countries.

Henceforth, the next step for each Ethiopian, wherever he may be and whatever his endeavours are,

is to follow Our directions and to devote himself assiduously to the execution of Our plan for the betterment of Our country. If we fail to use profitably the credit which We have acquired for the development of our communications system, port facilities and the establishment of industries, we shall have brought a heavy liability, not only upon ourselves but upon succeeding generations.

Ethiopians, have courage and brace yourselves. Unless you improve your lot by the sweat of your brow nobody will shoulder your responsibilities. Provided that you pursue your task with unswerving dedication, We, on Our part, shall do everything possible to assist you in your forward march.

Just as We have done it in the past, We shall make available to you through various experts, directives which will serve as your guide in your work.

We have instructed the municipalities to prepare and make available to you at little cost various types of seedlings. We shall organise teams of experts who will give you advice and counsel in the fields of agriculture and public health. We shall set up groups of experts who will give you advice and counsel in co-operative farming and trading.

For the purpose of cultivating oleogenous plants and to the end that you may have better marketing possibilities, We shall make available to you experts.

We shall organise for you a team of experts to study your needs and the ways and means of improving the quality of crops and trading systems in relation to the present economic and marketing conditions.

As We hold Our people in great affection so do they entertain great feelings of affection towards Us. As a father should bequeath not only wealth to his children but also provide them with proper education so that

they may have a richer and fuller life, so should it be the duty of those for whom much has been done to show gratitude. Therefore, let us unite Our efforts to show in deeds what We profess in words.

In conclusion, since the ideas that We have conceived and the projects that have been planned for the development of the country can best materialise by the incessant efforts of Our people and the application of everyone's ability in harmonious co-operation, We call upon Our people to be steadfast in this noble and challenging undertaking.

May Almighty God sustain Us to realise these high ideals."



On Tuesday, September 1, 1959, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, received at the Guenet Leul Palace in Addis Ababa eight visiting Educational Officers from Eritrea. The educational Officers were presented to His Imperial Majesty by H.E. Vice-Minister of Education. To the address made by Ato Asfeha Kahsaye, Director of Education in Eritrea, His Majesty the Emperor replied as follows:

“You have in your address made it evident that there is a great deal of difference between seeing for oneself and hearing. We have made it Our life endeavour to see that education be spread throughout the Ethiopian Empire, with particular attention to the educational needs of the Eritrean people, who during the long years of Italian occupation had been the victims of the denial of education. Our aim is to afford equal educational opportunities in order to enhance the real sense of national unity.

Your statement gives ample proof that Our constant desire for the welfare of Our people has materialised. The existence of school buildings, however is inadequate, unless a desire for education becomes part and parcel of the thinking of the people, including the students and the teachers.

It is your duty to call to Our attention problems that need Our attention and at the same time to exert your endeavours for the attainment of the goal We have envisaged. You should always feel at home when you visit the capital and extend the same accomodation and spirit to those who visit you, thus fulfilling the golden rule of education which is intended to increase friendly, civic communion.”

On Friday, September 18, 1959, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I delivered the following address to the Nation, over Radio Addis Ababa:

“The development programme that We have outlined to you on Our return from Our recent visit to friendly countries, has invoked an enthusiastic response from you and We are happy to say that We are satisfied of the unflinching support you have given to Our decisions on this matter. As you are anxiously awaiting to see the implementation of these programmes started, We would like you to share with Us the high hope that We have for the achievement of Our objectives relating to these programmes.

We would like you to recognise that unity is in itself strength. Form cooperative systems and work in unity with your fellow-men for the benefit of the common good.

Your eagerness to see the programmes implemented has given Us great encouragement for carrying out Our development objectives successfully for the benefit and welfare of Our beloved people.

Therefore, out of the programmes that have been worked out to be executed during the course of the year, We have already selected those which should be given priority, and the necessary arrangements have already been completed for their realisation.

As we have already made it clear to you in Our previous statement, capital is an essential prerequisite for initiating all undertakings, whatever their nature. We have, therefore, made credit available for you which, when properly used, would enable you to achieve your development objectives in the fields of

agriculture, forestry, stock breeding, health services, and in the sphere of other development programmes.

For those of you who possess the land and labour but lack capital, We have made credit available at low interest. For those of you who have the necessary finance but do not possess land to work on, We have, in accordance with Our Proclamation which entitled every Ethiopian to ownership of land, established offices in every province through which you may be able to acquire land. Those who have neither land nor money will be granted land and a financial loan at low interest. For those of you who possess land, who have financial resources and manpower We have made experts available to furnish you with the necessary guidance and advice in your various undertakings. With the knowledge that unity and cooperation are in themselves strength, take advantage of the possibilities that We have opened to you.

You have now to choose in your respective provinces, up to the end of Hidar, twelve people who are known for their integrity, loyalty and responsibility, who will be charged to give out the financial loans and who will collect them as they mature. The procedure which would be the basis for your selection of these officers shall be sent to you through the Governors of your respective provinces. We shall appoint three persons for each province to make preparation for the selection which you are going to make and to supervise the execution of this programme. The persons to be chosen by you will be provided with a Development Bank regulation which they would use as a guide in their work. The interest on your loan would be $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and the loan is repayable in five years time.

Therefore, We exhort you to follow the guidance of your Creator; not to waver from the goal which We have

designed for your progress and well-being, and to labour diligently for the early realisation of that goal.

We want the year E.C. 1952 to be a year in which Our nation being aware of Our readiness to promote its progress and advancement, appreciates the value of self-help through co-operative labour.

The abundant resources of Our country — its virgin land, its mighty rivers, its minerals and its fertile soil — guarantee our nation a better and more prosperous life. These natural riches and the prospect of exploiting them should be the major driving forces in your endeavours. Aside from this national wealth, each of you is endowed with human energy and intelligence which you should employ for the achievement of these goals.

It is a natural obligation for mankind to live by the sweat of his brow. "He that laboureth not, neither let him eat". Labour and nourishment are equally essential for human well-being. Did not Our Lord Jesus Christ Himself give us the parables of the ten virgins and of the lazy man who burried his gold, just to teach us the fruits of diligent labour? "He called his servants and entrusted to them his property; to one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one, to each according to his ability. He who had received five talents went at once and traded with them, and made the five talents more. So, too, he who had the two talents made two talents more. But he who had received the one talent went and dug in the ground and hid his master's money".

So use this available capital in the most profitable manner. Study your project; discuss it with specialists; and have the perseverance to see it accomplished. If, on the other hand, the capital remains unused; if laziness and indifference is diverted to selfish and personal gains; do not forget that you will have incurred upon yourself

and upon your country a debt of the heaviest kind. There is no rose without thorns; there is no profit without labour.

We have promised you specialists and technicians to assist you in carrying out your projects. But the leadership and initiative must always come from you. Do not expect them to do for you more than you can do for yourself.

Every labourer is a father — his labour is his child. Choose your project carefully, and achieve it worthily, so that neither yourself nor your country may be ashamed on your account. You, who have left your home towns and have fled to the cities in search of work, now is the time to go back for there is work waiting for you. We warn you in advance that those who are physically able shall not be allowed to loiter about the cities.

Let us all follow the golden rule — “do unto others as you would have them do unto you”. Let the officials follow it closely; let them serve their people and their country with humility and diligence.

But diligence and humility and service to one's country are not the tasks of officials only — they are not the tasks of anyone alone. The present projects will demand close contact and co-operation between all of us. Officials to whom We have entrusted various degrees of responsibility, guided by the example of Jesus Christ Who, having declared “I came to serve you but not to be served by you”, brought Himself low and washed the feet of His disciples, must render service to the people without charge for these services. As We have repeated many times over in Our last pronouncement, We would like again to emphasise the value of time and urge you to dedicate yourselves to hard work — and profitably utilize your time.

There is no energy in the world, including that of

the atom that can not be controlled. However, there is no scientist on earth who could control, even for a second the flow of time. For this reason never idle away your time, however, briefly.

Is it not you, her children that are referred to as Ethiopia? Our lasting hope has ever been, with the help of the Almighty, to help promote the interest and well-being of Our people — not to get disillusioned by remote hopes and wishful thinking.

May the Almighty God help us in the fulfillment of all our undertakings.”



On Tuesday, November, 3 on the 29th Anniversary of the Coronation, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I opened the annual session of the Imperial Parliament with the following speech:

“Today, on the third day of November 1959, We declare open the Parliament of Our Empire in this, its third session following the general election held three years ago in accordance with Our Revised Constitution.

It is fitting that We should at this time remind Parliament which is now opening its legislative labours for the year 1959, of the important problems and programmes with which We and Our Government generally have been concerned. With full knowledge and appreciation of these problems and programmes, you may be better enabled to take up your responsible functions as members of the legislative branch of Government.

We shall, therefore, treat of the responsibilities of the Ethiopian People generally, and, as their representatives, of your responsibilities in particular. We shall then comment upon the various problems and programmes now before the Government, as well as upon the advances achieved during the past year.

The long history of Ethiopia, as an independent state, has been one replete with annals of struggles, hardships and self-denials in defence of her independence, territorial integrity and progress. Almighty God had called Us to lead Our Homeland through this period of world-wide trials — trials of special severity in our millennial history. Yet Our beloved People never hesitated to follow Our leadership and thus to ensure the preservation, strengthening and development of the

broad and vital national traditions and institutions which define and characterise the Ethiopia of today.

All Ethiopians are the bearers of a long, rich and glorious heritage which has come down to them as the fruits of the unswerving idealism, discipline and sacrifice of their forefathers in defence of Ethiopia's integrity. This rich heritage of achievements and our centuries-old independence stand to Ethiopia as a great support and encouragement, but, far more, as an urgent challenge in these hours of swift change and evolution which no Ethiopian — man, woman or child — can afford to ignore.

We are living in an era when events and achievement crowd upon each other at a pace which defies the passage of time. In the scientific field, less than two decades ago, the intercontinental traveller had to face the weariness and fatigues of transportation by ship and rail, yet today the attention of mankind are already being directed to interplanetary travel. Similarly, in the political field, especially Africa and Asia have made astounding advances during this same period. Less than one decade ago, Ethiopia, the United Arab Republic and Liberia were the only independent countries in Africa. Today, the number has nearly quadrupled, and with others yet to come.

We, Who have, in this world of rapid and astounding progress, the heavy responsibility of leading Our People forward, and of anticipating their welfare and every need, have constantly directed Our attention to the increasingly broad and complex role which Ethiopia is called upon to play in Africa and in the world of today. It is these many complex and inter-acting factors and challenges that We would now pass in review, upon the opening of Parliament.

In March of 1953, We ordered the codification of the

civil, criminal, commercial, procedural and maritime laws. For this purpose, Our Government has spent over one million dollars. Apart from the Criminal Code which was approved by Parliament in 1957, the civil, commercial and maritime laws have now been before the Parliament for over four years. The delay in the approval of these laws, and the present absence of procedural law which shall soon be submitted to you, has had unfavourable judicial and economic consequences on the country. In order to implement these laws this year and thus avoid further grave consequences, it is most essential that you accelerate your deliberations on them. To the codification of these laws have been devoted the best legal minds in Our Empire and abroad, with the intention that this shall result in the enactment of legislation that will best serve and support the rapid economic and political development which is characterising Our Reign. You, Members of Parliament, are therefore faced with no less than the duty to devote your full attention and best abilities to the careful and scientific consideration of these drafts. Today's era of progress demands that you persevere in this endeavour. You should realise that Parliament, as one of the three branches of government, must serve to advance and to complete the broad programme which is being thrust forward under Our constant guidance and urging.

In retrospect, the past year reveals the many fields in which We have been actively leading Our People forward in full realisation of the challenges of the contemporary world and of Our responsibilities as Sovereign of Our beloved People.

Ethiopia's endeavours have resulted in the broadening of the bases of national education, and in increasing the numbers of our own technicians and experts, thereby assuring our intellectual and scientific independence.

As We have repeatedly stated, education is the motivating force of our national life and the major safeguard for our future. Our efforts are bearing fruit, and the past year has marked a significant increase in the numbers of our own scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers and technicians returning from advanced study abroad to take up their duties throughout the Empire. A growing number of technicians are being sent abroad to acquaint themselves with the latest technical developments. The same is true of Our Army, Air and Naval officers.

We have also, during the year under review, opened numerous schools throughout the Empire — particularly in Eritrea and Ogaden — and We have additional plans of utilising the assistance of friendly Governments, to increase the number of Our education institutions. We will, on this day, inaugurate a school in Our Capital, named after our beloved son, Prince Makonnen Haile Sellassie, the late Duke of Harar.

The increase in the number of our doctors has enabled Us to open new clinics and to achieve advances in the execution of Our public health programme. The successful pursuit, during the past year, of the anti-malarial campaign stands as a tribute to the devotion and co-operation of experts from the Ethiopian Government, the World Health Organisation, UNICEF, and the United States Operations Mission to Ethiopia. We have also, to this end, established within the Ministry of Public Health an autonomous agency under an Order for the particular purpose of the eradication of malaria.

The past year has brought, also a challenge to Our energies and resource-fullness in meeting the severe conditions in Tigre, Eritrea and Ogaden, resulting from locust invasions and lack of rainfall. We, Our Government, and Our People, have contributed to relieve the

suffering of Our subjects in these regions. The United Nations International Children's Fund has contributed powdered milk, the Government of the United States of America, the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent, thousands of tons of cereals, and the people of Sweden, medicines and other medical aid. We, in this adversity, are deeply grateful for such exemplary manifestation of the brotherhood of man. It is to be hoped that greater and more efficient measures of control of the locust infestations in the Middle East may serve to remove a scourge which, from time to time has plagued Our peoples. On Our part, We have ordered the purchase of specially equipped planes for the combatting of this destructive pestilence.

The activities which We have initiated and directed, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation have, during the past year, considerably alleviated the problems of food production, through the introduction of improved seeds and breeding stock.

We have pressed forward the development programmes, such as those on the Zula and Awash rivers. These schemes will serve appreciably to augment the productivity of these areas and raise the standard of living of the population. Shortly, We will inaugurate the hydro-electric installation and dam at Koka for supplying additional power to three of the most important population centres of Our Empire, including Our Capital of Addis Ababa. This construction will immortalise the memory of those who fell in defence of their country.

It is, further, a cause of great satisfaction to Us that the Blue Nile hydrographic and geodetic survey is proceeding ahead of schedule. This survey will enable us to ascertain more precisely the extent of the areas available to be developed in accordance with the plans

already devised for the region of the Blue Nile. As part of the development of this region, We have had plans drawn up for the city of Bahardar. These plans include a school, a hospital, a textile factory and a hydro-electric plant, all of great importance to the prosperity of a city. We have also initiated the survey and study of the Webi Shebelli basin. It is gratifying to note that most of the research and study is being conducted by our own trained personnel. We hope that the benefits of these projects will in the near future speak for themselves more eloquently than can be stated at present.

The encouraging progress achieved in these fields has led Us, at this time, to initiate a bold and broad programme of land development. In our message of 18th September, We proclaimed our programme of land and credit assistance declaring:

“For those of you who possess the land and labour but lack capital, We have made credit available at low interest. For those of you who have the necessary finance but do not possess land to work on, We have, in accordance with Our Proclamation which entitled every Ethiopian to ownership of land, established offices in every province through which you may be able to acquire land. Those who have neither land nor money will be granted land and a financial loan at low interest. For those of you who possess land, who have financial resources and manpower — We have made experts available to furnish you with the necessary guidance and advice in your various undertakings.”

Long before initiating this new programmes, We had authorised Our Central Treasury to advance, through the years, loans without interest amounting to \$7,500,000, with the view of raising the standard of living of Our beloved people. Realising that those who could

avail themselves of this fund were few, We have now made it possible for all to acquire. not only money but also land to develop. Even at this moment throughout Ethiopia, experts whom We have sent to the province are, together with the Governors-General and Sub-Governors of every province, meeting at Our orders, to explain to the inhabitants of Our Empire the details of Our message, so that they may proceed to benefit by these provisions.

In this momentous undertaking, We will be assisted, it is to be hoped by an increase, in the capital structure of the Development Bank of Ethiopia. However, unless these new areas can be opened to exploitation and their products be transported at advantageous rates, much of the benefit will be lost.

An efficient system of communications is vital to the development of any country. In full awareness of this fact, a considerable amount of work has been done by Our Government in the improvement of existing roads, in the construction of new highways, in expansion of our port facilities and in the general development of our communications. It is to be hoped that new measures of financial assistance may be forthcoming from abroad to permit yet further expansion of our highway system. The telecommunications network is being expanded and improved under a new loan agreement recently concluded with the International Bank. Harbour development is proceeding in a most gratifying manner at Assab. Concession agreements have also been concluded, during the past year, for fuller exploitation of our mineral wealth.

As We commented at the beginning of the year ... "capital and labour are necessary ingredients for wealth and prosperity and ... these two factors are absolute essentials for the economic development of Our country" ... Although Ethiopia possess abundant natural resources

vast amounts of capital far in excess of our present means are needed to develop and exploit these resources for the good of Our people. It was with this in mind that We acquired credits from friendly countries such as the United States of America, Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

For the purpose of implementing these credits and commercial agreements, numerous missions have been sent and received during the past year. It was with particular gratification, therefore, that upon Our return from Our state visits to Europe, We were able to announce the granting to Ethiopia by the great and friendly Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of a four hundred million rouble loan. This form of assistance will be invaluable to our progress and should be deeply appreciated by Our people. We should all realise that all of such substantial contributions of capital represent years of untiring labour, of strict discipline, and of self-denial on the part of those nations who have thus come to our assistance. We must all recognise that these loans and credits call for those same attributes from us in yet greater measure.

In the field of commerce, an agreement has just been concluded with the United Arab Republic following the arrival of a special mission for that purpose. A mission from the Federal Republic of Germany has recently arrived to discuss the implementation of the credit agreement with that country, and missions are shortly expected from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Czechoslovakia to discuss projects and methods of implementing the credits so generously offered. Negotiations are at present being pursued with officials of the Development Loan Fund of the Government of the United States of America

to permit the financing of yet other programmes. An economic mission from Italy is expected to arrive in Our Capital in the near future.

Our preoccupations, however, have not been concerned solely with the material welfare of Our People. We have already mentioned Our activities in the field of education. The development of the resources of intelligence which education draws forth from Our People — vital as it is — without moral inspiration and guidance, can never of itself work for the good of all, Man, who is by nature selfish, must learn that only in serving others can he reach the full stature or attain the noble destinies for which God created him. We have, therefore, spared no effort to encourage and sustain the Church in its high mission of preserving and inculcating into the youth, those spiritual values and ideals which for centuries, have guided the destinies of Our beloved People. It was, in consequence, with deep gratification that, during the past year, We were able to bring about the full recognition of the Ethiopian Church as the autocephalous and national Church of the Empire. The Church which, through centuries of struggle and martyrdom, has pursued its task of evangelism and education, has Our continued support.

In this age of rapidly evolving and interacting forces, it is important that Ethiopia remain strong both within and without. Ethiopia wishes only to see peace and order throughout the world, particularly in the region in which she is situated, and the inhabitants thereof joined together by ties of fraternal affection. The Ethiopian Armed Forces must, therefore, be strengthened as forces for the maintenance of peace.

In the past year, the Ethiopian Air Force has moved into the jet era. An increasing number of jet pilots have been qualified at Our Air Force School, and

many others are being sent to the United States of America to be trained in the latest techniques of jet operation.

Although satisfactory progress has been achieved by Our Navy, much remains to be accomplished. It was a cause of particular satisfaction to Us that in January of last year was graduated the first class of officers from Our Naval Academy at Massawa. We are confident that the cadres of officers, petty-officers and ratings now being built up, will uphold the highest traditions of the Ethiopian Armed Forces.

The problems of the last decade which have been obstacles to unmarred relations between us and our brothers notwithstanding, it is confidently hoped that the frontier agreement between Ethiopia and the Trust Territory of Somaliland will soon be settled. To this end We shall never cease to labour continuously, and, only recently, We discussed the matter thoroughly with Mr. Trygve Lie, the Former Secretary-General of the United Nations . Unfortunately, the adage, "it takes two to make an agreement", still applies.

Turning to the problems of Our continent in general, Ethiopia, as the oldest independent State of Africa, has a duty towards her brethren in this continent who are still struggling for the light of freedom and independence — to do all on her part to aid them and to spare them the hardships which she herself has known. To this end, with mutual confidence and complete co-operation, We, together, must build that indestructible unity of African peoples. A significant step towards these objectives was the convening of the first session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa at Addis Ababa, its permanent headquarters. That historic first session served as a good augury and basis for its future labours which, We are confident, will serve greatly to advance

the attainment of its goals. The Conference at Monrovia, was also a recent manifestation of this growing unity and co-operation among the independent African States. However, it is obvious that more remains to be accomplished in this direction.

Our recent state visits to friendly countries have enabled Us to press forward the pursuit of the ideals to which We have devoted Our Life. After Our visits to the United Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republics of France, Portugal and Yugoslavia, We recounted to Our People the value of the friendship of these countries. It is well known that such visits between Heads of States serve to draw distant lands and peoples closer together. Such also was the purpose of Our recent visits to important world capitals. Our ideals and Our problems have thus been more readily appreciated abroad.

Since We believe that meetings among statesmen serve the promotion of universal peace and international understanding, We are pleased to be informed that Premier Khrushchev has accepted the invitation of President de Gaulle and will be visiting France soon. As We, during the past year, received at Our Court the visits of Marshal Tito and Madame Broz, and, subsequently of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Greece, now We look forward to the return visits to Ethiopia of the Heads of State of the numerous countries which We visited during Our tour. Such visits have already testified to the validity of the Bandung principles of peaceful co-existence, non-intervention, respect for sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the peaceful settlement of disputes among nations. It is Our duty to promote mutual acquaintance between Our country and others.

In all of the countries which We visited, We observed a sincere desire to live in peace. We have repeatedly stated that one of the principal guarantees of international peace is the reduction of armament. We therefore believe that the agreement in the United Nations to seek a method whereby Premier Khrushchev's recent proposal for the reduction of armament can be implemented, in itself, revives hope for the attainment of world peace.

Such have been problems and programmes with which We and Our Government have been concerned during the past year, and such are also the achievements which We have brought about during that same period. By word and deed, We have sought to inspire Our beloved people to retain the past — to cleave to its faith, to preserve its tradition, to cherish its self-respect; and to acclaim the present — to recognise its challenges, to work diligently, to attain higher levels of achievement. We believe that the past must be the foundation for the future, and the achievements which We have just recounted must open new avenues for further progress.

This is the law of life, for nations as for individuals, the law of lasting happiness and welfare. As Leader of Our beloved Peoples it is a law which We gladly accept for Ourselves, so that Our People may, in following Our leadership, attain that full stature and happiness which We desire for them. Let us all remember the message of St. Paul to the Corinthians "When I was a child I spoke as a child; now that I am become a man, I have put away childish things."

A nation without laws is a nation without discipline. Such a nation is not worthy of that name. We therefore exhort you, who are elected by the people and appointed by Us, to labour even beyond the call of duty toward the early enactment of the draft laws which are before you. We also exhort you to assist Us to convey to Our people

the plans and the programmes which we have designed and initiated for their welfare.

In invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon Our labours and upon those of Our beloved People, We pray that He may spare Us to lead them forward in peace, progress and happiness, and that they may advance in friendly co-operation and understanding with all the peoples of the Earth.”



On Friday, November 27, 1959, His Imperial Majesty attended the Commencement Exercises at the College of Engineering in Addis Ababa. Below is His Imperial Majesty's speech in reply to H.E. Lidj Endalkatchew Makonnen, Vice-Minister of Education:

"It is a source of much pleasure for Us to be here today when you, the graduating students who have successfully completed your courses at the College of Engineering, will receive from Our hands the diplomas which testify to the achievements of your years of study at this institution.

This is a memorably happy day both for you graduates and for Us, for each graduation ceremony at one of the numerous institutions of higher learning which have been established throughout Our Empire at Our command represents another step forward along the path of progress for Our beloved country which it has been Our mission and destiny to mark out for her. In the education of her youth and the training in modern knowledge of the younger generation lies the hope of Ethiopia and the key to her future. Of those to whom much has been given will much be demanded. And you will one day be required to render an accounting of that which has been trusted to you.

The challenge which lies before you today is great. If you are successful in this struggle, you will reflect credit upon yourself and upon your country. Many have reached enviable success in engineering without the benefit of academic training. In the early days, technical schools and universities with special courses did not exist, and young men secured their training by years of apprenticeship or the techniques of its solution. How much more fortunate are you today, how much greater

your chances of success in your chosen profession, and how much more you owe to those who have made your education and training possible.

This institution and its graduates promise much for the future development of Our country. We are assiduous in Our efforts continuously to improve the scope and extent of the training which students receive here, to expand the facilities which are at their disposal and build more schools to meet the increasing demand for education.

Before We present your diplomas to you, We would add one word of advice and counsel. The achievement which you today realize is praiseworthy, and you merit, and have, Our congratulations. But do not let your accomplishment blind you to its true value. Do not, in contemplating the past, overlook the limitations which still hamper you. Do not let possession of this diploma beguile you into the belief superior beings, that the mark of education sets you apart from your less fortunate fellowmen, that you have outgrown and can dispense with the traditions and customs of your country.

There is still much to learn; knowledge is inexhaustible, much arduous and discouraging toil lies ahead of you. Cultivate the mental attitude of humility and perseverance which will see you safely through the period of toil and labour which awaits you. Undertake no service inconsistent with the public welfare, but strive with unrelenting effort to improve the conditions of life of Our people, for thus you will realize Our, and We trust, your fondest hope for the advancement of Our beloved country.

If you do these things, you will keep faith with your country, your countrymen and with Us.

We would extend Our thanks to all who have contributed to making this day possible. The present

and past deans and faculty of the college and all those who have laboured so diligently in the cause of the education of the students in attendance here, to you are thanks due. The teaching profession is a noble one, and we can all learn much and profit from the example set by their devoted and unselfish efforts.

We are pleased with the words expressed by the Vice-Minister of Education. We are happy to see that Our aim for the welfare of Our people is already taking shape.”



On Saturday, December 19, 1959, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Ethiopian Women's Welfare Association at Janhoy Meda His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I officially opened the festival. Below is His Imperial Majesty's speech:

"We are happy to witness that the Women's Welfare Association has reached this important event of celebrating its 25th Anniversary.

This Association has, since its creation during the war, rendered many social services.

This is not the first time that Ethiopian women have served their country and their Emperor side by side with their menfolk, as history can vouchsafe this well-known fact.

We are satisfied with the ability that Ethiopian women have shown in Our new educational progress. Not only is it Our desire that, in the future, women should not have less chance than men but it is also Our intention to encourage them to make equal contributions by participating with their menfolk in the various projects for the development of their country.

It is Our hope that this Women's Association, established under the patronage and guidance of Her Majesty the Empress will continue to prosper and increase the number of its followers by inspiring them with its good example. We will not fail to mention on this occasion the late Princess Tsahai and Lady Barton who had dedicated their efforts for the founding of the Association. Nothing gives Us greater happiness than having founded development programmes and seeing that men and women are now equally benefitting from the projects which we initiated for all Ethiopia."

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