

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN

1968-69 (1961 E. C.)

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Haile Sellassie I University

I have written this report near the end of the 1968-69 academic year and at the close of what to me have been two pleasant and exciting years on the Law Faculty staff. It is with regret that I leave but with appreciation for the opportunity of having been here. My successor as dean is an able teacher and scholar, Cliff F. Thompson, who for almost a decade has specialized in African law and has taught on the Law Faculties of both the University of Khartoum and the University of Zambia.

Events at the University and the Law Faculty this past year have been dominated in large part by the student protest movement that resulted in brief closure of the University early in the second semester, and later in withdrawal for the balance of the term of a substantial majority of day degree students. About two-thirds of the Law Faculty's day students withdrew. The impact of this student dissension on the corporate life of the University, both academic and non-academic, has been considerable. These are facts and they should be noted.

The Law Faculty staff has tried to take a neutral attitude toward the political issues behind the protest movement, honoring each student's decision to stay or leave but opposing violence and threats of intimidation. Many law students went through weeks of personal anguish in making up their minds of the question of withdrawal, and I admire the honesty they displayed and sympathize with the agony they faced during those troubled weeks. However, as someone from an older generation and a different national background, perhaps I will be excused the observation that it seems to me anomalous and somewhat masochistic that in what purportedly was a movement to improve Ethiopian education so many students were willing to cripple severely the University and their own educational advancement.

Finances This Law Faculty has been developed largely with grant moneys from foreign sources. However, balances in our big Ford Foundation grants will be almost all expended within the next twelve to twenty-four months, and thereafter foreign financial help to the Law Faculty can be expected only in more modest amounts. What this means is that the Faculty increasingly must rely on Ethiopian money and manpower resources to carry out its programs.

Staff Our teaching staff this year was composed of nineteen teachers on the full-time staff and twenty part-time teachers, the latter involved only in certificate and diploma instruction for one or both terms. Three Ethiopians joined the full-time teaching staff this past year and will continue next year, and we hope to add three more full-time Ethiopians this coming semester. One is already under contract: Yohannes Heroui, a high ranking graduate of our law school. This year Ato Yohannes has been doing advanced study in London.

At the end of this year we are losing nine members of our full-time staff, including the key administrators and nearly all of those who are senior in period

of service. Acute turnover problems will continue at least until our teachers are mostly Ethiopians, one of the costs of an expatriate staff.

Most of our departing colleagues will be teaching law next year and the stature of the institutions where they will be working indicates the caliber of foreign personnel that the Law Faculty here has been able to attract. Richard Cummings is returning to the University of Louisville School of Law, Harrison Dunning is going to the University of California School of Law at Davis, Julian Juergensmeyer to the University of Florida College of Law, Michael Kindred to Ohio State University College of Law, John Marshall to Vanderbilt University School of Law, Zacharias Sundstrom to the University of Uppsala Law Faculty and I will be returning to the Law School at Yale University. Six new expatriates have been hired to help replace those who are leaving.

The full-time teaching staff has as usual been engaged in many academic and administrative activities outside the classroom, indicating not only the contributions of individual teachers but the variety of functions that the law school is involved in. Some of the more important are these:

Richard Cummings. Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee early in the year and completed the manuscript of a book on international law.

Harrison Dunning. Assistant Dean, Chairman of the Curriculum Committee during the first semester, member of the University Faculty Council, completed several articles on Ethiopian and African law including one published by the Columbia Law Review.

William Ewing. Chairman of the Law School's Student Relations Committee, Chairman of the Curriculum Committee during the second semester, supervisor of our placements on Ethiopian University Service, and director of the Consolidation of Ethiopian Laws project; he also wrote an article on the right of Ethiopian public servants to organize, for the *Journal*.

Fasil Nahum. Member of the Ethiopian University Service Committee, completed several articles on Ethiopian law and has a good start on a set of Amharic teaching materials on constitutional law.

Julian Juergensmeyer. Completed teaching materials on East African water law and substantially completed a monograph on Ethiopian water law.

Michael Kindred. Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee during most of the year, Chairman of the New Appointments and Promotions Committee, translated for publication several Rene David articles relevant to Ethiopian law, completed a major comparative law article and has well under way an article on Ethiopian suretyship law.

George Krzeczunowicz. Published an article on the Ethiopian law of marriage, completed a manual on the Ethiopian law of extra-contractual obligations and made substantial progress on two other articles and a manual on damages.

John Marshall. Assistant Dean in charge of the extension program and *de facto* Dean of Students, Chairman of the Admissions Committee, Chairman of the Extension Program Committee, member of the University Faculty Council, member of the University Admissions Committee, substantially completed teaching materials on administrative law and on taxation.

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James Paul. Academic Vice President of the University, completed Volume II of his treatise and materials on Ethiopian Constitutional Development.

Zygmunt Plater. Assumed major obligations in the publication program and in the financing and organizing of Law House, has an article in progress on Ethiopian constitutional law.

Paul Ponjaert. Deputy in charge of the Center for African Legal Development, completed one article with Dr. Vanderlinden and has another under way, is the Assistant Dean-Designate to take over Mr. Marshall's extension and student affairs duties.

Semereab Mikael. Case Editor for the Law Journal, published an article on Ethiopian law and has another in progress.

Ronald Sklar. Chairman of the Library Committee, Chairman of the Honor Board (that this year fortunately had no cases), has a major article under way on indirect intention in civil law.

Zacharias Sundstrom. Chairman of the Law House Committee, published two monographs on international trade and one on conflict of laws, completed an article on international corporations and made substantial progress on a comparative study of international corporations.

Michael Topping. Did the final editing of the English edition of the Fetha Negast that was published during the year, completed one jurisprudential article and revised his Roman law monograph for publication.

Jacques Vanderlinden. Director of the Center for African Legal Development, edited our Legal Education Conference proceedings, published several articles, completed a manual on the Ethiopian law of persons and with Paul Ponjaert has a manual in progress on the Ethiopian law of marriage, was elected president of the International African Law Association.

Worku Tafara. Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Faculty Council, Chairman of the Alumni Relations Committee, in charge of legal aid planning.

Two staff members merit special mention as the above notations fail to convey adequately their outstanding contributions to the Faculty. One of them is Michael Kindred who reorganized our publications program, substantially increased output and put the entire operation on a sound business basis. The other is Assistant Dean John Marshall. In his organization of student and course records and in his administration of the certificate and diploma program, the latter requiring his presence at the school most evenings during the week, Mr. Marshall did an extraordinary job. Proof of this is the smooth way in which these operations have run since he took over principal administrative responsibility for them.

Special attention should also be directed to the success of our young colleagues representing one or another of the various foreign peace corps programs: Zygmunt Plater of the U.S. Peace Corps and Paul Ponjaert and Eric Edel sponsored respectively by Belgian and French programs similar to the U.S. one. In their ability, dedication and non-political involvement in student and Faculty affairs they have performed in the best tradition of these services and have proved that there is a place in professional schools such as ours for the best peace corps types.

Since the inception of our certificate and diploma programs, our Faculty has been successful in having as part-time teachers an able and distinguished group of

Ethiopian lawyers and judges. This past year was no exception as our part-time staff included the following: in Addis Ababa -- Abebe Guanguol, LL.B., Legal Adviser, Ministry of Pensions; Abiyu Geleta, LL.B., Legal Adviser, Imperial Board of Telecommunications; Assefa Liban, B.A., B.C.L., Judge of the High Court, Commercial Division; Colonel Belatchew Jemaneh, LL.B., LL.M., Assistant Chief of Security, Ministry of Interior; Berhane Ghebray, Docteur en Droit, Legal Expert, Office of the Prime Minister; Habtemariam Assefa, Dr. Rechtswissenschaft, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Major Legesse Wolde Mariam, M.C.L., Chief Instructor in Law, Abadina Police College; Mohammed Abdurahman, B.A., B.C.L., Vice Minister, Ministry of Pensions; Nabiyeleul Kifle, LL.B., Vice Minister, Private Cabinet of His Imperial Majesty; Ato Negga Tessema, B.A., B.C.L., Vice Mayor, Municipality of Addis Ababa; Selamu Bekele, LL.B., Senior Attorney, Ethiopian Tobacco Monopoly; Shibru Seifu, B.A. M.A., LL.B., Legal Adviser, Ethiopian Airlines; Major Tadesse Abdi, LL.B., Judge, Supreme Imperial Court; Tafari Berhane., B.A, B.C.L., private practitioner of law; and Ato Zerabruk Aberra, LL.B., Legal Adviser, Ethiopian Airlines; in Asmara -- Major Berhane Bayih, LL.B., Legal Office, Second Army Division Headquarters; Kassa Beyene, LL.B., Vice Afe Negus (Deputy Chief Justice), Supreme Imperial Court; and Ato Kessete Haile, LL.B., Legal Adviser, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia; in Harar -- Captain Getahun Damte, LL.B., Legal Adviser and Instructor, Imperial Ethiopian Military Academy; in Jimma -- Yoseph Gebre Egziabher, Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice. Ato Yoseph, our Jimma instructor, is the first person to teach in our extension program while on Ethiopian University Service. Next year we expect to have E.U.S. students teaching in both Jimma and Harar and the availability of service students may overcome our most serious problem in opening provincial certificate courses in other cities, namely finding qualified instructors in these communities.

Special reference should be made to several visiting scholars who were here during the year. In October, Professor Max Rheinstein, a comparative law specialist from the University of Chicago, spent two weeks with us lecturing to students and at our request prepared an evaluation report on the Law Faculty. For several weeks during December, Professor Israel Drapkin, a renowned criminologist from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, visited the Faculty and took over our penal law classes. He proved to be a superb teacher and also helped in organizing for subsequent years the portion of our penal law course dealing with criminology. Throughout the second semester Professor John H. Beckstrom of Northwestern University School of Law was on our staff and with two student assistants he brought with him from Northwestern, Thomas Geraghty and Lynn Morehous, carried out three research studies on the functioning of Ethiopian law and legal institutions. The subject areas of the studies are Ethiopian lower courts, arbitrators in Ethiopian divorce laws and Ethiopian labor standards. A number of our students were employed as interviewers during the course of the studies. Although at the time of this writing, the final reports by Professor Beckstrom and his associates were not yet available, these projects may prove to be among the most significant legal research efforts yet attempted in Ethiopia. They have shown that a great deal of data concerning the Ethiopian legal order can be systematically obtained in a comparatively short time; that our students when properly supervised are excellent field research assistants; and that through the use of our students, non-Amharic speaking research supervisors can effectively conduct detailed studies on the operation of key Ethiopian institutions. One reason, I think, for the apparent success of the projects is that Professor Beckstrom and his associates waited until they arrived

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in Ethiopia to work out their research designs and procedures, and they selected topics that were manageable in the six months or so available to them.

Students At the beginning of the academic year we had 159 degree students, exclusive of those on Ethiopian University service but including 23 evening LL.B. candidates. As of that time we also had 670 certificate and diploma students, 210 of these in Harar, Jimma and Asmara certificate courses. At the beginning of the second semester a new certificate class was opened in Addis Ababa for which 700 applied and 200 were accepted. As part of the selection process for this new course a written test was given and many applicants personally interviewed. Nineteen students are scheduled to receive LL.B. degrees at this year's graduation, most of them students who just recently completed their ten months of Ethiopian University Service. About 130 certificates and 150 diplomas in law will be awarded at this year's graduation.

For the academic year 1968-69 the following awards are given for excellent performances by students at the Law Faculty: Billilign Mandefro, the Chancellor's Medal; Gameda Gonfa, Outstanding Law Student of the Year.

English Diploma graduates with distinction: Sahilu Biru and Beyene Abdi; Amharic Diploma graduates with distinction: Demelash Tegegn, Shimelis Abeba, Getachew Mengiste and Dessalegn Alemu; and Certificate graduates with distinction: Wideneh Woldemedhin and Tecola Gebre Medhin. These students are to be congratulated for their hard work and outstanding achievement.

In the middle of the second semester, one Law IV student and four Law III students started their service period. In this group, three are working for the Ministry of Justice, one for the Election Board and the service assignment of one is teaching in our Harar certificate course. At least ten more of our students will go on service immediately after their examinations at the end of the second semester.

Due to the student protest movement, law student organizations were relatively inactive this year. The Law Journal has been an exception to this, and during the first semester students were also busy in raising money for Law House.

Library and Documentation Library holdings continued to grow this year at a fairly substantial rate. A large French Government gift of books was received and the British Government gave us a full set of English reports back to 1860, valued at about E \$12,000. Other book gifts came from UNESCO, University College in Tanzania, and the Governments of Nigeria, United Arab Republic, Ivory Coast, Malawi, the Netherlands, Germany, Canada and the United States. During the year the west portico of the main law school building was enclosed, shelving for several thousand books installed, and our bound periodical collection moved to this new library area. Within the next year or so it is planned similarly to enclose the south portico of the main building to provide still more stack space for our expanding library.

We had no permanent head librarian during 1968-69, but early in the first semester Miss Frieda Brown of the Main University Library filled in part-time and later the very able Miss Carole Rowsell took over full-time. Unfortunately Miss Rowsell is leaving Ethiopia soon, but a replacement has been hired with professional qualifications in both law and library science.

The Center for African Legal Development, a unit within the Law Faculty, continued its bibliographical work on African law and added to our holdings over

a thousand microfiche card duplications of African legislation. Within a few months a Center-prepared African law bibliography covering the period 1947 to 1966 will be ready for printing, and annual supplements will be published in subsequent years. The Center is also assisting us to obtain the revised statutes of African countries, and personnel from the Center edited in English and translated into French the proceedings of the 1968 Conference on African Legal Education. Major Belgian Government support for the Center is scheduled to end in mid-1970, so this coming year must be a most active one for the Center staff if it is to complete as planned its African bibliography and microfiche collections of African laws.

Publications This year the Faculty published more and contracted for the publication of more than it ever has previously. It also contracted to have several important works in English and French translated into Amharic for printing and distribution at a later date. Several numbers of the Journal of Ethiopian Law were put out and it is expected that with publication of Volume 7, Number 1 next academic year, the Journal will finally be on schedule. Some numbers of the Journal have sold out and had to be rerun, so in the future four thousand copies will be printed of each new Journal issue. Similarly, from now on we will also expand the output of all new books and monographs. We are convinced that the market for works on Ethiopian law in both English and Amharic has been underestimated and that with a planned sales push we can dispose of everything we publish.

Early in the year we hired Ato Zewde Seyoum to keep our publication inventory records and to assist in sales and distribution. He has been of great help to Mr. Kindred in revamping and systematizing the entire operation and, as he will be a permanent addition to our organization, he should help ease the transitions required from periodic turnover of students and teachers who work on our publications.

After some delay the Addis Ababa laws recently went to the printers and will be out soon. This is the first completed portion of the Consolidated Ethiopian Laws and the rest of the Consolidation, in both English and Amharic, should be published and ready for distribution sometime during the next academic year. This edited version of all Ethiopian legislation other than the major codes should be of great help to Ethiopian judges and advocates as well as to our students. It has been heavily subsidized by Ford Foundation funds. Substantial domestic and foreign sales are expected.

Law House This combined law student dormitory and lounge building, financed by popular subscriptions raised by students and staff, is now completed and will be occupied by students at the beginning of the coming academic year. Approximately ten per cent of the cost of the building and its furnishing is yet to be raised. As living quarters for many of our students and as a social and professional center, this new structure will fill major needs.

Legal Aid A modest legal aid program consisting of student assistance to court appointed defence counsel in criminal cases was inaugurated in the middle of the year. Before it was well under way this program had to be cancelled as a result of uncertain student availability caused by the student protest movement. Next semester it is again planned to institute assistance to court appointed counsel and if a pending request for foreign foundation aid is granted, a much expanded legal aid program will be launched.

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Conference on Legal Education in Africa From October 20 to 24, 1968 the Law Faculty was host to a conference on African legal education held in Addis Ababa. The conference was largely planned and administered by our staff, and our people also prepared and distributed the rather lengthy proceedings of the conference. In attendance were representatives of fifteen African countries: Ethiopia, Cameroun, Congo Kinshasa, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Zambia. All participants were either law teachers in African law schools or directly concerned with problems of legal education in Africa. The conference dealt with such subjects as the goals of legal education in developing countries, curriculum, teaching methods and materials, research priorities and publication, sub-degree education and prospects for closer cooperation among African law schools. One afternoon was devoted to demonstration classes at our Faculty put on by some of our teachers and students. Expenses of the conference and preparation of the proceedings were paid for by the International Legal Center.

Needs and problems At the close of my annual report last year I set forth a list of Law Faculty needs, each of which raised difficult and persistent problems not readily overcome. In reviewing the Faculty's situation at the end of this year I feel that these needs still exist and are still of major importance even though in some instances there has been progress making them less critical. More money would help in satisfying some of the needs but for others a change in policy or shift of effort by the University, our staff or our alumni is needed. It may prove helpful to those who can influence our Faculty's development if I expand somewhat my prior remarks on these needs and in the course of doing so indicate what progress has been made and what prospects now appear for alleviating these needs in the future.

1. Transition to a predominately Ethiopian full-time teaching staff

We have made a start on this with appointments of the past year and next. There appears to be general University approval of our goal of annually adding three new Ethiopians to the full-time staff for the next five or six years and if they wish sending these newcomers abroad for a year or so of foreign study after they have been with us for two years. This rate of transition to a predominately Ethiopian staff is gradual enough to permit assimilation of inexperienced Ethiopian teachers without unduly impairing prospects for enough financial help from abroad to employ the declining number of expatriate teachers needed. But without full cooperation of the University administration this three-a-year goal cannot be met, for at any one time the number of Ethiopian law graduates of sufficient intellectual caliber to make teaching a permanent full-time career is extremely limited. The University must provide salaries for Ethiopian law teachers commensurate with what the best lawyers of similar age and background are receiving in government legal positions. Also, in my opinion, the University must be willing to take on as teachers at least some of our top students immediately upon graduation. Professional experience beyond EUS is not essential for a good law teacher. In fact it has been my observation that too long a period of experience in government or private practice can ruin a good law teaching prospect. Lastly, if we are to recruit the Ethiopian teachers we need, the University administration must be less dilatory in passing on candidates submitted by the Law Faculty than has been true in the past.

2. More degree students Quite apart from the temporary attrition in the number of our degree students caused by the student protest movement, there is a threat

that we will be given a very low number of new day LL.B. students under the rigid faculty-by-faculty quota system that the University plans to put into effect. If our permissible quota is fixed too low, the effect on the legal order of this country will be catastrophic. In relation to its size and need no African country has a greater shortage of degree-level law trained personnel than Ethiopia and this shortage is largely responsible for the undeveloped state of much of Ethiopian law, especially public law, and the many shortcomings in the administration of justice. I strongly urge that within the next five years the enrollment of day degree students in the Law Faculty be increased to 300. We can handle this number at very little added cost, and with anticipated growth in the University student body and an adjustment in the quota for law, this number of qualified and interested students can readily be provided. A modern and efficient legal order is as necessary to a nation's development as increased agricultural and industrial output.

3. More research and writing on high priority Ethiopian problems

Law Faculty research and writing have principally been of two kinds: (1) screening and translating important recent Ethiopian court judgments and opinions, and (2) summarizing important segments of Ethiopian law, usually some portion of a code, frequently with an analysis of logical ambiguities in the text. In the summarizing process the modern evolution of rules and concepts is often described and a comparison of Ethiopian legal doctrine with that of other countries, notably countries from which Ethiopian codes were in large part borrowed, is common. All of this is important and because it is relatively easy to do and because previously so little has been published on Ethiopian law, the priority it has received has probably been merited.

But what I submit is desperately needed and deserves greater Law Faculty research effort from now on is the description and critical evaluation of how Ethiopian law and legal institutions actually operate, and from such observations what modifications in and additions to the law and its institutions are needed. This is a very difficult form of research for it requires slight reliance on libraries or archives and heavy reliance on data gathering through interviews, questionnaires and participant observation. And because it often involves intimate and little publicized knowledge of how and why people act, it is more likely to meet with suspicion and resistance. However, if the problems with which Ethiopian law deals are to be fully understood and the most effective legal solutions worked out, more research of this sort is necessary and those on the Law Faculty are probably best qualified to do it. That such research is possible in Ethiopia and can be done by our staff and students has been proved by projects currently underway at the Law Faculty: those supervised by Professor Beckstrom and referred to earlier in this report, and one on suretyship being conducted by Michael Kindred with the aid of student assistants. Possibilities for such research may be enhanced if proposed plans for reorganizing and upgrading the social science side of the University are pushed through. One aim of the plans now under consideration is to increase the amount of University field research effort directed at identifying and solving the key problems of Ethiopian development. I hope that as these plans take shape attention will be given to cooperative law-social science research programs in which our staff will participate. We have much to offer and much to gain from joint research ventures.

4. **Curricular improvement** I increasingly have felt that in courses offered and their content we should be more daring and innovative. Our curriculum is

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still too reflective of what is done at American and European law schools and is not sufficiently geared to the unique needs of Ethiopia. Progress has been made, especially with such subjects as land reform, natural resources, transnational transactions and employment relations; but more needs to be done in emphasizing high priority Ethiopian problems and in using Ethiopian data and materials. Illustratively, greater stress should be given to such Ethiopian real world matters as judicial and police administration, the nature and quality of legal services provided by licensed advocates and others who are unlicensed, actual relations between central and local government, the success of means used for enforcing tax laws, dispute settlement among traders, care facilities available for abandoned and delinquent children, and controls exercised to regulate the growth patterns of urban areas. Emphasis also should be given to how new laws and new legal procedures could be used to help solve such chronic Ethiopian problems as excessive subsistence farming, heavy soil erosion, underindustrialization, inadequate transportation facilities, too few schools and an acute shortage of competent teachers, corruption in government, and inefficient utilization of white collar personnel by many ministries and government agencies. Most of our graduates are going into jobs where they must deal with matters of these kinds, so their law school courses should help orient them to understanding and solving such problems.

There is an obvious relationship between the kinds of curricular changes I am advocating and the forms of research discussed in item 3 just above. Little can be done in developing courses of the sort suggested until more relevant data is available, and University staff research is the most likely source for such data. Ethiopian students too have a part to play at the research level both in course and employment situations; and if properly directed, student research activities can be valuable educational experiences in addition to expanding needed bodies of knowledge.

Our certificate and diploma programs present special curricular problems. I am inclined to think that coverage in the two programs is too much alike and also that subject matter might be substituted that would have more significance for those whom these programs are designed to serve. My doubts extend beyond the curriculum and I have a feeling that the diploma courses should be upgraded and made more difficult, that more writing should be required of all sub-degree students and that students should be encouraged to engage more in class discussion. In addition to our certificate and diploma offerings perhaps we should consider giving short workshops of two weeks or so for specialized legal personnel such as prosecutors, registrars and lower court judges.

The opinions I have about non-degree level instruction are based more on hunch than solid evidence, but reservations concerning this level of instruction are held by a number of others and careful inquiry into present and potential non-degree programs seems needed. I am recommending that with funds available in our Ford grant a thorough evaluation of the certificate, diploma and other possible non-degree programs be made during the next year, and that the study also take into consideration present and potential future manpower resources in the legal service field so as to give a better basis for determining what the major educational needs really are. In any such study the Ministry of Justice should be consulted both for data it possesses about the legal profession and for its plans and preferences for training of legal service personnel. Other ministries and agencies that now or later may employ legal service personnel should also be consulted.

My evaluation recommendations have been submitted to the Dean-Designate and the University administration.

5. An active and meaningful alumni association Suffice it to say that I have been disappointed at the lack of a more vigorous program by the Law Alumni Association following its organization a year ago. More should be expected of this group next year.

6. A satisfactory physical plant For probably five years we can get by with the buildings we now have. In establishing this law school a wise policy has been followed of spending available moneys on staff, library and publications rather than on a modern law school building; but the time is coming when the need for more adequate quarters cannot be postponed. How long we can continue where we are will be determined by the rate of expansion of our library, for when the library outgrows the ground floor of our main building we will have to move. Although there are still expansion possibilities for added library space adjacent to the present reading room, structural limitations prevent use of the second floor of the main building for heavy collections of books.

I cannot stress strongly enough the importance of having the law library physically situated in the law building, and under no circumstances should added space be made available by separating the library from our central office and classroom building.

Our main building is old and requires regular repair work to keep it presentable. The University building repair and maintenance people have been very cooperative in making necessary repairs. However, two of the three outbuildings we now occupy are in bad need of rehabilitation and will never last five years without considerable work on them.

7. Fruitful ties with the outside world Last year I called attention to the danger of our Law Faculty becoming increasingly isolated from intellectual and educational developments outside Ethiopia. I still see this as a long-term threat, especially when Ethiopians take over, as they should, the administration and most of the teaching at the Faculty. Up to now, due to its foreign staff and limited available data on Ethiopian law and institutions, I think the Faculty has been overly concerned with the laws of Europe and North America. This will gradually be corrected, but to prevent an undue swing in the other direction I hope several steps will be taken: that some visiting expatriate legal scholars will continue to be offered teaching and research opportunities here, that our Ethiopian teachers who study abroad will continue professional ties with the foreign institutions they attended, and that eventually Ethiopian legal scholars will be encouraged to take periodic teaching and lecturing appointments at leading foreign universities.

It also would be desirable if more contacts were developed between our Faculty and those of other African countries. Student and faculty exchanges, common teaching materials, joint research projects and active participation in regional and continent-wide academic associations are possible means for creating and enlarging these contacts. Ethiopia's problems are common to much of Africa, and mutual awareness of how law is being used to solve these problems will be of benefit to each country and should be of high priority to all African law teachers.

