

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN

1962 E. C. (1969-70 G. C.)

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I. A New Transitional Phase

In the seventh year of its history, the Law Faculty clearly entered a transitional period of immense importance. The Faculty began the change from being a new law school with an expatriate staff, to becoming an established law school with a predominantly Ethiopian staff.

The signs of this transition are dramatic. For example, only a few years ago there were less than 10 Ethiopian lawyers with the training to enable them to make a high-calibre analysis of the new Ethiopian laws, and there was no forum for the systematic consideration of Ethiopia's developing legal system. Today the Faculty has published more than fourteen issues of the Journal of Ethiopian Law, and Ethiopians increasingly are the concerned scholars who write it.

A few years ago there were no University degree level law students in Ethiopia; today, there are more Ethiopian full-time University law teachers than the number of expatriates who began the law school in 1956 E. C. (1963-64 G. C.). This year the Faculty added three full-time Ethiopians to the three previously selected and made offers to three more for next year. According to the plan begun 1961 E. C. (1968-69 G.C.) to recruit three Ethiopians yearly, the Faculty will be substantially Ethiopianized by 1967 E. C. (1974-75 G. C.).

Less dramatic than the increase in Ethiopian staff members, the increase in the age of the Faculty is an equally significant part of the transitional phase.

We are not yet a mature Faculty; we are growing, and I believe we are inevitably going to have a number of growing pains. The inauguration of this law school generated considerable excitement. The joy of innovation in the early days of the Faculty was not a guarantee of a correct start, so we should be warmly thankful for the brilliant beginning. In the past year we continued or completed programs begun earlier, and we also progressed by innovating programs destined for future completion.

Quite obviously, the transitional period we are entering has a double challenge: to maintain what we have while at the same time to move forward with new ideas. The laws of science inform us that it is harder to start an object moving than it is to keep it moving. But for human institutions, we all know there is another rule: it is often easier for us to start an institution or project than it is to continue it, or to finish it well. To meet the double challenge of the old and new,

the Faculty must have a highly motivated staff whose energy will match their mental ability.

II. Four Common Threads in 1962 E. C. (1969-70 G. C.)

I believe that four common threads dominated the pattern of our diverse activities last year. These threads touched nearly all we did, so I will briefly describe them (but not attempt to order their importance) before discussing specific Faculty programs.

One common thread is the result of the rapid turn-over of staff combined with the increasing carry-over of unfinished projects. This placed tremendous pressures on the new staff.

Many of the staff who began projects are no longer with the Faculty in 1961 E. C. (1968-69 G. C.) alone, nine key members left Ethiopia. But the projects still required completion: projects such as Law House; publication of the *Consolidated Laws of Ethiopia*; and the collection of African statutes by our Center for African Legal Development all required new staff members to undertake them, and thus to delay progress on their own innovations. Another typical example was the new staff member who used time he might have spent on his own research and writing in order to transform a typewritten manuscript by a former member of staff into a professionally printed volume.

The turn-over of our staff has always been a difficulty, but the problem has become more acute now that the roster of Faculty obligations has lengthened.

Until the staff is substantially Ethiopianized, and therefore has a more permanent membership, these carry-over projects will exist. Fortunately, a sufficient number of staff responded well to this work, both because it had to be done, and because there must be an established pattern of responsibility which will insure the conclusion of all projects despite the turn-over of staff.

A second thread which ran through many of our activities was the effort to move more closely together the life of the University's Central Administration and the life of the Law Faculty. The University Administration and the Law Faculty were born virtually simultaneously, and although their growth was theoretically as one body, in fact they developed in many ways as separate personalities. The Law School made decisions and began programs before it was possible for the University to develop general administrative policies suitable for all Faculties. Even now the University Administration seeks to encourage a healthy autonomy for its Faculties. But the University is establishing patterns applicable to all Faculties, and these are sometimes in conflict with the practices of the Faculties. We are being asked to conform. We are willing, and we are changing, but it is not easy, and often it cannot be done rapidly without grave dangers.

For example, the challenge is to coordinate our extensive extension program of law teaching more closely with the University's Extension Department, without destroying the basis of the Faculty's ability to run a successful program. During the past year the University Administration and the Law Faculty also considered anomalies between University policy and Faculty practice in registration procedures;

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in student regulations, such as those applying to Ethiopian University Service; and in financing. The effort to achieve coordination will continue.

A third common thread which pervasively touched all our efforts was shared by the entire University the return of the withdrawn students. The 1961 E. C. (1968-69 G. C.) academic year was dominated by the withdrawal of more than 70% of the University's students in the second semester, and this past year was shaped by their return in the first semester.

This unusual situation required the Faculties to be magicians - to juggle class schedules, to add courses and staff burdens so that every semester would contain both 1st and 2nd semester courses. The incidental side-effects of the situation added greatly to the administrative burdens of the Faculty. There were, for instance, an abnormally large number of student petitions to clarify rules in an unprecedented situation, and extra planning efforts by the Law Faculty staff on proposals such as the imaginative but ill-fated Trimester Plan to make-up lost time for the students.

The major question was whether staff and students could manage the abnormal scheduling without diminishing the standard of academic performance. I am pleased to report that the results were largely reassuring, and that all students and staff deserve praise for their efforts.

The fragility of this unique academic curriculum was severely threatened, however, by the most overwhelming of the threads in the pattern of events: a broken thread - the tragic events of Tahsas, 1962 (December, 1969 G. C.). A clash between students and government forces resulted in the death of students on campus, and the closure of the University for two months. The emotional demands on each of us during those unfortunate days were not compatible with the intellectual aspirations of the University. The re-opening of the University proceeded normally enough to allow completion of the academic year, and we were fortunate to have continued education, with a slow return to the research and publication so needed by the nation.

III. Program of the Faculty of Law

1. Students

Law House

One of the most important events this year was the opening of Law House, a self-help project requiring a known cost of over Eth. 120,000, and incalculable labor by many students and staff who raised the donations in cash and kind. In addition to being a self-help endeavour for law students and staff, Law House was to provide a commodious place for students, alumni, and staff to meet, and to give to some of the law students an environment conducive to serious study. The goals were realized this year, and the staff and students many no longer with the Faculty - deserve our admiration for their achievement.

Three matters remain unsettled. We must eliminate a debt of more than Eth. \$15,000; we must define the status of Law House *vis-a-vis* the University Administration; and we must work to eliminate the misunderstandings about Law House which seem to arise amongst students living in the dreadful tin-can hostels near-by. If Law House were at Arat Kilo campus or on the Building College grounds it would not be note-worthy. But perhaps its closeness to shabby housing for other

students has been useful, since Law House was one influence on the University Administration when it decided to give high priority to student dormitories in its new capital investment program.

We also await to see what the students now in the Law School contribute to Law House. They are largely the beneficiaries of persons who worked without even the reward of living in Law House. What will those who live there contribute to their successors?

Summer Session

The extraordinary event of the year, arising from the desire to make-up lost time for the withdrawn students, was an unprecedented summer session, in which one-quarter of the regular teaching staff taught three-quarters of the student body (both withdrawn and some 'regular' students) one-third of the regular law courses, for nine hours of credit.

This session, following hard on an emotionally charged and exhausting semester, could have been a disaster. But it was not. Why? Our Law students worked diligently. Also, we found that nine hours of credit in eight weeks (instead of approximately 18 hours of credit in 16 weeks) required tighter planning of teaching and studying, and in the end we had a more efficient use of time. Five days a week, a student met in three courses for one and one-half hours daily for each course. There was no loss of continuity between lectures, and each class was long enough to allow meaningful discussion.

Statistical Survey

At the beginning of the academic year, the Law Faculty had 746 students: 278 in the Bachelor of Laws degree program; and 468 in the sub-degree certificate programs in Addis Ababa, Jimma, and Harrar.

At the start of the second semester, an additional 32 students were admitted to Law I students who had withdrawn and who after their return became eligible for the Law Faculty in the second semester of the academic year. It is symptomatic of the complexities arising from the withdrawn student situation that the screening, interviewing, and admission of Law I students which normally is done over the two month vacation had to be completed in less than two weeks. The extra strain on staff seems to have been justified in at least one important way the class is reported as particularly strong.

The drop-outs or dismissals were low except in the new evening LL.B. class, which lost about 30 of its 105 members by the start of the second semester. Judging by prior evening LL.B. groups, this loss was low for the first year. Whether the extension of the program from four to five years has reduced the burden on students sufficiently to reduce the drop-outs will, however, have to await judgment.

Twenty-one students received the Bachelor of Laws degree at the July graduation. Fisseha Yimer received the Chancellor's Medal, and both he and Alemu Fokion graduated with Distinction.

There were 230 graduates of the sub-degree Certificate programs in Addis Ababa, Jimma, and Asmara. The following students graduated with honors- Sahle Wolde, Wubishet Werede in Addis Ababa; and Araya Belay in Asmara.

The sub-degree students in Asmara and Jimma wanted to travel to Addis Ababa to receive their Certificates, but it appeared that the University's policy of seeking regional graduations was a success. The impressive ceremonies, presided over in Asmara by H.E. Ras Asrate Kassa and in Jimma by H.E. Ato Lema Firehewot, brought special events to the cities which were causes of civic pride, and our graduates admitted to being pleased by their local recognition.

Honour System

There was one Honour Board case this year which was handled with speed and justice by the Faculty Advisor and student members.

But it also became clear that the meaning and operation of the Honour Code are less than obvious to many students, so that student-staff discussions will open on this topic in 1963 E. C. (1970-71).

2. Staff

Of the 21 posts budgeted by the University for the Law Faculty, 18 were filled at the beginning of the year one member was unable to return for medical reasons; one recruit declined at the last moment; and one post was unfilled.

The staff was highly qualified. It is equally important to note that fully half of the staff was new to the Faculty, and five other had served only one year. By early in the second semester three of the four members of staff who had served more than two years went on final leave. We then had 15 fulltime staff members, and 15 of the 25 courses offered by the Law School were taught by the instructor for the first time. Yet 10 of 15 teachers provided their students with new or revised teaching materials in 14 courses. Seven of our teachers offered evening classes at no extra compensation, and all 15 teachers were engaged in research in Ethiopian law.

The typical staff member was thus a person with very limited experience with Ethiopian legal problems, but a person who was energetically attempting to master the situation in order to make a useful contribution. This is not a new pattern, but a repeating pattern caused by the turn-over of staff. I have already discussed the way in which the carry-over of unfinished Faculty projects makes more acute the old problem of a rapid turn-over of staff. Fortunately, all of the previous staff remains on the Faculty for the 1963 E. C. academic year, (1970-71 G. C.). And it will be of great help to the Law School that two experienced scholars agreed to extend beyond their original commitments:- Zygmunt Plater and Associate Professor Sklar, who sacrificed a tenured academic position at Ohio State University in order to stay in Ethiopia.

The staff's efforts were particularly admirable because the departure of the Assistant Dean in the second semester added another unusual burden - many of the new staff, unfamiliar with Faculty and University procedures, had to master them as an interim administrative solution.

Ethiopianization

Three of our Ethiopian staff completed two years of teaching and research at the Faculty at the end of the year, and left for two years of advanced legal study abroad: Fasil Nahum (Yale University); Semereab Michael (Brussels University);

and Worku Tefara (Northwestern University). Each received a scholarship from the University of his choice, and fully deserved it. During his scholarship leave, each will work closely with former members of our Faculty who are now teaching at the named Universities. Abiyu Geleta, Dr. Berhane Ghebray, and Yohannes Heroui completed their first year as full-time staff members. The Faculty considered many fine Ethiopians as possibilities for staff, and made offers to three outstanding persons: Judge Assefa Liben of the High Court; Mebratu Yohannes of the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare; and Captain Shimelis Metaferia of the office of the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Staff Activities. In addition to regular teaching responsibilities, some of the important activities of individual staff members reflect the scope of the Law Faculty's functions:

Abiyu Geleta. Assisted the Center for African Legal Development early in the year; preparing textbook on introduction to Ethiopian Property Law; wrote legal advice for the Office of the University Business Vice President. Summer Session Teacher.

Frank Ballance. Chairman of the Curriculum and Academic Standards Committee; research and writing on two articles, "Zambia and the East African Community" and "Share Companies in Ethiopia"; preparing new teaching materials for Law and Development course.

Berhane Ghebray. Published, in French, *Ethiopian Local Government*; research for book on taxation; Director, beginning in the second semester, of the Sub-Degree Extension Program for the Faculty.

Jacques Bureau. Supervised a renewed effort to begin the Amharic-English-French Lexicon. Summer Session Teacher.

Bill Ewing. Published, *Consolidated Legislation of Addis Ababa* (Editor), and an article on labour law; completed the more than 1000 pages of manuscript for *Consolidated Laws of Ethiopia* (Editor); prepared for publication several articles, including an analysis of legal research in Ethiopia for *Rural Africana*; Chairman of the Development and Promotions Committee; transitional Chairman of the Curriculum Committee; director of the Consolidated Laws Project; member of several University committees, including the one for the new Student Legislation.

Fasil Nahum. Completed or modified for publication two articles on Ethiopian Constitutional Law and began another; completed a summary of Ethiopian legislation for 1968; member of several Faculty committees and the University's Press Board.

George Krzeczunowicz. Completed for publication the manual, *Ethiopian Laws of Extra-Contractual Liability*, and completed articles on the role of Equity in Ethiopia and the University College Era of Ethiopian Legal Education; continued writing on two other articles, on Equity and Legal Education in Ethiopia; member of several Faculty and University committees; continued his workshop meetings with former students, now legal advisers and judges; prepared teaching problems in Family Law.

John Messing. Preparing new teaching materials for Transnational Transactions and Natural Resources; research and writing on several articles dealing with economic development; late in the year, member of the University Faculty Council and supervised filing of Faculty teaching materials and final examination procedures and processing.

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Peter Mutharika. Visiting Lecturer in second semester on leave from University of Tanzania; helped with editing of Paul & Clapham's *Constitutional Law*, Vol. II.

Katherine O'Donovan. Prepared (with Thompson) temporary edition of *Legal Analysis Teaching Materials* and preparing teaching materials for Private Law and Public International Law; began research on role of judge in Ethiopia; English Editor for Journal of Ethiopian Law and Paul & Clapham, *Constitutional Law*, Vol. II; member of University Faculty Council and several Faculty committees; in second semester, de-facto Assistant Dean; in Summer Session, Assistant Dean and director of student research projects, including Consolidated Laws Project and the Journal of Ethiopian Law.

Don Parris. Worked on teaching materials for Administrative Law; early in the year, English Editor of the Journal of Ethiopian Law and member of the Faculty Student Relations Committee.

Zyg Plater. General Editor, Journal of Ethiopian Law - 2 journals published and 3 in preparation; supervision of printing of three books by Faculty members; assistance in getting Law House opened; late in the year, Acting Chairman of Research and Publications Committee, with numerous administrative and editing duties; preparing article on comparative Constitutional Law.

Paul Ponjaert. Until his departure in the second semester, Assistant Dean; and Secretary of Center for African Legal Development; preparing (with Vanderlinden) a manual on Family Law.

Semereab Michael. Completed for publication an article on administrative contracts in Ethiopian Law; revised some teaching materials in Obligations; Chairman of Student Relations Committee and member of the Ethiopian University Service Committee.

Ron Sklar. Preparing article on the Penal Code and teaching materials for Penal Law; Chairman of the Honour Board, and of the Library Committee; and member of nearly all Faculty committees.

Jacques Vanderlinden. Completed for publication, in French, of introductory book on Ethiopia's legal system; final editing of book on law of persons; preparing (with Ponjaert) manual on Family Law; early in the year; Chairman of the Research and Publications Committee; Director, Center for African Legal Development.

Thierry Verhelst. Completed for publication an article, "Customary Land Tenure as a Constraint on Agricultural Development: a Re-Evaluation"; began research on existing land tenure in Ethiopia; preparing teaching materials in Agrarian Reforms and several related articles; responsibility for Faculty physical plant and non-academic personnel; late in the year, appointed Associate Director, Center for African Legal Development.

Worku Tefara. Modifying for publication an article on "Right to Counsel"; research on civil procedure problems in Ethiopia; member of several Faculty and University Committees, including the University Committee on Student Legislation; Secretary to the Executive Committee of the University Faculty Council.

Yohannes Heroui. Research on article about the O.A.U; supervised some Amharic translations for the Journal of Ethiopian Law and served as Case Editor; early in the year, member of the University Faculty Council, Summer Session Teacher.

For the Summer Session, we were fortunate to obtain the services of two visiting teachers who contributed greatly to the success of that program: *John Wylie*, of the Law Faculty, Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland; and *Professor Zaki Mustafa*, formerly the Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Kahrtoom, and presently Law Faculty Dean at Ahmadu Bello University in Northern Nigeria. Both were model teachers and colleagues.

The records of those who left us this year speak for them, but I would add a few personal words.

Paul Ponjaert, the Assistant Dean, carried alone the Faculty's administrative responsibilities in the time between Dean Johnstone's departure and my arrival; he will be remembered best for the constant charm with which he confronted the problems surrounding his office. Associate Professor Vanderlinden, founder and Director of the Center for African Legal Development at the Faculty, was a whirlwind of intellectual enlightenment and he cared greatly for the future of our efforts. The characteristic of commitment and concern for this Faculty also distinguished Assistant Professor Ewing, who was the General Editor of the Consolidated Laws Project, a vital and mammoth undertaking. His perception and judgment, as well as his experience here, made his counsel wise, and I sought it daily. We miss them all greatly.

The part-time teachers were fewer than in recent years, but they were of the usual high standard.

In the two Certificate programs which were running in Addis, the teachers were: *Major Abebe Guangoul*, Legal Advisor, Pension Commission; *Dr. Assefa Habtemariam* Legal Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; *Judge Assefa Liben*, Judge of the High Court; Colonel *Belachew Jemaneh*, Chief of Public Security, Ministry of Interior; *Bilillign Mandefro*, Legal Adviser, Auditor General's Office; *Negga Tessema*, Vice Mayor, Addis Ababa; *Mohamed Abdurahman*, Vice Minister, Pension Commission; *Selamu Bekele*, advocate and Legal Advisor, Tobacco Monopoly; *Shiberu Seifu*, Advocate, and Legal Advisor, Ethiopian Airlines.

In Asmara the teachers were: *Captain Berhanu Bayih*, 2nd Infantry Division Headquarters, Asmara; *V/Afe Negus Kassa Beyene*, Supreme Imperial Court of Asmara; and *Ato Kesete Haile*, Legal Advisor, Commercial Bank of Asmara.

In Jimma, the final year of the Certificate program was entirely taught and administered by *Wondimu Kassa*, who was on Ethiopian University Service from the Law Faculty.

3. Curriculum and Academic Standards

Sub-Degree Certificate and Diploma Programs

As two of our Certificate programs came to an end after nearly three years of instruction, the Faculty paused in its intake of sub-degree students in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Certificate and Diploma programs.

The quantity of students in these programs, operating in four provinces, has always been impressive, and there were many requests for more courses. But the possibility - if not the necessity - of improving the quality of these programs became increasingly a major concern of the Faculty, the Ministry of Justice, and other relevant institutions.

The completion of the report *Basic Legal Education in Ethiopia - An Evaluation* was, therefore, the significant development of the year. Thomas Geraghty and a student research team studied the relevant records and interviewed teachers, students, and employers as the basis for the final report. It confirmed our belief that substantial improvements should be made in the sub-degree programs, and provided a basis for substantive discussions about what could be done.

Near the end of the year, Dr. Berhane Ghebray became primarily responsible for the sub-degree programs. Substantive planning for the extension programs is presently mixed in a complex way with unsettled administrative arrangements which concern the central University Administration and the University's Extension Department. We aim for a better program in both content and administration next year.

LL.B Program

The return of the withdrawn students dominated the Faculty's curriculum planning. We accommodated all students in both semesters by a complicated re-scheduling of courses, and we were the only Faculty able to do this without an increase in budget.

We were aware of the possible risks to our academic standards, caused by the need to offer courses out of their proper sequence, and by the added teaching and administrative burdens which meant less time could be given to individual students. Students and staff responded well to the abnormal situation, and although all wished an early return to normality, they managed the interim with gratifying tenacity.

The Law School was the first Faculty to plan for the early readmittance of the withdrawn students, and subsequently I was chairman of the President's Committee which opened the way for the return of withdrawn students from other Faculties of the University. We believe the sacrifices required by all in order to achieve the early readmittance of the students were worthwhile. But I believe the record also allows me to emphasize the problems as well. The greatest problem was neither financial nor academic, but simply that handling the abnormal situation absorbed much of our time and energy which normally would have been spent on new teaching materials, more research and scholarly writing, and on plans and programs to make the Faculty a better and more effective institution.

Despite the problems, the creation of teaching materials suited to the needs of Ethiopia remained a paramount goal. Teachers prepared new or revised materials in 14 courses.

A significant aspect of many of the new teaching materials is their reliance upon actual case-problems arising in the ministries and the public corporations, and in the private sector. In the past, the Faculty's teaching materials characteristically applied foreign comparative legal materials to the provisions of Ethiopia's codes. A comparative approach remains important, but we are increasingly using real rather than hypothetical problems of Ethiopia in our teaching materials.

To provide for the full utilization of teaching materials in the future as well as the present, the Faculty inaugurated a centralized collection of the stencils prepared for courses. Formerly, a number of stencils were mislaid or lost when staff changed, and there was some unnecessary repetition in preparing stencils.

In the third and fourth year courses there was a considerable amount of curriculum innovation, and less reliance upon a final examination as the sole judgment of a student's performance. Tentative experiments of earlier years were developed

in force - for example, 18 students in the Natural Resources course spent a considerable part of the semester in a realistic simulation of the negotiation sessions required to hammer out a mining concessions agreement.

We became convinced this year that the writing program should be more systematic and valuable to the student, particularly in the development of legal drafting skills which are constantly required in government and private practice. The Senior Research requirement has worked exceptionally well, but the remainder of the writing program is largely unsatisfactory. The Curriculum Committee will be considering revisions in the writing program and other portions of the curriculum.

4. Research and Publication

The research and publication program is an integral part of the Faculty's aim to serve the legal development of Ethiopia.

Professor Ewing's research survey prepared for the spring, 1970 issue of *Rural Africana* is the most comprehensive survey and analysis of Ethiopian legal research, and I recommend it to you. He analyses the Faculty's 13 published books and 12 issues of the Journal of Ethiopian Law and the many articles and the few books published abroad, into six overlapping categories: 1) introductory works (e.g. Vanderlinden's new book on Ethiopian Law); 2) historical, jurisprudential and comparative works (e.g. the English translation of the *Fetha Negast: The Law of Kings*); 3) source materials (e.g. *The Consolidated Laws of Addis Ababa*); 4) instructional works explaining the law on the books (e.g. Sedler's *Ethiopian Civil Procedure*); 5) empirical works describing what actually happens in Ethiopian institutions (e.g. the Journal articles by the Northwestern University research project on local courts administration, divorce procedures 10 years after the Code, and labour relations); 6) empirical works with a social science orientation (e.g. Singer's article on the effect of customary law in development).

Need to Assess Priorities

After examining the conflicting views regarding future research priorities, Professor Ewing states:

"That the major effort in the future should be directed along the following lines:

- (1) Preparation and dissemination in Amharic of explanations of the major provisions of the law in as simple and clear a form as possible;
- (2) Studies of the effects and effectiveness of the laws, to determine whether they are actually having beneficial or detrimental results;
- (3) Studies of the attitudes and practices of the people in the various parts of the country to determine what legal methods are best adopted to bring about policy goals of development and social justice; and
- (4) Studies of the possibility of applying successfully to Ethiopia measures adopted in other countries to bring about these goals.

Because too many policies and studies of the law in the past have been aimed at problems which occur mainly in urban areas, which contain only a small proportion of the population, future work should deal with the rural areas and their people and problems in order to benefit the vast majority of the people."

This listing of priorities is a useful aid to the discussion which must begin concerning the direction our research should take. The Faculty has always emphasized research related to the needs of Ethiopia, and because there was so little to begin with, priorities did not have to be assigned.

The books and articles have become an important element in the foundation of Ethiopia's modern legal system. But there is now a need to focus sharply our priorities - to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts, and to base our research and publication upon a clear-headed assessment of needs. Otherwise, I believe there is a danger of equating quantity with quality in our research and publication program.

Publications of 1962 E. C. (1969-70 G. C.)

In the past year, the Faculty published four issues of the Journal of Ethiopian Law (in English and Amharic) under the General Editorship of Zygmunt Plater. From the many outstanding articles in the published issues, I note Bililign Mandefro's "Agricultural Communities and the Civil Code" (Vol. VI, No. 1) as typical of the Journal's aims - to have more writing by Ethiopian lawyers and to be both scholarly and useful in content. His exposition brings sense to the Code provisions dealing with traditional agricultural communities, and provides practical recommendations to make the Code more effective in order to implement the development policies regarding agricultural communities.

The Faculty also published four books, began printing a fifth, and readied three more for delivery to the printers. Two of the books will assist an understanding of existing Ethiopian law: Professor Krzeczunowicz's book on extra-contractual liability and Professor Vanderlinden's book on the Law of Persons. Dr. Berhane Ghebray's book provides an introduction to the organization of local administration in Ethiopia, and the *Consolidated Laws of Addis Ababa* (in English and Amharic Ewing, Editor) is a basic law source for the capital. We began to print portions of the second volume of the much admired work by Paul and Clapham on the development of Ethiopian Constitutional Law.

Of the books being prepared for printing, the most important is the *Consolidated Laws of Ethiopia* (Ewing, Editor), which will be over 1000 pages in each of the Amharic and English editions. This project will undoubtedly be one of the Faculty's major contributions to Ethiopian legal literature, for it brings together nearly a quarter of a century of Ethiopia's non-Code laws, with editorial guides to legislation repealed, obsolete, or impliedly repealed, and with finding tables, indexes, and analytical notes.

Library and Legal Documentation

After a gap of nearly six months, the Faculty obtained the services of a head librarian, Mrs. Ben-Nathan, who has vigorously undertaken the library's administration, including the conduct of our first inventory in some years. We continued to add items to our Archives, and the Judgment Analysis Project continued throughout the year.

Center for African Legal Development

With the final departure from Addis of the Center's Director, Dr. Vanderlinden, the Faculty was fortunate to have Dr. Verhelst, another Belgian, assume the duties of Associate Director. The Center continues to a mass on microfilm the legislation

of all African countries, which will constitute a unique research center. Dr. Vanderlinden will remain as Director to supervise the photographing of microfiches in Brussels, and to put the finishing touches on the Bibliography of African Law, from post World War II to present.

Visitors to the Faculty

During the past year we were honoured by visits from the following persons, some of whom were able to give lectures to staff and students: William Capstick, Esq., Head of the Law Department, Evelyn Hone College for Adult Education Zambia; Mr. Lutapimwa Kato and Mr. Rudy James both of the Law Faculty, University College, Tanzania; The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Saidi, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, and Mr. L. Makame, High Court Registrar of Tanzania; Professor J. Giffssen of Brussels University; Mr. John Bainbridge, Director of the African Program of the International Legal Center; Miss Wonuola Odessanya, Lecturer in the Law School, University of Zambia; Mrs. C. Spurgin, President of International Association of Juvenile Courts and President of the Lay Magistrates Association; and Professor S. J. Thurman, Dean of the Law School, University of Utah.

Financing

In regard to the long-term planning of the Faculty, the most important event of the year was the Faculty's negotiation with the University Administration and the Ford Foundation which resulted in the strong possibility of continued financial support from the Ford Foundation.

The amount of assistance is likely to be more modest than in the past, but considerably more than even the most optimistic persons had predicted. The funding is vital for two major areas. In staffing it would allow the Faculty to seek the best available expatriates in the period when the number of expatriates will be steadily declining as the Faculty is Ethiopianized. In research and publications the Faculty would be able to maintain the same level of quality in its program, including the use of student researchers, and to innovate in selected areas.

The Faculty also negotiated with the University Administration for a portion of the AID loan for equipment and library, and received the promise of useful amounts. We received assurance of help in staffing from the Canadian Government and from the German Educational Exchange Service. The Faculty also negotiated for an extension of the generous support by the Belgian government to the Center for African Legal Development which began three years ago, and there was a strong likelihood of another three year grant.

The success in the past year in securing support from foreign donors should not obscure the central importance of the Faculty's budget received from the Imperial Ethiopian Government's allocation to the University. The Faculty could not operate without it, and more important, the grants promised by outside donors are based upon the assurance of adequate local financial support. In this respect the Faculty's University budget is not unsatisfactory, and it has become more realistic in its support of the secretarial staff needed to prepare the flow of teaching materials and research papers. In other respects the budget will have to grow to fill the declining level of foreign support, particularly in such areas as student research work, and in the funding of senior staff positions.

Looking Ahead

The prospect of continued support from the Ford Foundation made it possible for us to plan seriously for a Law Institute and Lexicon Project. We revived the Lexicon Project in 1962 E. C. (1969-70 G. C.) in order to judge its possibilities, and we concluded that it could be an important aspect of the Law Institute. The creation of an Amharic legal vocabulary is proceeding at a rapid pace but with tremendous confusion and with an undesirable multiplicity of phrases for individual legal concepts. Judges, legal advisors, and lawyers all support our efforts to guide the development of the legal language as an effective tool of communication.

We were also assured of a grant from the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, Inc. in New York for the support of a program in providing legal aid to the poor. The approval of a grant to our Law Faculty was the only grant made to a law school outside of the United States. We believe it can serve an important pedagogical purpose in our Faculty, and in cooperation with judges and legal officials we began preparation for the start of a modest legal aid program.

But just as the prospect of continued support by foreign donors made it possible to continue planning for innovations needed in Ethiopia, the likely decline in the level of such support made it necessary to reconsider the value of our programs, to consolidate our efforts, and plan for a future which is manageable.

In any event, we must continue to aim for our graduates to be men of ability *and* aspiration. We must therefore intensify, not relax, the tradition of hard work and achievement carried by our staff and students.

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