

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT FROM THE DEAN
1965 E. C. (1972-73)

Cliff F. Thompson, Professor and Dean

Faculty of Law
Haile Sellassie I University

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS 1965 E. C. (1972-73)

This is my fourth and final report as Dean.

Because of the finality, many emotions are in my mind, but none is so strong as my heartfelt thanks to all my colleagues and students who helped this Law Faculty to maintain the high standards of academic training and research which are so essential for Ethiopian national development. But I am also aware of the many improvements which must be made in our programs for preparing effective public servants. In this sense, there is nothing final about my report. The great task of making the Law Faculty responsive to national needs continues, and it is my conviction that the future will be greater than the past.

Ethiopianization

One reason for my belief in the promise of the future is that the process of Ethiopianization of the Faculty is substantially complete. Ten years ago there was no law school and fewer than 10 Ethiopians with university legal education. There has been a smooth transition during the past four years in which a majority of the Faculty has become Ethiopian, and for the first time there has been this year an Ethiopian Assistant Dean, and the first Ethiopian Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Ethiopian Law*. These Ethiopian teachers and administrators are extremely able and talented. In addition, they have a national orientation and ability for research into national problems that foreigners can only begin to have. It was a pleasure for me to assist in securing deserved promotions for three of our Ethiopian teachers.

Another reason for my certainty about the continued progress of the Law Faculty is the fact that the transition from a large foreign staff to a local staff has been smooth. I emphasize the smoothness of the transition, because the pattern in other law schools in Africa in the recent past has been turbulent, often to the extent of upsetting the operation of the faculty for months and years after the initial transitional difficulties. We were fortunate in being aware of and planning for such potential difficulties, and we have been blessed by a majority of Ethiopians and expatriates who were able to put the Faculty's larger educational objectives ahead of all else.

Although our past experience indicates that not all of the Ethiopians who join the Faculty will remain with us, it is nevertheless true that the membership of the Faculty will become more settled in the future than it has been in the past as various expatriates arrived and departed. There will be several advantages arising from

increased staffing stability, including the elimination of a problem I identified three years ago. From year to year we had a carry-over of institutional tasks combined with a large turn-over of staff. People who started projects left them to be finished by newly arrived staff, whose morale was roughly tested as they sacrificed their own research and ideas.

Completion of Consolidated Laws

But perhaps the late-comers are adequately compensated when they receive the applause owed to all of the contributors. The *Consolidated Laws of Ethiopia*, formally presented this year to His Imperial Majesty in a well-publicized ceremony, was such a project: Compiled in cooperation with the office of the Prime Minister, the *Laws* are tremendously important, and have occupied the attention of the Faculty since it began ten years ago. Two volumes in Amharic and two volumes in English provide systematic access to all of the non-Codified legislation of Ethiopia. We wish that *Bill Ewing*, the Editor, and many other former members of the Faculty might have been here to share the many congratulations we, and Assistant Editor *Beyene Abdi*, have received.

The *Consolidated Laws of Ethiopia* is an essential contribution to Ethiopian legal literature. It is also a symbol of the kind of sustained institutional effort for the nation that our Law Faculty can achieve.

Other major events of the year are also representative of our efforts, as well as interesting of themselves. I will summarize them, and provide further details later.

Research and Documentation Programs

The Research Committee published two books this year. The Journal Editors completed the printing process for one issue of the JEL, sent to the printers the completed texts for two more issues, and largely completed the editorial work for yet another issue. The summary of activities for each teacher, below, shows the Faculty's emphasis upon research relevant to Ethiopia.

The encouraging and dramatic improvement which occurred last year in the business management for publication program continued this year, and for the first time in several years we had considerable income. This development is essential to the Faculty, for it provides the key to the phaseout of the publication funds from the Ford Foundation.

We also continued to strengthen our comparative law center, the Center for African Legal Development, which completed publication of *African Law Bibliography 1947-1966* by Professor Vanderlinden. The book is a significant to comparative legal scholarship. The central library began the difficult process of procuring the gazettes and journals as part of the program for starting the *African Law Digest* at the Faculty.

We achieved substantial progress this year in several areas of basic documentation which had been started in earlier years but had faltered. Most importantly, students under Faculty supervision completed an index to the Collection of Ethiopian Judgements, so that more than 5000 cases can now be more easily utilized for research and teaching materials. An indirect but essential step reviving the Amharic-English-French Lexicon was taken by starting and half completing an index to the Civil Code. We also completed a program to secure as far as possible the Facul-

ty's teaching materials against loss; copies and stencils are now indexed and held in the Faculty of Law's Archive.

Academic Standards

Our new Senior Thesis requirement, consisting of six rather than three hours and requiring the writer to defend his paper to panel of three Faculty members, provided the students the opportunity for deeper analysis into Ethiopian problems. Although there is still the need to provide a better writing program as precursor to the Senior Thesis, the new challenge was well handled by the students. We were gratified to be told by academic visitors-evaluators from five neighboring law schools that the standard of the papers was outstandingly high.

Another indicator of the maintenance of high academic standards was the performance of our moot court team in the international competition in Washington D. C. Our team *Berhane Gila* and *Assefa Chabo*, with *Elias Nour* as alternate, did not do so sensationally as last year's team, when we captured many first prizes—but they were among the top in all categories. The overall final standings placed us fourth out of 10 foreign teams competing; we had the third best written memorial; and *Berhane Gilla* scored as the second best oralist from the some 20 competitors.

We feel that the best benefit of this curriculum program, which is only one of many, is the intensive training given to our competitors in the competition at HSIU. But we have found that our competitive success during the past three years, against leading law schools from Africa, Asia, Europe, and the United States, has been a welcome confirmation of the confidence we feel about our law school, and a boost to the *esprit de corps* a thriving school must have.

Students, Alumni, and Law House

We had social occasions for some but not all of the law classes (the students were not in full number until the second semester, after the University-readmission of students who had withdrawn the preceding year) and two major functions for our alumni. But the most useful development was the activity of a group of alumni on a Law House Assistance Committee, which aided the students by formulating solutions to unsettled aspects about Law House. Although no major problems had been encountered about Law House, it was felt advisable to work out with the Dean of Students and the Business Vice President formulae for future use, before any difficulties might arise. Without the formulae, any such difficulties would be exaggerated by the absence of settled rules to govern the unique status of Law House. This work was substantially completed, and we are grateful to our alumni and to our students and central administration for their cooperation. We feel that an active alumni association will arise from continuous contact and involvement between the Faculty and its alumni. One small but interesting innovation was our design and approval of a Law Faculty tie, based on a multi-crested Balance and Sword motif, combined with the HSIU letters.

Planning Ahead — Law's Five Years Plan Task Force

In accordance with University planning, the Law Faculty organized a Task Force which, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and other government departments, devised on the basis of needs and capacities for the absorption of graduates

a plan for the development of legal education in Ethiopia over the next five years and beyond.

The report speaks for itself. It is fully documented and persuasively argued. I recommend it to anyone seriously concerned about the future of legal developments in Ethiopia. The emphasis is upon quality and not quantity. The Report recommends an increase in the number of law graduates, but only a modest one. The real need is to guarantee the excellence of graduates from the degree and sub-degree programmes so they are able to be the social engineers needed in a changing nation.

Distinguished legal scholars visited us from the law school in Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The visits were one of the highlights of the year. Both we as hosts and our guests felt we had benefited from the exchange; in particular, the evaluation given by our visitors on our academic programs will be helpful in the future.

A very favorable aspects of our planning has been the willingness of the President and central administration to undertake the financing of our programs which have benefited in the past by funding from the Ford Foundation. Because of large grants from the Foundation during the past four years, we would in any event have no immediate problems. But our plan has been to create a reserve of capital which would guarantee the Journal of Ethiopian Law a future unclouded by financial concerns. The cooperation and understanding of the University's Officers has given the Law Faculty a firm base for future planning.

I will now provide details about the major developments of the year, as well as providing important information about activities not mentioned above.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FACULTY

Academic Commission

For the first time the Academic Commission had a majority of Ethiopians. Many meetings were spent in a healthy reassessment of procedures and policies. Outgoing Assistant Dean Eddy coordinated the passing-over of his duties, including those as Secretary to the Commission, to Assistant Dean Worku Tafara. At the end of the year Jon Eddy prepared handing-over notes on the calendar of events for the Assistant Dean and Academic Commission practices which, subject to revision, should be useful in the future.

On major decisions, the Commission continued to follow decisions reached by the Full-Faculty.

Students

In 1965 E. C. (1972-73) our student enrollment in the LL. B. program was as follows:

1st Semester 1965

Day: 75 Evening: 88

2nd Semester 1965

Day: 144 Evening: 74

The rise in the second semester of day enrollment was due to the return of the students who had withdrawn as a political gesture a year earlier. At the end of

the first semester, 40 students out of 163 qualified for the Dean's Honour List; 4 were placed on warning; 2 on probation; and 10 were dismissed. Most of the dismissals were from the second year evening class. At the end of the second semester, 35 students qualified for the Dean's Honour List; 36 went on warning 6 on probation; and 4 were dismissed. Seven students who had been in academic trouble returned to good standing. We were happy to graduate 34 students with the degree of Bachelor of Law, two of them with Distinction.

The Faculty had 225 students in the Diploma program in both semesters, and 182 graduated with Diplomas in Law at the June ceremony. These students held a successful celebration party and presented the Faculty with a large chiming clock which is already displayed in the Senior Seminar room.

Due to the return of the withdrawn students, an extra large number—some 45 qualified to go on Ethiopian Universty Service, but the cooperation of the various Ministries made it appear that there would be no difficulty in placing everyone in a legal job.

Staff-Student Relations

For at least five years in a row there has been a Universty-wide irregularity in the academic programs caused by political withdrawals of the students and the consequent difficulties resulting from their later readmission. This year in the Law Faculty we were without nearly half of our full-time students until the start of the second semester. In the circumstances, and given the strong emotions which surround such events, the establishment of good staff-student rapport which can enhance the effectiveness of the academic program is not easy. The willingness of the staff and all but a few students to achieve as much as possible from the academic opportunity offered by the Universty has been encouraging.

I have emphasized a number of thoughts to this end, and since I will not be here to repeat them yet another time, I take this opportunity to state briefly two fundamental points.

The first point, like many important fundamentals, was stressed centuries ago by the Roman poet Seneca. He observed that the difficulty was not that we have insufficient time, but that we make such bad use of the time we have. When our students have reflected seriously upon their own use of the hours of the day, they have often realized that they could accomplish more than they have, including having more time to master the law.

The second thought is that the arduous effort to master the law is worthwhile. Sir Edward Coke wrote: "the known certainty of the law is the great safety of the law" This means that where there are known laws, where there are established rules, we are freed from the arbitrary whim of men in position of authority, who are bound only by their own fancy if they are not limited by rules. But this does not mean that the law is necessarily just. Anatole France wrote:

"The law, in its majestic equality, forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets and to steal bread."

This sentiment is also profound; that there is a system of rules does not mean that the system cannot be made fairer and more just.

Unfortunately, some students forget that the development of a legal system has two parts; the creation and operation of a working system of rules, and the concurrent need to improve the rules and make sure they are applied. Some students point to a defect in the law, or to a failure in the application of the law, and declare that there is no use in studying the law. This is a sadly confused viewpoint and is not much better than saying that it is not worthwhile to learn mathematical skills because some people who cheat others do so by using mathematics. Legal skills are not easily acquired and the students have a very limited time to acquire them. A good lawyer must also have knowledge of the social conditions in which the law operates and a motive to make changes for the better. But the person who dreams of greater justice should be able to implement his ideals if the opportunity comes to him. If he has not acquired legal skills, he will awaken from his dream and find himself powerless.

The staff joined in the student famine relief campaign, and I am gratified to report that the University Ad Hoc Committee several times mentioned the Law Faculty, organized by *Fikre Merid*, as one of the foremost contributors.

During the year we discovered that the reluctance of our final year full-time students to accept various versions of a class schedule was based upon their own part-time work schedules in various ministries, particularly the Ministry of Justice. The Full-Faculty considered this, and concluded that on the whole we approve of practical work alongside the academic schedule, and that as with the Ethiopian University Service, we should make more efforts to coordinate it with the course work. But we also concluded that we would not accept such work as an excuse for less work, or for considering the day students as part-time. The same exacting academic standards would apply as before.

Many students and former students sought the support of Faculty members in the application for foreign scholarships and, a large number were successful. I would say the result was remarkable except for the obvious fact that the applicants themselves were remarkably qualified: *Andargatchew Tiruneh*—British Council Scholarship; *Daniel Haile*—to Harvard; *Dawit Wolde Giorgis*—to Columbia; *Getachew Sharew*—to McGill; *Goshu Wolde*—to Yale; *Haile Kebede*—to Yale; *Hizkias Assefa*—to Northwestern; *Selamu Bekele*—HSIU-AID Scholarship, most probably to Stanford; *Shiferaw Wolde Michael*—to Columbia.

I and other members of the Faculty gave parties for some but not all of the day and evening classes, and the Faculty with the assistance of the University's Officers had a farewell party for the graduating seniors. At the year's end, I gave an extra-curricular program on exam writing techniques for the students, and about 30 participated.

Teaching Staff

We had 21 full-time teachers in residence at the beginning of the academic year as well as two French Government Volunteers. Five of the new staff members were Ethiopians, and virtually each of them had special considerations regarding his contract which required considerably additional negotiations with the central Administration. Fortunately, these negotiations were concluded successfully. At the beginning of the second semester, three teachers ended their contractual obligations: Dr. Lang returned to Germany; Semerab Michael went into private practice; and Dr. Verhelst was under the terms of the Belgian grant free to go elsewhere, but he remained to continue work on projects of the Center for African Legal Development.

The Faculty proposed four promotions. I was certain that each was fully qualified on the merits, but we encountered numerous procedural difficulties before having the four confirmed: Daniel Haile from Assistant Lecturer to Lecturer; Fasil Nahum, Worku Tafara, and Thierry Verhelst all from Lecturer to Assistant Professor.

Staff Studying Abroad and New Ethiopian Staff

Abiyu Geleta successfully completed the Master of Laws program at Harvard University, and he will return to the Faculty. I regret that I will not be here to welcome him. During my first year here I shared part of the property course with him and found him one of the best teachers I have known.

The Faculty proposed four new Ethiopian teachers to begin for 1966 E. C. (73-74): Alexandra Hamawi; Tesfaye Wolde Tsadik; Yewondwessen Mekbib; and Andargatchew Tirunch. All of them graduated from our Faculty with cumulative averages over 3, and we believe each has a special contribution to make to the Faculty.

The New Ethiopian Dean and Ethiopian Staff-Selection Methods

The new Dean will be *Ato Worku Tafara*, and I believe his experience on the Faculty, his often demonstrated wisdom and humor, and his administrative abilities will serve the University and Faculty well. His excellent record at Northwestern University, where he received the Master of Laws, and his recent promotion at Assistant Professor also confirm his scholarly talents.

Before the end of the preceding academic year, I had publicly made known my conviction that 1966 E. C. (1973-74) would be appropriate time to have the first Ethiopian Dean. At the beginning of this year, a majority of the Faculty concurred in this view, but there was considerable opposition from outside, particularly from senior Ethiopian officials at the Ministry of Justice, and some reluctance from the University officials. I asked the Faculty, and others as well, for suggestions for an Ethiopian Dean. Every suggestion, and a few more, were pursued. There were several suggestions of senior officials outside of the University, and one suggestion of a Faculty member. The need to choose between an outside senior official, and a member of our own Faculty, did not arise, however, because the result of months of enquiry was that none of the outside officials was available to come full-time to the University. Faculty members had suggested only one Ethiopian from within the Faculty—Ato Worku, and the Faculty in June confirmed its willingness to have him as Dean. The University Administration had come to agree that the time was right for an Ethiopian Dean, and the President agreed on the suitability of Ato Worku and submitted his name to the Board of Governors.

The very long selection process for new Ethiopian teachers which I described in last year's report continued this year, but with a formalized election added at the end. Complete files are created for each candidate, and are examined by all interested staff, who are asked to vote for the candidates in an order of priority. Most staff did vote, and I believe the result is not only four excellent choices, but also teachers who enjoy the support of their colleagues.

The selection of the few expatriates for next year was more informal, but also took into account full-Faculty feelings. Since the expatriates are not available for interview except to the Dean, it is more difficult for teachers to make judgments solely from the files. However, about half of the staff took the opportunity to study the files and offer suggestions, which I in fact followed.

Activities of the Full-Time Teaching Staff

In addition to taking their regular teaching duties, members of staff engaged in many important activities.

Bilillign Mandefro— Chairman of Faculty Curriculum Committee and member, Faculty Academic Commission, and University Purchasing Committee. Provided legal advice to University.

Brun - Otto Bryde— Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Ethiopian Law and member, Faculty Research and Publications Committee. Completed annual reports about Ethiopian legal development (1971 and 1972) for "Annual Survey of African Law," London; completed "Tanzanian Constitution" for Blaustein Flanz "Constitutions of the Countries of the World"; published review of Zaki Mustafa's book, "The Common Law in the Sudan," in "Verfassung und Recht in Uebersee" (Hamburg); prepared two volumes of teaching materials (Insurance Law, and Supplementary Materials for Law and Economic Regulation); served as a corresponding editor for German scholarly quarterly on law and development ("Verfassung und Recht in Uebersee"); was invited to give lectures on civil law systems in the University of Khartoum.

Alain Chedal— Preparing material for Government Contracts course; continuing comparative research on problem of conservation of natural resources (Doctorate thesis); submitted article to German law review.

Daniel Haile— Case Editor Journal of Ethiopian Law; completed a preliminary edition of teaching materials for Natural Resources Course, completed article on Law and Development, for Law and Development Conference in Uganda, to be published in conference proceedings and accepted by JEL for Volume 9/2. Supervisor, the Judgment Index Project, which was completed to date. Member, University Faculty Council and Law Faculty 5 Year-Plan Task Force. Member, Research and Publication Committee, Acting Chairman Law House Alumni Assistance Committee which prepared the Law House Charter and Law House Regulations. Due to leave to Harvard Law School at the end of the academic year.

Jon Eddy— Completed article, "Subrogation under the Ethiopian Civil Code" for JEL, Volume 9/1; continued research for and completed in draft portions of introductory manual on Title XII of the Civil Code; served the Faculty in a number of formal and informal administrative capacities; including Assistant Dean to hand-over duties to Assistant Dean Worku, and Secretary, Law Faculty 5-year Plan Task Force.

Fasil Nahum— Article, "The Enigma of Eriteran Legislation" accepted for publication in JEL, volume 9/2. Chairman, University Discipline and Grievance Committee; Member, University Personnel Committee; Co-ordinator of Law Extension program and member, Editorial Board, Journal of Ethiopian Law.

Fikre Merid— Member, Faculty Curriculum Committee. Supervisor, Ethiopian Civil Code Index Project. Continued research on Ethiopian Family Law (Doctorate thesis).

Fisseha Yimer— Member, University Faculty Council; Articles Editor, Journal of Ethiopian Law; Member Faculty Curriculum Committee; and Member of the Law Faculty 5-Years Plan Task Force and reposition. Prepared supplementary teaching materials on International Organizations and Public International Law.

Girma Wolde Selassie— Compiled a detailed course outline and three volumes of comparative source materials, and a fourth volume consisting mainly of Ethiopian

cases, for the teaching of Administrative Law. Completed draft, short article on "Controverted Elections" Member, the African Law Digest Committee. Assisted the drafting of Provincial Administration Order, and advised officials of the Ministry of Interior on administrative and electoral matters.

Hagos Haile—Co-Director of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, Member, Faculty Academic Commission, and the African Law Digest Committee. Assisted in special program for graduating diploma students. Continued research on criminal procedure and taxation.

Jeremy T. Harrison—Director, Faculty Research and Publications Program; member, Editorial Board of the Journal of Ethiopian Law. Co-ordinator, External Evaluators Visitations from African Law Schools. Conference on Civil Procedure, Nairobi, Kenya, April, 1973, sponsored by Max Planck Institute. Continued research on co-ordinating Civil and Civil Procedure Codes of Ethiopia.

George Krzeczunowicz—Published monograph *An Introductory Theory of Laws in the Context of the Ethiopian Legal System* (JEL Occasional Paper No. 3); "Answers to Quizzes in Ethiopian Family Law", JEL Volume 9-1; "New Quizzes in Ethiopian Family Law", JEL Volume 9/1. Researched and wrote draft notes on Legal Aspects of Religious Marriage in Ethiopia. Continued research on Formation & Effect of Contracts in Ethiopia. Supplemented teaching materials for Obligations II. Member of several Law Faculty and University Committees; draftsman for SDPC; ad hoc member of JEL Board. Chairman of Committee of Rapporteurs to International Academy of Comparative Law; personally preparing two reports for the Academy's next Congress. Continued workshop meetings with former law students in legal practice. Produced the first two installments approved by the Faculty Research and Publication Committee—of his projected treatise on *The Ethiopian Law of Compensation for Damage*. Selected by Law Faculty and the University Faculty Council for the Distinguished Merit Award, presented at the 1972 Graduation by His Imperial Majesty, Chancellor.

Franz Lang—Chairman, Interdisciplinary Administration Seminar of Department of Public Administration, continuing preparation of teaching materials for Administrative Law. Completed article on local government for Afrikaforum. Member, Faculty Library Committee; Arbiter, German School Association. Departed February, 1973.

Heinrich Scholler—Published book, "Special Administrative Law" including methods of legal writing (in German, editor: C. F. Muller, Karlsruhe 1973) translating into English the legal writing part for Introduction to Public Law course. Participant, Law and Development Conference in Kampala, Uganda, presenting a paper "The Training of Lawyers for Organizing Development Administration," to be published with the conference proceedings. Continuing a study on the development, organization, and jurisdiction of the special court of Addis Ababa (1920-1935). Public lecture on "Aspects of the German Revolution 1848," showing the role of law in nation-building.

Selamu Bekele—Member, Faculty Academic Commission. Continued research on Ethiopian constitutional law and completed teaching material for parliamentary Program. Supervised the archives of the Law Library.

Ron Sklar—Co-director of the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition for the Law Faculty. Published article on "intention" under the Ethiopian Penal

Code, in JEL, volume 8/2. Comment on negligent homicide case accepted for publication in the JEL. Completing four chapters of teaching materials on the "Function of Criminal Law in Society", and preparing an article on "Causation under the Ethiopian Penal Code." Member, Faculty Research and Publications Committee.

B. J. Tennery—Supervisor, new Senior Thesis program, member, Faculty 5-Year Plan Task Force; and participant, Comparative Procedural Law Conference, Nairobi, Kenya. Assisted students and staff in scholarship and job placement, and co-ordinated the Faculty's EUS program. Collected research material on Ethiopian employment law. Member, Show Jumping Committee, Imperial Racing Club; assisted with constitution and by-laws of other organizations. Continued Faculty contacts with Ministerial officials.

Worku Tafara—Assistant Dean. Submitted to Journal of African Law article on the Judicial Administration in Ethiopia. Secretary, Faculty Academic Commission. Secretary, University Faculty Council and the Executive Committee of the Faculty Council. Member, Law School 5 Year - Plan Task Force. Participant, Procedural Law Conference, Nairobi, Kenya preparing article, "Survey of legal profession in Ethiopia."

Thierry G. Verhelst—Co-Director, Center for African Legal Development; preparing for transition to direction by Ethiopian Faculty member, and preparing for starting of the *African Law Digest* at HISU. Completed "Rwanda Constitution" and "Burundi Constitution" for Blaustein and Flanz, *Constitutions of the Countries of the World*—published "Legislation on the Judiciary in Africa; 'fantasy law' or programmed expectation" in *Verfassung und Recht in Ubersee*, vol VI, no. 2 and *La legislation rwandaise en dix annees d'indpendance nationale*, Brussels, Center National de Formation Judiciaire, 1973.

Zaki Mustafa—Published, "The position of Islamic Law in Ethiopia" JEL, Volume 9/1; published report in German legal periodical on the Center of Islamic Legal Studies at A. B. U., Zaria, Northern Nigeria; article, "Opting Out of the Common Law," accepted but not yet published by Journal of African Law; completed drafts on Sudan for Blaustein's *Constitutions of the World* and University of Brussels, *Bibliographical Introduction to legal History and Ethnology* Chairman, Faculty 5-Year Plan Task Force. Chairman, Faculty Library Committee and Member, University Library Committee. Completed additional materials for Islamic Law course. Appointed Attorney General (with Cabinet Status) and Commissioner of Law Reform, Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

In addition, the Faculty had the benefit of the services of *Dominque Pierson*, who taught French to law students.

I would like to add to the preceding resumes a few words about the ten members of our staff who this year completed their contracts with the Faculty.

Brun-Otto Bryde has received a further leave of absence from his university in Germany to become a Fellow next year at Yale. This is a great honor as well as a fine opportunity for Brun to work on his book without distractions, which he fully deserves, after two busy years in Addis where he quietly but competently carried out many duties, especially as Editor-in-Chief of the JEL.

Alain Chedal will have a scholarship to work on his environmental doctorate at the University of California at Berkeley; Alain more than any other French Government Volunteer integrated himself into the scholarly life of the Law Faculty.

Jon Eddy will become Assistant Professor at the University of North Carolina. In previous reports I emphasized the excellent work Jon had done as Assistant Dean, and this contributed greatly to the smooth passage of authority this year to the new Assistant Dean. This year I would emphasize the equally excellent work he did as Secretary of our Planning Task Force, particularly in the final drafting. Despite heavy administrative duties, he published an important article on Ethiopian law. When Jon undertakes a task, there are few who can begin to match his effectiveness.

Franz Lang worked mostly for the Department of Public Administration, and the head of the Department was very warm in his praise. I will remember Franz best for the enthusiasm he had for all of his duties.

Zaki Mustafa was to have remained on the Faculty for at least another year, but his own nation has thrust upon him a high responsibility and high honor. I have known Zaki closely for 12 years as his colleague and his friend (probably all the closer because we had some amazing disagreements in the early years), and I take this public opportunity to wish him well, and to reveal some small portion of the enormous regard and sentiment I feel for him. He is a first class scholar and administrator.

Dominique Pierson, who taught French to our students, I did not know well, but in part that was because he was so self-reliant, and did not require special attention — which is uncommon. For this and his gentlemanly demeanor, I am grateful.

Semereab Michael left the Faculty to become a private lawyer, the Faculty lost a keen analytical mind, and I regret this loss. But Semereab's mind is not only keen, it is very much his own, and he must work out his direction in his own way. I will remember the enjoyable visits with him while he was studying in Brussels.

Ron Sklar will become Associate Professor at McGill University in Canada, so that another Ethiopian link is forged with that fine institution. Ron has been with the Faculty for five years, and has been known throughout as one of our finest teachers. Anyone who knows Ron knows the tremendous size of his heart. Freshly organized last year, he has been productive of scholarly writing and new teaching materials. He is clearly a strong finisher, something I had already learned with a jolt in our chess competition.

Bill Tennery will be returning as professor to American University Law School. We were fortunate that he was able to get a third year leave of absence. He is deeply experienced in legal education, and I often benefited from his counsel. He was also one of our top teachers.

Thierry Verhelst will be going to the University of Brussels to teach comparative law. Thierry was with the Faculty four years, by imagination and industry he kept the Center for African Legal Development active and useful, both to Ethiopia and to a number of other African nations. I also admired his ability regularly to complete new articles.

George Krzeczumowicz is not leaving the Faculty, but I wish to add a word about his award which came too late for mention in last year's report. Distinguished members of the University are sometimes given the University's Distinguished Merit Award when they leave the University to go home, or when they retire. It seemed to me and the Law Faculty that George's twenty years of superlative service to legal education and scholarship merited the award without the need for George to leave or retire! The University Faculty Council unanimously agreed, and at the Graduation

Ceremony the award and medal were presented by His Imperial Majesty. We are all proud and pleased by the recognition given to "Professor George."

Alumni and Outside Contacts

The first major function for alumni this year was a party in honor of Professor Krzeczunowicz for the award just mentioned. Virtually all of our LL. B. alumni came to the party, which also allowed discussion between our teachers and alumni on common legal concerns. We also had a smaller gathering of alumni for our farewell function for departing staff and graduating students.

But undoubtedly the most effective step we took this year toward building a sense of professional community was the successful conclusion of the work of the Law House Assistance Committee, which is discussed in my introduction. I would particularly like to thank the following alumni who gave much of their time and skill: *Girma Dessalegn; Hiskias Assefa; and Tesfaye Berhane*. They worked steadily throughout most of the year. No one worked more than alumni Daniel Haile of our teaching staff; he served as Acting Chairman of the Committee, and did an excellent job.

One very important event further united the Faculty and alumni this year. The charming and efficient secretary to the Dean, Menbere Zena, married alumnus Makonnen Demissie — I wish them a long and happy life together.

Last year Jon Eddy and Bill Tennery took the initiative for the Faculty with the Ministry of Justice regarding the possibility of improving the Codes, but it was left for the Ministry to decide if the improvements should be limited to useful technical amendments or would also include more substantive changes. This year the Ministry was reorganizing its departments, and the project has been in abeyance. Also, Professor Tennery, who has handled contacts with the Ministry on many matters, felt that it would be artificial for foreign teachers to stimulate new projects which would fall for completion to Ethiopian colleagues who are still in the process of formulating their own attitude toward many possible service projects.

The Ministry of Justice was quite helpful in freeing Major Tadesse Abdi for service on the Planning Task Force, and the Major made many useful contributions.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

As already described, a highpoint of the year was the completion and presentation to His Imperial Majesty the Amharic and English versions of the *Consolidated Laws of Ethiopia*.

We also published Kindred's English translation of David's *Commentaries on the civil Code, Title XII, Contracts*. At several full-Faculty meeting, it was clear that there is a concensus that during the next ten years there must be more commentaries on the Ethiopian codes. To write a comprehensive commentary is, generally, considerably more time consuming than preparing edited collections of teaching materials or writing a brief article. Yet the Faculty must find the time to improve and expand its collection of teaching materials, produce useful articles for the legal profession, and engage in the longterm effort to produce the commentaries which are essential in any modern code system. I am therefore pleased to report that Professor Krzeczunowicz is continuing work on *Compensation for Damages*, and that the evaluation of the preliminary installments was very favourable.

The Faculty also encourages research into the realities behind the rules, as evidenced in the result of the two Northwestern-HSIU projects at the Law Faculty. This year Hoben's *Land Tenure Among the Amhara of Ethiopia: The Dynamics of Cognatic Descent* was published by the University of Chicago Press, with joint credit to us for the assistance we provided Dr. Hoben during his research. The book is the fourth volume in our Ethiopian Land Tenure Series.

After full consultation with the proper authorities, the Faculty at the end of the academic year was able to send the valuable *Background Materials on the Commercial Code* by Peter Winship to the printers. Professor Jacomy-Millette's *Draft List of Treaties and Other International Agreements of Ethiopia, 1889-1971* will be published in September 1973 in the same form at the JEL's Occasional paper series. It is the first comprehensive effort to catalogue these international agreements. Paul & Claham's first volume of *Ethiopian Constitutional Development*, second printing, was completed.

Several institutional projects made tremendous progress this year. In addition to the completion of the Consolidated Laws, the *Case Index* and *Code Index* projects were revived as described in my introduction to this report. Daniel Haile supervised the Case Index, and we all give him our praise for completing what had been started many times without being finished. In several projects, Daniel has proved himself a remarkable administrator. Our staff is now busy using the 30 bound year-book volumes of cases. *Fikre Merid* supervised the Code Index work of *Tekle Gerz*, who has a unique combination of linguistic and legal skills for the task. His progress was good, and we welcomed this revival of work aiming at an Amharic-French-English Lexicon.

The Faculty kept close contact with the new Institute for Development Studies, both formally (I served on its Board) and informally (we invited Dr. Assefa Mehretu, the Director, to meet with the Faculty). We also proposed that the Institute coordinate a University effort to establish an Index of Parliamentary Debates, a project which was originally proposed to us. We discovered that our announcement that we would not hold this project tightly to ourselves resulted in a few other members of the University attempting to gather it to themselves, rather than in cooperating with the Institute. But some progress was achieved, including the likelihood that the debates will be included in the University's microfilm project.

Another interesting project involving University cooperation is the collection of *F. F. Russel* who was Legal Advisor and Attorney General in Eritrea during the Federation. He was for many years also a distinguished Professor of Law in the United States, and is now retired over 80 years of age, yet fully fit, and fascinating in his memories of Ethiopia. I was fortunate enough to make contact with him nearly four years ago. He has many interesting papers from his days of service in Eritrea. The most interesting, perhaps, are his journals — he kept a daily record of his observations and activities, and there is a goldmine of legal and social information which will be invaluable to researchers. After a personal visit to his home this year, and with the help of *Mrs. Wood* at the International Legal Center, we are now in the process of acquiring and preserving all of his papers. Both the Central Library and the Institute of Ethiopian Studies are enthusiastic to ensure that this project is completed.

Individual research projects continued to flourish, and this may be seen best in the summary of the teachers' activities.

It is to the credit of Professor Jeremy Harrison, the Director of our Research and Publications program, that the Faculty can report the above progress, and at the same time report that our business management continues to improve amazingly. This year we had an income of some Ethiopian \$25,000. If these measure of success continues for several more years, our estimates indicate that we will be near to the University goal of providing a secured basis for the University's legal publications, which are essential building stones in the foundation of the nation's legal system.

At the beginning of the year Jerry Harrison had to face the problem that Woz. Elleni Assaye, who had so carefully mastered the problems of sales of publications, was unable to remain with the Faculty. But we were fortunate that W/t. Yewinishet Debebe joined us, and like her predecessor came to manage the work of Publication Assistant with skill. There were many similar difficulties which had to be overcome, but I will not give the details. It is because such difficulties were not overcome at all times in the past that we cannot take success for granted, and we must give warm thanks to Jerry and his group.

The Journal of Ethiopian Law

It is characteristic of Dr. Brun-Otto Bryde, the Editor-in-Chief, that he would prepare a very thorough final report, and I recommend it to all persons involved in the operation of the Journal.

He and his editorial staff saw Volume 8/2 through the printers and, sent 9/1 and 9/2 to the press, and did the bulk of the editorial preparations for Volume 10/1. The teachers serving on the Journal are recorded in the personal reports, and the Student Editors were: *Andargatchew Tiruneh*, case editor; *Haile Kebede*, articles editor; *Goshu Wolde*, managing editor; and *Kine Tibebe*, *Sahlu Wolde Giorgis* and *Fikre Sellassie Gebre Michael* were junior editors.

Since last year, full-Faculty participation in the JEL has been increasingly organized as well as encouraged, and it was the full-Faculty which had the choice of the new Editor-in-Chief, *Fasil Nahum*. His own scholarly contributions to JEL as well as his participation in its management for three years as a Faculty member, and before that as a student editor, give us full confidence that the Journal will prosper in all ways. This year the Research and Publications took over the bulk of the promotion, sales and distribution activities of the JEL, and it is expected that this will continue. The Journal's editors also took the major decision of standardizing the size of the issues of the JEL in order to solve budgetary projections, and provided a practical system for achieving it.

Brun reports that a positive development of the past two years is the growing eagerness of Faculty members to contribute to the Journal. As a member of the Editorial Board, I would add that there has been no diminishing of quality with the increased quantity.

The events of this year indicate that for the future there are two major issues: 1) the relationship with the Ministry of Justice, with whom the Faculty has cooperatively published nearly 20 issues of the JEL; 2) the funding of the Journal's yearly expenses.

On the first issue, my own view is that it should be remembered that before the Journal there was no such legal publication in Ethiopia and that as a public-

ation it has made a unique and sustained contribution. It is easy for me to imagine the Journal saying more of the kinds of things I would like said; it is also easy for me to imagine the Journal disappearing. Throughout this nation for nearly 10 years people have been reading about the law of Ethiopia—they have been reading helpful analysis and, very often helpful criticism. This should not end. The contribution of the Journal has been possibly by ignoring the advice of those who think it should be official propaganda, but also by moderating those who want instant application of their original discovery of the philosophy of John Stuart Mill. The relationship with the ministry has not been easy, but it has been successful. It is for those who will be here to forge the policies for the future, and I earnestly hope that the consequence of their decisions will be the ability, ten years from now, to report an even greater contribution by the Journal.

The issue of financial support does not seem to be a basic problem. There are many details to be clarified, but the President's strong support of our efforts and his assurances that continued funding can be provided for the next 3 or 4 years dovetails with the Faculty's original projections for the use of outside funding. Our reserves are already extremely strong, and we are near the goal of an endowment sufficient to support the Journal in perpetuity.

The Center for African Legal Development has as one of its major premises the belief that comparative study of legal developments in Africa is not only scholarly interesting, but also potentially useful. It is also based upon the conviction that persons interested in comparative legal developments in Africa should not be required to go outside of Africa in order to study them. In accordance with this conviction, the Faculty became engaged last year in the possibility of taking over the *African Law Digest* from Columbia University, with some assistance from the Ford Foundation. The Director of the Digest at Columbia had indentified our Faculty and University as being the most appropriate recipient in Africa of this publication.

It was not at all clear, however, at the beginning of this year that there was a consensus in our Faculty that we should make the effort to publish the ALD, and without such a consensus, longterm success seemed to me unlikely. We therefore spent two full-Faculty meetings on this issue, as well as having many informal discussions. The Faculty in the end confirmed that the effort was worthwhile, and *Dr. Verhelst*, the Co-Director of the Center and the Central Library spent many months on the incredibly involved details of securing subscriptions to all of the gazettes and journals of the African governments. In late June, *Wayne Herrington* arrived; he is provided to us for two years as a fellow of the International Legal Center, to help establish the ALD in Addis. He has edited the ALD at Columbia, but he will need the support of the Faculty in developing the procedures here, and in assisting the Faculty to intergrate it fully into its normal operations.

In addition to the publication of *Dr. Vanderlinden's Bibliography*, the Center also continued to accumulate the collection of all African legislation since 1947.

The Law Library, under the direction of Mr. Festus Akhigbe, made many basic improvements in support of Faculty research. We now have nearly 24,000 volumes, with an additional 2,300 on order presently. Festus has clearly demonstrated the advantage to the University in having a librarian trained in both library science and law. He cooperated fully and knowledgeably with projects such as the Code Index and improvement of the Archive. He also provided better organization of materials and better physical accommodations which any library reader will have noticed and appreciated.

CURRICULUM AND ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Two major curriculum events for the year, the new Senior Thesis requirement and the Jessup Moot Court program, are summarized in the introduction. *Bill Tenney* ably supervised the Senior Paper, and handled the unanticipated problems which every new program brings. Since the papers were effectively six hours of credit, the topics were more difficult to identify, but Bill made sure that everyone got a viable subject. The Faculty decided that the students would be responsible for meeting a deadline, and they were responsible. Only one student failed to submit his paper and one student was penalized for a technical breach of procedure.

Evaluation

There is still much to accomplish in the practical improvement of the writing program, but we were pleased with the improvement in the Senior papers, which were already at a high level in earlier years. We appreciated the compliments and criticisms of the distinguished academic guests we had from neighboring countries. A Ford Foundation grant of several years ago had provided some funds for visitors to the Faculty, and I have primarily utilized the money for guests from neighboring nations rather than from further abroad. In many cases we have been able to invite guests while they have been in transit to other places, and thus have had the benefit of their advice in exchange for only a modest per diem.

Our official guests were:

Kenya: Dean Sam Munoru, who also gave a public lecture; Mr. George Rukwaro; Mr. Ray Hodgkin, and Dr. Unche (on leave from the University of London).

Sudan: Dean Saeed Mohamed El Mahdi, who also gave a public lecture on his nation's legal developments; Dr. Mohamed El Fatih Mohamed; and Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim El Tahir.

Tanzania: Professor P. L. U. Cross, Dean; Mr. Joe Kanywany; and Mr. Tunguru Hauraka.

Uganda: Acting Dean Joseph Kakooza; Mr. Fred Sempebwa; and Mr. Francis Seskendi, the Director of the Law and Development Center in Uganda.

Zambia: Professor Ben Nwabueze, Dean; Mr. Muna Ndulo, who is a former student of mine who came as a colleague!

In addition to detailed conversations regarding on writing program, we and our guests discussed two points of academic concern which are worth recording. The amazing conclusion was that the guests were unanimous in being strongly disposed against two established aspects of the HSIU academic marking system. First, they felt the grading system of A, B, C, D, F, used at HSIU was too blunt, in that it gave identical credit, for example within the range of the C(pass) mark to students who were quite different in ability. Second, they were directly opposed to the HISU system of basing academic honors (Distinction and High Distinction) on the entire five year record, not because they were opposed to continuous evaluation of the student, but basically because the HSIU system gave too little credit to the student who developed in his University years and ended as a distinguished student. They felt that the first two or three years should be qualifying years, in which high standards would be applied, but that "honors" would be based on the final two or three years of work by the student in his chosen discipline.

I record their suggestions not because I necessarily accept them as correct, but I find them definitely stimulating and worth considering at HSIU, and because it is an example of the kind of rethinking which can be inspired by having others take a close look at us.

This year I again was invited to serve as an external examiner in several universities in Africa; I marked over 500 exam papers in a total of 8 different subjects, as well as several senior papers and two LL. M. theses. It was a good opportunity to judge the work of other faculties, which are in my belief maintaining strong academic standards.

The Jessup Competition

Ron Sklar and *Hagos Haile* were Co-Directors of the program. This was Ron's third consecutive association with the administration of this useful program, and Hagos' second, his first being as a competitor who made the HSIU team. As indicated in the introduction, the competition again had value both substantively, because of the need for research in depth, and practically, because of the public testing of ideas; and our team again did extremely well in competition against other schools. Further details of that achievement include the following facts: the student's memorial (written brief) was better in the final standings than the memorial of the United Kingdom team which won. The only person who scored more votes than *Berhane Gila* for Best Oralist in the international competition was a woman student from India, who at the last moment was sympathetically allowed to compete as the sole representative of what should have been a two person team.

Teaching Materials

When the Faculty began, there was the immediate necessity to create teaching materials for the newly promulgated Codes. That this was done was a major achievement. At first, teachers relied heavily upon comparative materials, because of their value and because of the need to collect Ethiopian materials such as cases and administrative reports, which could be used for teaching purposes. There has been an increasingly successful effort to incorporate Ethiopian materials.

But it occurred to me that a fatal flaw in the production of teaching materials was that there was no systematic retention of the stencils, and much worse— of the originals, which would slowly disappear with use over the years, or suddenly disappear in some inexplicable accident.

This is a problem which has plagued other university faculties which use mimeographed teaching materials. The fact that any number of systems can be designed which in theory will preserve the materials does not seem to prevent the loss. The difficulty is turning one of the plans into a working program. During the past four years I have assigned several able members of staff to inaugurate such a program, but the vast amount which had to be done defeated all part-time efforts.

One of the obligations I assigned to Alexandra Hamawi, who returned this year to conclude her Ethiopian University Service, was the completion of the task. What a task it was! It took persistence, linguistic ability in English-Amharic-French, considerable administrative skill, and legal training. From all offices, storerooms and hidden corners of the three law school buildings, Alexandra brought hundreds of thousands of loose and bound pages, and began to put it all together sensibly. There

has been some loss over the past 10 years of materials created, but there is no doubt that the loss would have been enormous without a project such as this.

There are 42 sets of teaching materials for the LL. B. program, and four sets of Amharic teaching materials for the sub-degree program, and Amharic stencils for 8 additional subjects. Sets of the materials are now catalogued and held in the Law Faculty Archive, and the stencils are catalogued and held in the Law Library, which will release them only as it would library books.

The teaching materials are listed in the Report of the Planning Task Force, but a better idea of the scope of the completed task is Alexandra's mimeographed "Draft List of Teaching Materials prepared by Law Faculty Lecturers 1963-1972," which itself is a 40 page document, although it excludes materials in printed form!

My hope is that the problem of the loss of teaching materials is basically solved, and that the use of the Law Library as in the institutional center will provide continuity.

Evaluation of Teaching

My first systematic survey of the students' evaluation of their teachers was in the second semester of 1971, which was in addition to the reading lists, course reports, and other techniques which had been in force for some time. With the help of Dr. Jones of the University Testing Center, a more comprehensive test, covering 20 questions, was designed. Another advantage is that the new test is machine scored, and a computer provides a thorough analysis of the responses to each question.

The results this year were generally very good. All of our experienced teachers scored quite well, which is not always the case simply because a teacher is experienced. Most encouraging, two of the new Ethiopian teachers had outstanding results from both the day and evening students which placed them among the very best teachers. This is one of the many reasons for my faith in the future progress of the law school.

Unfortunately there were also two teachers whose general evaluation pattern was definitely disturbing, a result which is not caused by one or two or even several students 'failing' the teacher, but by general class dissatisfaction. Hopefully, the results can be the basis for future improvement.

Critical Assessment of the Curriculum

Bilillign Mandefro joined the Faculty this year and, because he had many forceful ideas about the curriculum, I asked him to become Chairman of the Curriculum and Academic Standards Committee. He and the committee members he selected divided responsibility among themselves for reports on Teaching Methods; Curriculum; Law School Philosophy— Past, Present, and Future; and the Evening Sub-Degree and LL. B. Programs. They completed tentative reports on each of these subjects, and began a course-by-course study of the curriculum with a view to evaluating its contributions to the larger community.

Members of the permanent teaching staff thus initiated the serious rethinking about curriculum which I believe is both inevitable and valuable for the Faculty. The formulation of policy and implementation into new or improved programs will now carry-over to next year.

Diploma Program and Sub-Degree Programs

I feel that the planning by the Ethiopian staff for the sub-degree programs is particularly important, because they are the ones who are capable of assuming the responsibility for the teaching and teaching materials, both in Amharic. One such program, for members of Parliament, was completed this year when *Selamu Bekele* did the Amharic portions of materials assembled by himself and Dr. Nunez of the State University of New York last year. Another sub-degree program for a specific group (judges) was outlined by Ron Sklar, who suggested to the Ministry of Justice a course in practical aspects of the Penal Code.

But a truly effective *series* of programs, and a continuous production of teaching materials for sub-degree courses, will require a commitment by the Ethiopian teachers as part of the new curriculum policies which they are developing. Now that there is a majority of Ethiopians on the Faculty, it is certainly a feasible goal. The work by our Ethiopian teachers, particularly Dr. Berhane Ghebray, during the past years provided a number of advances which will facilitate work in the future. The incentive system for Amharic teaching materials resulted in four sets where none existed before, and this year we completed the final details of the complicated integration of our sub-degree administrative structure into that of the Extension Faculty.

The two Diploma Classes were coordinated by Fasil Nahum with the Extension Department. We were very fortunate to again have the services of distinguished part-time teachers: *Ato Abebe Workie*; *Major Abebe Guangul*; *Dr. Assefa Habte Mariam*; *Ato Hizkias Assefa*; *Lt. Colonel Legesse Wolde Mariam*; *Major Tadesse Abdi*; *Dr. Worku Ferede*; *Ato Yacob Haile Mariam*; and *Ato Zegeye Asfaw*.

VISITORS TO THE FACULTY: In addition to the previously-mentioned guests to the Faculty who assisted us in evaluation, we had many other interesting, distinguished, and helpful visitors. They are listed in the sequence of their appearance during the year: David Cohen, of his N. Y. publishing company; the Mexican Ambassador, H. E. Dr. Roberto Molina Pasquel, who gave lectures on aspects of the Mexican legal system; Paul Brietzke, of Malawi's Law Faculty; Mr. and Mrs. Procaccia, who had just completed advanced legal studies at the University of Pennsylvania; Professor R. L. Sklar of the Political Science Department at UCLA; Mrs. Terry Wood of the International Legal Center on helpful official business - she also visited again at the end of the year; Sr. Marisa Ranzato, the Head of the law department at the University of Asmara, who discussed various aspects of legal education; Professor J. C. N. Paul, our former Dean, who was called for a special job for the President—it was typical that Jim could find time to do it despite the rush of welcoming parties; Mr. David Anderson and Dr. Wil LeMelle of the East African Ford Foundation Office—Wil and his wife visited again on their way to Tunisia, where Wil becomes the Representative; Miss Mildred Russell, daughter of Mr. F. F. Russel, who is noted in the Research section of this report; Professor Kossow of Georgetown University, whom we welcomed as a colleague to begin in September; Mr. Gerd Spreen, Director of the African Division of the Max Planck Institute in Hamburg, who has been a helpful friend of the Faculty for several years; Professor Zaki Sundstrom, formerly of our Faculty, who was on his way to demanding job as legal advisor to Lesotho; and Professor Richard Gardner, Professor at Columbia University, and Former high U. S. government official, who joined in a quite lively exchange about international law with faculty members and students.

LOOKING AHEAD

Both Dean Paul and Dean Johnstone in their final reports outlined needs and problems which the Faculty had to face. Anyone who has followed the Dean's Annual Reports will appreciate that the Faculty has been responsive to the defined challenges, and also to the many unpredicted contingencies.

For the future, the Faculty is financially sound, both in terms of the University budget which has steadily increased and has absorbed many of the operations previously carried by foreign funding, and in terms of receiving the fair and necessary share of Ford Foundation funding which is now rightly funneled through the University's central administration. On a smaller scale, we are, for example, beginning to receive new equipment under an USAID grant, of which our Faculty secured some E \$20,000 worth more than three years ago. The procedural perplexities of the various financial sources are bewildering, and have over the years occupied more than a reasonable share of my time. When it became clear that the new Dean would probably be selected only at the year's end, I began passing responsibility for the administration of the grants to Professor Harrison, who will be here next year so that there could be an easy and thorough transition to the new Dean.

Beacuse Ato Worku will be the new Dean, there will also be no difficulty about the transition of academic matters, since he has already spent a year as Assistant Dean mastering them, as well as having three years of experience on the Faculty.