

Agency for International Development

# Post Report

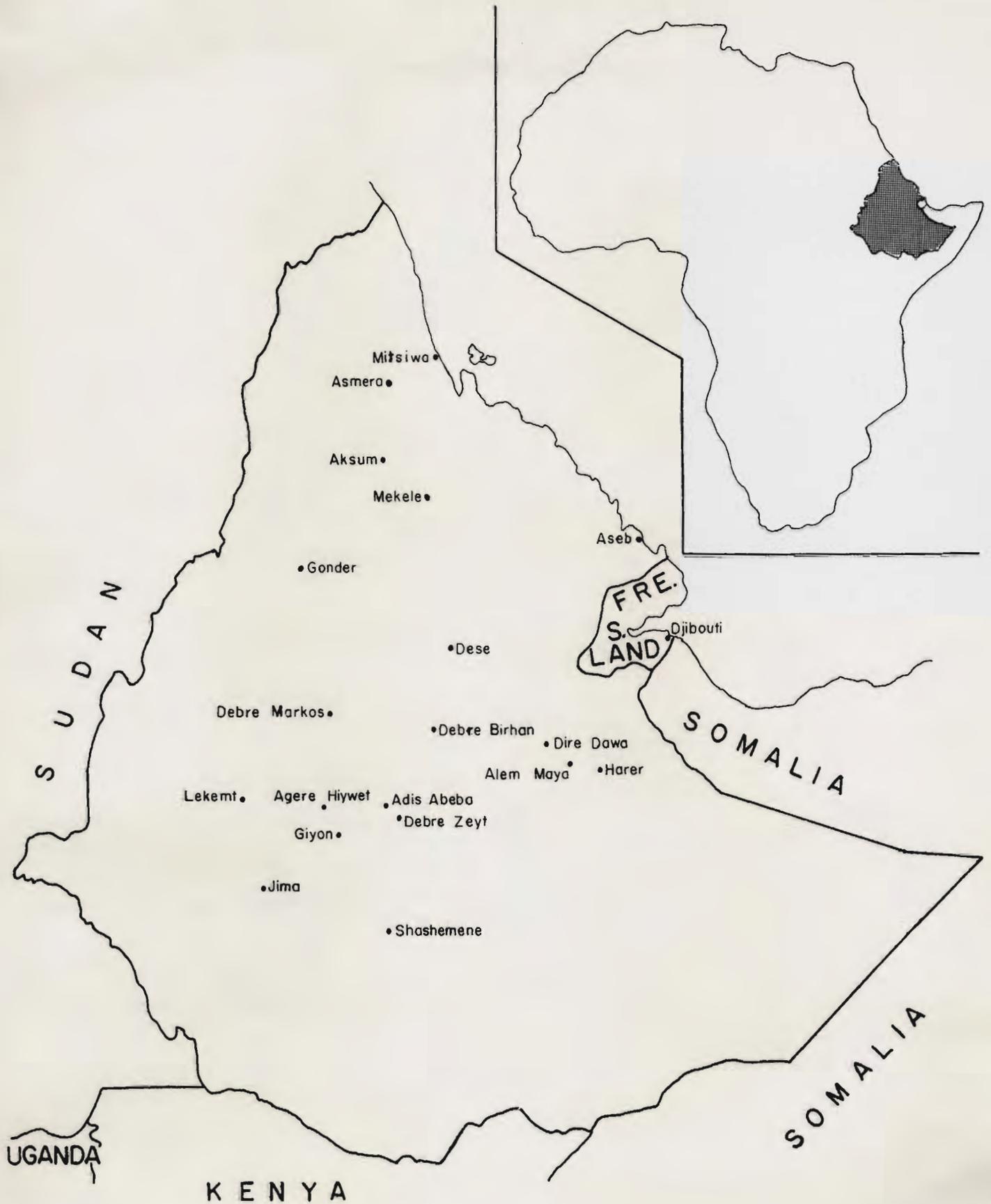
Jan. 1962

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia



# ETHIOPIA



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## PART I

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### A. Geography

##### 1. Physiography

The Empire of Ethiopia is located slightly north of the equator (3 1/2 - 18 degrees) in northeast Africa. Its coastal outlet is the Red Sea between the Sudan and French Somaliland. French Somaliland and Somalia form the east-southeast boundary; Kenya the southern boundary; and the Sudan the western and northern boundary. Ethiopia is one of the many countries of the world plagued by the lack of exact geographical information. For example, the exact area of the country is unknown, but it has been estimated at about 450,000 square miles; that is, about the size of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico combined. The capital, Addis Ababa, lies 9 degrees north of the Equator, at about the same latitude as central Panama, in a time zone three hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, or eight hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time (New York, New York).

The Highland Plateau of Ethiopia, also referred to as the Volcanic Plateau or the Volcanic Highland, is divided into two parts by the great Rift Valley, and is deeply incised by the Blue Nile River canyon and its tributaries. These highlands are covered by lava flows hundreds of feet in thickness, overlying traprock, shales, sandstones, and a few limestone strata. Ash deposits from volcanos were widely distributed over the lava. The Volcanic Plateau, the average elevation of which is estimated to be between 6,000 and 10,000 feet, is bounded on the north, west, and south by crystalline highlands of lesser altitudes, and on the east by the Eastern Sedimentary Plain. The highest point in Ethiopia is Ras Dashan, estimated at something over 15,000 feet, in the north central part of the country. In southern Ethiopia the great Rift Valley is a deep, relatively narrow valley which fans out to the north into a wide plain known as the Danakil Plain. There is a very narrow coastal plain -- approximately 30 miles wide -- along the Red Sea coast.

The great Rift Valley is dotted with eight or nine major lakes; Lake Tana is situated on the Volcanic Highlands. All of the major rivers eventually deposit their water outside Ethiopia and have cut tremendous canyons in this highland country in doing so. None of the rivers of Ethiopia are navigable except the Baro during the rainy season.

Ethiopia is a ruggedly scenic country, with many imposing and startling vistas, but the areas most commonly visited by newcomers are not generally what might be expected of tropical Africa. Only in certain sections, at lower levels and in the south and west, can you see anything that might approach the "steaming jungle" of motion picture fame. Basically the plateau regions within 100 miles of Addis Ababa, aside from the crazy-quilt patterns of the cultivated areas, resemble parklands more than anything else. The picture is one of scattered trees, varieties of Acacia at lower levels (the "umbrella" acacia and "thorn bush" so characteristic of African savannas), an occasional lone Juniper, and near some towns and villages, groves of Eucalyptus trees. Except during and immediately after the rainy season, the ground is largely bare or covered with the brown stalks of dead or dying grass and low scrubby brush.

Addis Ababa presents a distinctive picture from the air, seemingly situated in and surrounded by a forest of varieties of Eucalyptus trees. Thus it has a quite unexpected silver-grey-green appearance instead of the brilliant emerald greens normally expected of an African landscape.

## 2. Climate

The climate of Ethiopia varies greatly. The Ogaden (southeast), the Danakil lowlands (east), as well as the Eritrean lowlands (north), have a hot, dry climate, producing both desert and semi-desert conditions. True tropical climates are found on the southern slopes of the eastern highlands in Harar province and on the western slopes of Ethiopia facing the Sudan. The greater part of the country, the plateau regions including the site of Addis Ababa, can be considered to be tropical highlands. Even though these highland areas lie wholly within the tropics, temperatures are tempered by elevation.

Addis Ababa, where the elevation is about 8,000 feet, has a climate of cool shade and hot sun. Daytime temperatures sometimes reach as high as the low 80s F in direct sunlight. The air, however, remains quite chilly, and in the shade temperatures may reach as low as 38°F, with frost not uncommon during clear nights in December and January. It can be said that night is the winter of the tropics. The year-round climate in Addis Ababa, except during the three-month rainy season, has been compared with that of early winter in Southern California, or with the first fresh, clear days in autumn along the eastern seaboard of the U. S. During the rainy season, when there is not much sunshine, it is frequently quite cool and damp.

Addis Ababa has a yearly average total of 146 days of rainfall, with the yearly rainfall totalling approximately 50 inches. The

rainy season can be divided into the small rains (induration, but not intensity) which occur during March and April, and the big rains from June through September. This sequence of rains does not apply for the whole country. Relative to the seasons in the U.S., in general it can be said that the Red Sea coast has rain during our winter season; the northwestern one-third of the country has rain during our summer; the central one-third, where Addis Ababa is located, has rain during both our spring and summer; and the southeastern one-third of the country has rain during our spring and autumn. Both the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Guinea are the sources of the rain for Ethiopia. The climate is one of the country's most attractive features.

### 3. Economy

Under any accepted system of classification, Ethiopia is probably more than 98% agricultural. The two major divisions are:

- a. General grain farming (mostly in the highlands) which is commercialized to a very small extent.
- b. Livestock grazing in areas unsuited to cultivation and commercialized even less than grain farming.

The principal export crops are coffee, by far in the lead, hides and skins, cereals and pulses, and oil seeds and oil seed products.

### B. History

At a very early date B.C., all that part of Africa extending between the Nile and Cape Guardafui was invaded by a Hamitic group of peoples called Cushites, who perhaps originated in Asia. They settled in the northwestern part of the present-day Ethiopia and over a large part of northern Sudan. Later centuries B.C., Ethiopia received an influx of new people, the Semites, who came from south Arabia (Yemen) and colonized the Red Sea coast and gradually the high plateau area. They mingled with the Hamitic populations, imposing their language, Ge'ez, upon them. Present-day Ethiopians of the plateau are descended from this merging of Hamitic and Semitic peoples.

In the sixteenth century the Gallas, also a Hamitic group, who had been confined to the extreme south of what is present-day Ethiopia, moved into the south-central parts of the high plateau. After a long series of wars, many of the Gallas changed from their nomadic life, settled into permanent areas, and some became converted to Christianity.

The Ethiopian Dynasty, now presented by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, Haile Selassie I, is recorded as beginning with the son

of Cush, Ethiopis, from whom the country is said to have received its name. (The word "Abyssinia" is apparently a corruption of the name of one of the early Semitic tribes, the Habashat. The official name of the country is now "Ethiopia," and "Abyssinia" is no longer used.)

The most popularly known period of Ethiopian history began with Menelik I, son of Mekeda. Ethiopian tradition relates that Mekeda was known in the Book of Kings as Queen of Saba (Sheba). She was descended from a powerful line of kings who ruled over Ethiopia as well as the Yemen of today. A city near Aksum still retains the name of Saba. She was a very progressive ruler, and, learning of the great wisdom of King Solomon and the splendor of his temples, she is said to have traveled to Jerusalem to see him. She was received with great honor and remained in Jerusalem for some time. When she returned to Ethiopia in about 1006 B.C., it is said she gave birth to a son by Solomon whom she named Menelik.

When Menelik I was 20 years old he went to Jerusalem to see his father. Solomon received him with great joy and had him educated there. After his education, Menelik returned to his country accompanied by a mission of educated young men.

By royal decree Queen Mekeda made Menelik I king in her lifetime, and so began the era of the dynasty popularly known as the Solomonic line. One hundred and fifty-nine sovereigns of this "Aksum" line of the dynasty ruled over Ethiopia in succession, until circa 927 A.D., when it was interrupted by eleven sovereigns of the Zagwe dynasty, a Hamitic group, for a period of 333 years. About the year 1270 A.D., with the ascendancy of Yekune Amlak, the original Solomonic dynasty, or at least another dynasty which traced its descent from Solomon, came into power. Since then, sixty-five sovereigns have reigned in direct line of succession, and His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I is the sixty-sixth.

The period of the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries was one of religious controversy and internal warfare. The Moslem invasions, and subsequent rescue of Ethiopian Christianity by the Portuguese, and the penetration by the Galla tribes characterized the sixteenth century. After a long period of internal division and weak leadership, notable only for the ascendancy of Theodore, Menelik II, called the creator of modern Ethiopia, assumed leadership of the country.

An enlightened ruler, Menelik II opened the door to the outside world by contracting treaties with Great Britain, France, and Italy, and by encouraging the introduction of modern inventions. In 1879 he set up the seat of the government on Mount Entoto, a few miles

north of the present city of Addis Ababa. Prior to that time it was customary for the rulers of Ethiopia to move about from place to place without a clearly fixed capital. (Some of the more notable locations were Aksum, Makale, Lalibela, Ankober and Gondar). In 1886 this custom was changed when the Emperor decided to move his capital to the present site of Addis Ababa. Residential buildings for government officials were provided, and land was allotted to the residents according to their needs. In 1887, Menelik II laid the foundation-stone of the Residential Palace, now commonly known as the "Old Palace" or "Old Ghibi".

Menelik II died in December 1913, after a long illness, and was succeeded by his grandson, Lidj Iyasu. His was a brief and inglorious reign, ending in his deposition and imprisonment in 1916. The succession went through Menelik's daughter, Empress Zauditu, to his cousin then regent, H. H. Dejazmatch Tafari Makonnen, who succeeded her at her death in 1930, and ascended the throne the same year under the name of Haile Selassie I, the present Emperor.

Since 1952 the name "Empire of Ethiopia" refers to the federated unit of Eritrea and Ethiopia. Formerly, Eritrea was an Italian Colony (1890-1952) but Ethiopia, except for a short Italian occupation (1935-1941) has been an independent country for thousands of years. Ethiopia was the first country liberated by allied forces during World War II.

In recent years, Ethiopia has more and more taken its place in the community of nations. An Ethiopian battalion served with distinction in Korea. Addis Ababa now boasts a beautiful building known as Africa Hall, the seat of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. The Second Conference of Independent African States and other regional meetings have been held in Addis Ababa.

### C. Government

The Government has been a constitutional monarchy since July 31, 1931. One of the first acts of Emperor Haile Selassie I after he took the throne in 1930 was to give his people a written constitution that included guarantees to them of certain rights, plus the establishment of a parliament of two bodies, a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. This first constitution provided for the appointment by the Emperor of all members of Parliament. In the revised constitution of 1955, the Emperor gave the people the right to vote for their own representatives in the Chamber of Deputies (a body similar to the U. S. House of Representatives). This first nation-wide free election was held from September to October, 1957. The members of the Senate (upper house) continue to be direct appointees of the Emperor from among elders and others who have rendered outstanding service to their country.

Provincial and local government is organized and operated under the central administrative direction of Ministry of Interior officials in Addis Ababa. For purposes of this administration, the Empire of Ethiopia is divided into thirteen provinces and Eritrea; the provinces are further divided into awrajas (sub-provinces), awrajas are further divided into weredas (sub-sub-provinces), weredas are further divided into mikutil weredas (sub-sub-sub-provinces). Each of the subdivisions is administered by a Crown appointed governor. The judicial structure is based on this same system. The judicial branch of the government is vested in the courts, with the last resort residing in His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor.

#### D. Customs

It will be noted that the distinctive garment of most Ethiopians is the shemma, a rectangular shawl about three meters long and hand woven, sometimes of imported thread or yarn, but usually of hand-spun soft cotton thread, ornamented at the ends with woven silk designs. Ethiopian dress also includes jodhpurs, or trousers which are tight-fitting from knee to ankle, and a shirt worn outside the trousers. Women often wear long dresses with full skirts, generally made up of about five meters of shemma material, and called a yehabesha kemis. Skins predominate in the dress of Arussi women; brilliantly colored gowns are worn by the Ethiopian Somalis. Simple black umbrellas or small ones woven from grass or reeds may be carried by men or women to show church or sectarian status as well as for protection from sun or rain. Beautiful brocade umbrellas, very highly ornamented, are carried in the important church celebrations. In the cities, European style clothing is now worn by many Ethiopians.

The home of the average Ethiopian is simple, sometimes circular and sometimes square in shape. Roofs of thatch are very common. Cooking in the home is done either in a small shelter alongside the house or inside the main room over a small fire on the floor. The fire is covered with a flat sheet of metal raised on blocks of stone or clay.

Injera, an unleavened bread made in thin, circular, soft sheets, forms the mainstay of the Ethiopian diet. It is spongelike in texture and usually eighteen inches in diameter. It is baked on a clay plate over the fire. This bread is generally made from tef, a grass seed, but wheat, millet, and barley are also used. Wet, a stew, is made with meat, chicken, or vegetables, or a combination of all three, with hard-boiled eggs, and is usually seasoned with a particularly hot variety of red pepper and other spices. It is eaten by dipping pieces of injera into the wet.

## E. Language

The language and ethnic groups of the Ethiopian people are very complex. According to current research in this field, there are sixteen major language groups which are sub-groups of the Semitic, Hamitic, and Nilotic world language classes. There are also unclassified linguistic groups. More than one hundred ethnic groups speak various dialects of the sixteen major languages. Representative major groups are the Gallas, the Amharas of the central highlands, the Tigreans of the north, the Somali and Danakil nomads of the eastern deserts.

The official language of Ethiopia is Amharic, a Semitic language; it is the medium of instruction during the first four years of school throughout the Empire. English is officially the second language of Ethiopia and is the language of instruction after the fourth year of school. Italian and some French are spoken by many Ethiopians.

It is not essential to know Amharic; however, life is much more interesting if certain common words and expressions are known. Ethiopian colleagues and friends will appreciate the interest and courtesy shown by an effort to learn Amharic. In addition the language is useful in dealing with servants and in the market place. All newly arriving employees and their families are "strongly urged" to attend the Amharic language classes made available by the U. S. Operations Mission (usually referred to as "USOM" and quite often called "Point 4"). A booklet of useful Amharic words and phrases may be obtained at USOM Headquarters.

## F. Religion

One of the most interesting facets of Ethiopian life is religion. In this respect, Ethiopia is a very diverse country. Before the fourth century conversion of Ethiopian rulers to Christianity, the Ethiopians worshipped a number of gods, the principal ones corresponding to the Greek Zeus and Aphrodite and the Roman Mars. Later, large-scale Christianizing of pagan areas inevitably wrought conflict with the Moslems, who were trying to convert the people to Islam. This conflict culminated in the sixteenth century near-conquest of Ethiopia by Mohammed Gran, a Moslem leader. With the help of the Portuguese under Cristoforo da Gama, Ethiopian Christianity was preserved.

Within the boundaries of modern Ethiopia there are large numbers of Moslems in addition to Christians. There are also the Falasha, a small tribe with a Judaic tradition, as well as a considerable number of pagans. However, it is the Ethiopian Orthodox Church which has stamped Ethiopian culture with its distinctive features for the past

sixteen hundred years. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church is not only the state church, but many have said it is the central institution in the life of the people.

The church is, of course, a complex organization, and anyone assigned to Ethiopia might be wise to devote some time to the study of this institution. The visitor is usually impressed by the large number of churches, the dignity and power of the rituals, the resemblance to Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy, the number of religious features of Old Testament Judaism, the numerous clergy, and the large number of fast days. The church is a powerful political force in the country.

#### G. Ethiopian Names and Titles

It is a custom throughout Ethiopia to name persons in such a way that there is no perpetuation of family names and no way of identifying a family group, through surnames, beyond one generation. This is true in the highlands as well as the lowlands, in Eritrea as well as Ethiopia proper. Thus, a child receives a given name from his parents and at the same time adopts the first name of his father as a second or surname. This is the case for both boys and girls; that is, girls take as their surname the first name of their father and not the first name of their mother. For example, the son of Tesfaye Debebe may be called Makonnen Tesfaye. The daughter of Tesfaye Debebe might be called Guenet Tesfaye.

When a woman marries, she does not change her name. Her title simply changes from Weizerit to Weizero (i. e. from Miss to Mrs.) She does not adopt the name of her husband. Thus, when Weizerit Guenet Tesfaye marries, she simply becomes Weizero Guenet Tesfaye. This is quite logical when you consider there is no family name to perpetuate.

Furthermore, persons are universally addressed by the first name rather than the surname. In formal address the name is always preceded by a title, and the full name may be used. For a man, the common title, comparable to Mister, is Ato. It must always be remembered that Ato is a title and not a name. One visitor from Washington, on being introduced to Ato Asras, and desiring to be friendly, replied, "Hello, Otto." This salutation was received frigidly. As mentioned above, for a woman, the common title is Weizero, if married, or Weizerit if the woman is unmarried. Thus Tecele Ghebremariam would be addressed as Ato Tecele, never as Ato Ghebremariam, and Weizerit Guenet Tesfaye would be addressed as Weizerit Guenet, not Weizerit Tesfaye. It is not proper to call an Ethiopian woman by the name of her husband. In sending invitations, if the name of the wife is unknown, the invitation should be addressed to "Ato Tecele Ghebremariam and Madame."

Many of the more prominent Ethiopians have titles other than the ones mentioned above. All of these special titles currently in use in Ethiopia are granted by the Emperor as an honor to a specific individual; few are hereditary. Although many of the titles are military in origin, they no longer have any connection with military rank (the military establishment in Ethiopia currently uses designations of rank paralleling those in the British Army, from which they were adopted during the campaign of liberation in 1941). Among the common honorary titles are the following: Ras, Bitwoded, Dejazmatch, Blatten-gueta, Fitawrari, Kegnazmatch, Grazmatch, Blatta, Balambaras and Lidj. A person who holds a title may be addressed by his title and name. Thus, if Ato Tesfaye Abebe is granted the title of Fitawrari, he may properly be addressed thereafter as "Fitawrari Tesfaye." Men in certain high government positions may also be entitled to be addressed as "Your Excellency." In the third person, such individuals should be referred to as His Excellency Ato (or higher title) So-and-So.

Although titles are important and an honor which one should not fail to respect, it should be borne in mind that relative rank for protocol purpose (marshaling order) is not based on title but on position held in the government. Similarly, with the exception of the titles of "Ras" and "Bitwoded," the right to be addressed as "Your Excellency" does not depend on title but on government position. All Ministers, Vice Ministers, Governors of Provinces, and certain other high officials are addressed as "Your Excellency." Assistant Ministers, Directors-General, and officials of subordinate rank are simply addressed by Ato plus name. Invitations to officials entitled to be addressed as "Your Excellency" should always carry the initials H. E. before the name, and this title should be used in any official correspondence and on any official lists. When in doubt about how to address an individual, consult the Embassy Protocol Officer.

The Meaning of Titles. There are three categories of titles:

1. Those belonging only to members of the Imperial family. These include the following:

Neguse Negast (King of Kings)	- The Emperor
Jan-Hoy	- His Majesty
Itegue	- The Empress

The Emperor or the Empress is addressed as "Your Imperial Majesty." The children of Their Imperial Majesties are addressed as "Your Imperial Highness." Daughters-in-law are addressed as "Your Highness." Sons-in-law are addressed according to the title which they personally possess without reference to their connection by marriage to the Imperial family. Certain grandchildren or great grandchildren are entitled to the

title of "Prince" or "Princess." They are addressed as "Your Highness." All other adult male grandchildren may be addressed as "Your Excellency." All other adult female grandchildren are addressed simply as "Weizero" (Mrs.) or "Weizerit" (Miss), depending on their marital status.

2. Titles granted only to persons of royal blood. These include the following:

Negus	- King
Leuel Ras	- Prince Ras
Leuel Dejazmatch	- Prince Dejazmatch

Persons possessing titles indicative of royal blood are addressed as "Your Highness."

(See below for additional explanation of the above titles.)

3. Titles in current usage bestowed by His Imperial Majesty on other distinguished citizens of the Empire. These include the following:

a. Ras. Ras means literally Head, and it is a title of military origin, equivalent possibly to Marshal. A Ras of royal blood (as noted above) may be granted by the Emperor the title of "Leuel Ras." A Leuel Ras is addressed as "Your Highness." All other Rases are known as "Kebur (Honorable) Ras" and are addressed as "Your Excellency."

b. Bitwoded. The title "Bitwoded," which means "Beloved," is granted by the Emperor to persons particularly close to the Throne who have demonstrated outstanding loyalty and ability in supporting the Emperor. A Bitwoded is addressed as "Your Excellency." There are at present only three Bitwodeds in the Empire. Ras-Bitwoded, a combination of the two titles (see above), is possibly the highest non-royal title in the Empire.

c. Dejazmatch. A title of military origin, meaning literally "Commander of the Exterior" (i. e., next to the Emperor's tent), is equivalent roughly to "General." The title "Dejazmatch" is today generally bestowed on all provincial governors. A Dejazmatch of royal blood may be granted the title of Leuel (Prince) Dejazmatch. Dejazmatches of ministerial or gubernatorial rank are called "Kebur (Honorable) Dejazmatch" and are addressed as "Your Excellency." Others not entitled to be called "Your Excellency" are addressed simply as "Dejazmatch."

d. Blattengueta. A title of high honor usually given to learned men only, it is equivalent to the Arabic "Effendi." There are at

present only four Blattenguetas in the Empire.

e. Fitawrari. A title of military origin, meaning literally "Military Commander of the Vanguard," is equivalent roughly to Major General. Today it is a title often conferred on senior provincial officials.

f. Kegnazmatch. A title of military origin, meaning literally "Commander of the Right Wing," is roughly equivalent to Brigadier General. The title is currently given to many district governors.

g. Grazmatch. A title of military origin, meaning literally "Commander of the Left Wing," is also now generally used as a title for district governors. A Grazmatch ranks after a Kegnazmatch.

h. Blatta. A title of honor, originally meaning a "Page," is currently a civil title of medium distinction.

i. Balambaras. A military title, meaning literally "Head of a Fortress," is now most often used as a title for persons holding provincial posts of authority below that of district governor.

j. Lidj. A civil title, meaning literally "Son," is equivalent roughly to "Esquire." Traditionally used by the sons of all nobility above the rank of Fitawrari, it is now properly used by sons of royal blood and by those upon whom the Emperor has formally bestowed the title.

In addition to the above, there are a number of more specialized titles in current use in Ethiopia today. More detailed information is available from the Embassy Protocol Office.

Among the Moslem population, such titles as Sayed, Sheik, Caid, Effendi are commonly used. These, however, are borrowed from the Arab countries and are not a product of Ethiopian culture. It must also be remembered that among the Moslem and Galla populations many non-Ethiopian names are used. Moslems, for example, commonly call their children such typical names as Ali, Omar, Saleh, Ibrahim, Sultan, Naib, Mohammed, etc.

## H. Description of the Posts

### 1. Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa ("New Flower") is a relatively new city, having been established as the capital of Ethiopia in 1886 by the famous

Ethiopian Emperor, Menelik II. The city is surrounded by hills and mountains with a profuse growth of Eucalyptus trees. It extends approximately seven and one-half miles from its center, and has an urban and semi-urban population estimated roughly at between 250,000 and 400,000. Possibly 15,000 of these are foreigners. The foreigners, for the most part, are Italians, Greeks, Armenians, Indians, Americans, Swedes, French, Germans, and British, and are mainly employed in commerce, religious mission activities, or as advisers, experts and consultants under contract to the Ethiopian government. The total number of Americans in Ethiopia (exclusive of Eritrea) is between 1,100 and 1,400; of these, between 700 and 1,000 are estimated to be in Addis Ababa. Americans are mainly engaged in missionary activities, teaching, or are employees of Ethiopian Airlines, or the United States Government, which includes the following groups: the United States Operations Mission to Ethiopia (USOM), the Embassy, United States Information Service (USIS), Military Attaché, the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG), and Bureau of Public Roads employees assigned to the Imperial Highway Authority.

The city is composed of many cottages and mud huts with thatched or corrugated metal roofs. Many new residences have been completed in the last few years. The houses are almost always built in compounds surrounded by six or eight foot walls. Although the main streets in Addis Ababa have names, few of them are known or used by Americans. There are few identifying street signs in English and few residence or business structures are numbered. Therefore, attempts to locate and identify individual buildings tend to be on the order of, "the first compound with a red gate down the first paved road on the other side of the Jubilee Palace as you head towards Casa Inces."

The city is a governmental, religious, and trading center. It is the terminus of the Franco-Ethiopian Railroad which runs from Addis Ababa to Djibouti, French Somaliland. This meter-gauge, single-track railway was started in 1897, but not completed into Addis Ababa until July 7, 1917.

Ethiopian Airlines, which has a management and operating contract with Trans World Airlines, operates a domestic service and international service as follows: 1. Regional to Djibouti, Taiz (Yemen), Nairobi, Khartoum and Port Sudan. 2. European to Cairo, Athens and Frankfurt. 3. West African to Lagos, Nigeria; Accra, Ghana, and Monrovia, Liberia; present plans call for an extension of this route.

Information found elsewhere in this Post Report relating to

Addis Ababa, will be valid for other towns described, unless stated otherwise. For example, the sections in Part II, "Health Conditions," which note prevalent diseases and list health precautions and required and advised immunizations, are applicable throughout the country.

2. Gondar - Public Health College and Training Center

Gondar, the capital of Begemdir Province in the north western part of Ethiopia, is the site of the Public Health College and Training Center which is located about three kilometers (nearly two miles) outside of the town. The city itself is very old, with much historical significance. At present it has a population of approximately 15,000. One motion picture theater is the only form of public entertainment, and a person going to Gondar must manage his own amusements. Social life is what you make it, but it certainly can be most entertaining and enlightening. A reasonably good horse may be purchased for Eth. \$75 (US \$30), but the Ethiopian saddles are not comfortable and anyone interested in horseback riding would do well to bring a western-type American saddle -- the animals are tricky and the pommel comes in quite handy.

Gondar enjoys a wonderful climate, and the elevation of approximately 7,000 feet is not so high as to render exercise difficult. There are only two seasons: nine months of wonderful sunshine and three months of intermittent rain. This latter season, like California weather, is hard to predict, but ordinarily the mornings are beautiful and at noontime and in the afternoon it rains bucketsfull. The rainy season begins about the first of July and ends the latter part of September. During this time the houses are inclined to be cold and damp, but small butane space heaters are provided to warm things up. Suitable rain gear, including rubbers, is recommended. Light weight plastic rain wear is suitable. Average temperatures range from a high in April of about 71°F to a low in August of about 60°F.

The Public Health College and Training Center is an institution devoted to the education of health workers. At present there are five U.S. technicians engaged in the project. The faculty consists of the following personnel: 8 doctors, 1 sanitary engineer, 1 bacteriologist, 5 nurses, and 1 health officer. Their nationalities are American, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, German, Iranian, and Pakistani. All in all, this project represents a small United Nations, as there are also Italians, Indians, and Ethiopian nationals on the staff. The student body of the College numbers approximately 150. There is a 150-bed hospital operated by the College as a training ground, and the medical services are excellent, complete with X-ray and laboratory diagnostic facilities.

Housing is furnished to international personnel by the project, but there is also a fairly good hotel. Housing facilities consist of one-bedroom apartments and three-bedroom "villas" which are modestly furnished by the project. Furniture consists of bedroom, living room and dining room suites, stove (butane gas, which has a very small oven), electric refrigerator, and occasional tables and chairs. A person going to Gondar should take complete linens, durable kitchen utensils and equipment (pressure cookers are most convenient because of the altitude and low boiling point of water), dishes and glassware (plastic ware is highly desirable because of its durability), stainless steel cutlery, lamps, cushions, pictures, vases, garden and household tools, and notions including sewing materials and a good supply of reading material. Small birthday gift items are also difficult to find. A house can be attractively decorated with local handicraft.

Electricity is fairly reliable. The current is 125 volts, 50 cycles, and varies tremendously during the day. Electric clocks are of no value, and record players and washing machines should be wired for 50-cycle operation. Otherwise, standard 110-115 volt, 60 cycle U.S. household appliances will ordinarily work quite satisfactorily. Radios are quite convenient to have, but it would be better to wait and purchase locally a European short wave model.

There is a somewhat undependable water supply piped to the houses. The water is unsafe and must be boiled before drinking.

House servants are plentiful but almost entirely untrained. Some of them speak a little English, but it requires great patience to get anything done. A house-servant may be employed for approximately Eth. \$30 (US \$12) per month, and a cook for between Eth. \$40 and \$50 (US \$16 and \$20) per month.

Some fresh produce of good quality is available in season. Local beef is tough and stringy, but good lamb and chicken are available at low prices. Canned goods are available from the American commissary in Addis Ababa; the purchasers must pay the transportation charges from Addis Ababa to Gondar, usually air freight at about US 8¢ per pound. It is also possible to have pork, beef and veal shipped from Asmara. Limited supplies of canned goods and miscellaneous items can be obtained locally at high prices.

For women, cotton clothing is recommended for the 8 or 9 months of the dry season, and sweaters and skirts, a plastic raincoat and overshoes for the rainy season. Walking is rough and rocky and flat walking shoes are recommended. One or two

warm gowns or pajamas, and a lightweight coat are desirable. In general, clothing should be washable and sturdy. Italian imported clothing is available in Asmara and Addis Ababa but it is expensive.

There are no school facilities, and reliance should be placed on correspondence courses, or something similar to the Calvert Course, for the education of children. Actually, Gondar is no place for a teenage child, although small children find it a paradise.

The roads are in fair to good condition, and personnel are advised that a small automobile would afford considerable pleasure. Limited transportation is supplied by the project for getting to and from the College and, on a hire basis, when vehicles are available, for trips outside the city.

Although it is possible to drive from Gondar to Asmara in one day and to Addis Ababa in four days, Ethiopian Airlines is actually the lifeline to the outside world. However, the planes are usually cargo planes, and passengers should be prepared for the strong odors of hides, chickens, goats, and rancid butter. The round-trip fare to Addis Ababa is Eth. \$116 (US \$46.40) and to Asmara Eth. \$85 (US \$34).

There is no malaria in Gondar, but if one travels outside in the lowlands, a malaria suppressant is necessary.

### 3. Jimma - Agricultural Technical School

The town of Jimma is located in the coffee area of Kaffa Province, in the southwest part of Ethiopia. The area is said to be the original home of the coffee tree, and it is thought that perhaps the word "coffee" is derived from "Kaffa." This remote town is the home of ten American families who are employed at the Jimma Agricultural Technical School, under the ICA/Oklahoma State University contract. The elevation at Jimma is less than 6,000 feet. The weather is warmer than it is in Addis Ababa; monthly average temperatures range from a high in February of around 70°F. to a low in August of about 64°. The rainy season is similar to that in Addis Ababa.

Some of the roads in Jimma are black-topped, and there is an all-weather road from Addis Ababa to Jimma -- about a six to eight hour drive. There is daily airplane service to Addis Ababa.

The electric current, 220 volts, 50 cycles, AC, is fairly reliable. Hospital facilities are inadequate. The water supply is homemade, and there is no sewage system. Housing for American families is located on the school grounds and consists of nine

stucco staff houses owned by the school. The school plant consists of a chapel, auditorium, two classroom buildings, a combination dormitory and kitchen, a farm mechanics building, seven brick homes for Ethiopian teachers, and other buildings.

The town of Jimma has several gas stations and one movie theater which presents pictures twice a week. There are two hotels. Groceries and supplies for daily living are difficult to obtain locally and are very expensive. The American commissary at Addis Ababa is the source of most of the food articles, however, transportation costs from Addis are high. Medical supplies must be obtained from local sources or from the States and must be stocked in quantity.

4. Debre Berhan - Teacher Training Center for Community Education.

The Center was inaugurated by His Imperial Majesty on April 26, 1957. Its purpose is to implement community education throughout Ethiopia. The Center is designed for the preparation of teachers to serve in the new community schools for basic education. The objective of these schools is to give every individual in the Empire a sufficient command of Amharic and certain basic skills to enable him to cope efficiently with the problems of everyday living and to contribute more effectively towards the advancement of the community and the country.

Debre Berhan is about 136 kms. (85 miles) northeast of Addis Ababa, at an elevation of between 9,000 and 10,000 feet. The weather is much the same as in Addis Ababa, but perhaps a bit cooler and damper.

The Training Center is located on a site which has an area of two hundred acres, presented by His Imperial Majesty. The Center includes six classroom buildings, a clinic, an administration building, and houses for both single and married trainees. Other utility buildings are kitchens, toilets, a domestic science building, and a handicraft building. In the near future buildings will be provided to house a comprehensive agricultural program. Americans who work or live at the Center are provided with modern, comfortable, well-heated and well-lighted guest houses. These houses are equipped with a refrigerator, good beds, and modern furniture. Electricity is 220 volts, 50 cycles, A.C. There is a house for guests on the campus. The same dietary precautions must be taken at Debre Berhan as are taken in Addis Ababa. There is a doctor in the city at the present time, and medical services are available at the clinic in the Center and by missionary nurses in the town itself.

5. Alem Maya (means World Perspective or World Outlook)  
Imperial Ethiopian College of A. & M. Arts

The College site in Harar Province is located about 40 kms. 25 miles) out of Dire Dawa on the Harar road, near the village of Alem Maya. This is approximately 360 airline kilometers (225 miles) east of Addis Ababa. At the present time access by road to Addis Ababa is very poor. The altitude of the site is about 6,500 feet, and the weather is possibly a bit warmer than in Addis Ababa. The weather station in Harar records average monthly temperature ranges from about 69.4°F. in April and May to 67.5°F. in August.

Most American families are stationed at the College site near the village of Alem Maya, which is approximately midway between Dire Dawa and Harar. Some staff members serving the College live in Dire Dawa and commute back and forth daily, a distance totaling about 50 miles per day.

Living expenses are high in Dire Dawa and at the College, as groceries purchased locally are expensive. Most of the staff must pay high transportation costs by air freight from the American Commissary in Addis Ababa or secure their groceries from the States via sea freight. Medical supplies are difficult to obtain and must be stocked in quantity, either from the States or from Addis Ababa.

The College physical plant consists of fifteen staff houses, a classroom building, a dormitory, a combination kitchen and cafeteria (the dining room of which is used for an auditorium), an administration building, a clinic, a farm mechanics building, a poultry building (which contains one section used as a hatchery), and several small buildings of a semi-permanent type which are used for repair shops, feed and seed storage and barns to house livestock. Other facilities are under construction. (Another classroom building, a dormitory, library and six staff houses are now under construction.)

## PART II

### HEALTH CONDITIONS

#### A. Prevalent Diseases

During the past year employees and their dependents have been treated for a number of diseases, including amoebic and bacillary dysentery, conjunctivitis including trachoma, malaria, typhoid, and infectious hepatitis, as well as for minor colds, bronchitis and influenza. In addition, several employees have been given preventive treatment for rabies.

Individuals with heart or circulatory problems do poorly on the plateau and really should not come to work at this altitude.

Among the population, many of the following diseases are considered endemic: typhus, syphilis, gonorrhoea, smallpox, tuberculosis, dysenteries (amoebic and bacillary), worms, elephantiasis, leprosy, conjunctivitis including trachoma, malaria, bilharziasis, onchocerciasis and several others.

There are a number of precautionary measures that should be taken which will reduce the possibility of contracting any of the above diseases:

1. Require all servants to pass a physical examination, including blood serology, chest X-ray, and examination of stool specimen.
2. Require all servants to wash their hands as soon as they report in the morning and frequently during the day, especially before manual preparation of food.
3. Supervise all cleaning of food, dishes, cooking utensils, etc., because servants have little conception of basic sanitation.
4. Boil all drinking water for at least twenty (20) minutes, as the city water supply is not safe. Reliance on the candle filter so widely used is largely misplaced. The device is not only useless but dangerous unless carefully cleaned and boiled daily, and it is far inferior to boiling water. If any kind of filter must be used to remove turbidity, the water should be filtered first and boiled afterwards, not vice-versa.
5. Local pasteurization is not reliable, and, therefore, it is strongly recommended that employees use powdered or canned milk rather than fresh milk. A local company sells

reconstituted powdered milk and ice cream which is considered safe by the State Department Medical Officer. Home pasteurization of local raw milk is not recommended since it is uncertain in its results and rather troublesome to carry out. Some employees use local milk which they boil at home. for cooking hot chocolate and making cottage cheese.

6. Cook or peel all fruits and vegetables before eating. Rinsing them in any germicidal solution or dipping in hot water is not a guarantee that the various germs have been killed. The growing of vegetables in one's own garden does not provide adequate protection, and the eating of raw vegetables is at the risk of infection.
7. Cook all meats thoroughly. Rare meats and even those showing only slightly pink can be the cause of serious intestinal disorders.
8. Do not swim or wade in any of the lakes or streams in Ethiopia before making inquiries at the Public Health Advisory Services regarding the presence of bilharzia snails.
9. Be conscientious about taking malaria suppressives if located in a malaria area or when travelling outside of Addis Ababa, and continue to take them according to instructions.

## B. Immunizations

All employees and their dependents are urged to check with a competent public health authority before leaving the United States to insure that they have received all required immunizations. Failure to do so may result in unforeseen delays enroute.

### 1. ICA Required Immunizations:

- a. Smallpox - every 3 years.
- b. Yellow fever - every 6 years.
- c. Cholera (if going to or returning from an infected area) - every 6 months.
- d. Typhus - every year at the end of big rains.
- e. Typhoid - every year

## 2. Advised Immunizations

- a. Poliomyelitis - 4 shot series; booster every two years.
- b. Tetanus - booster shot 1 year after first series; after that once every 5 years.
- c. Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus for children - every year. (See Nurse at the American Embassy Health Unit in Addis Ababa for detailed information).
- d. BCG vaccinations for children after due consultation with the family physician before leaving the U. S.

Immunizations for American employees and dependents of American employees are provided by the Embassy Health Unit, with the exception of yellow fever which is administered at the Ras Desta Hospital.

## C. Drugs and Vitamins

Malaria suppressive drugs are available at the Health Unit. Drugs commonly used include Aralen and Daraprim. At present no suppressive treatment is known for amoebiasis, the best prophylaxis being scrupulous sanitation.

There are several fairly well stocked commercial pharmacies in the city. The chances of finding a needed preparation in the small pharmacies, however, are not good. Many of the familiar American preparations are not available, but satisfactory equivalents of European manufacture can be obtained in some cases.

Employees are advised to bring with them an adequate supply of a good vitamin supplement, and to arrange for a continued supply from the States. The need to overcook meats and vegetables and the inadvisability of eating many of the raw fruits and vegetables that form a part of the normally balanced diet suggests the need for dietary supplements of this kind.

## D. Health Unit

The Health Unit is located in the Gate House of the American Embassy Compound. Though there is no doctor, there is a nurse whose services are available to all American personnel and their dependents. Office hours are 9:00 to 11:00 a. m. and 3:00 to 5:00 p. m. daily Monday through Friday. House visits are made from 11:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. and 5:00 to 6:00 p. m. during the same period.

A receptionist is on duty in the Health Unit during the entire working day and will take messages when the nurse is not in the office.

The following services are available at the Health Unit:

1. First aid in treatment of minor ailments and injuries.
2. Assistance in obtaining medical and dental care.
3. Supplying the most commonly used drugs.
4. Issuing, upon a physicians' prescription, antibiotics such as penicillin, acromycin, and terramycin. Antibiotics in children's dosages are also stocked.
5. Health counseling.
6. Intramuscular injections, such as liver and vitamins, are administered upon a prescription from a physician.
7. Immunizations -- the following may be administered without prescription: typhoid, poliomyelitis, typhus, smallpox, and, for infant and pre-school children, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis combined. Yellow fever vaccine can be obtained locally; however, the cost and difficulty of keeping it in stock is such that a definite schedule for these inoculations is published periodically.
8. The Embassy Health Unit stocks one complete treatment of anti-rabies vaccine. This vaccine must be administered by a physician.
9. Those who wish to donate blood in case of emergency should inform the Health Unit. A list of blood donors is kept at the Embassy and in all the principal hospitals.

Personnel are requested to report all illnesses, accidents, etc., to the Health Unit even if the services of a private physician or hospital are being utilized and regardless of whether or not the facilities of the Unit are used. Insofar as possible, intentions to hospitalize should be reported before the hospital is entered. Rights for reimbursement under the Foreign Service Act may be jeopardized if this procedure is not followed.

An Embassy Nurse, with experience in operating health units in various posts throughout the world, assists American personnel in the community in every way possible.

## E. Health Facilities

The American Embassy in Addis Ababa distributes a Medical Directory which includes a section on general health information as well as a listing of physicians -- general practitioners and specialists -- dentists, hospitals, and laboratories.

American and European Seventh Day Adventists doctors and nurses are in charge of the Empress Zauditu Memorial Hospital, commonly referred to as the Filwoha Hospital, located between the Ras Hotel and USOM Headquarters.

English speaking doctors and nurses are in charge of the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, generally called the British Hospital, which is located near the airport. At the rear of the Princess Tsehai Hospital compound, Swedish doctors and nurses operate the Ethio-Swedish Pediatric Clinic which is highly regarded by many.

Some medical authorities consider that medical and surgical facilities in Addis Ababa, are, with one or two possible exceptions, mediocre in comparison with commonly accepted standards in the U.S. cities of similar size. Hospitals are generally understaffed and overcrowded, thus putting a premium on the care of sick persons in the home. \*Professional nursing care in the hospitals is inadequate, but wives of employees with nursing training assist in the event of serious illness.

Dental facilities are considered inadequate, particularly for children, and dental work in so far as possible should be taken care of before leaving the States.

The exceptionally high density of the many infectious agents in the area and the high altitude creates frequent and sometimes serious medical problems among American personnel and other foreigners in Addis Ababa.

## F. Sanitation and Insects

There is no public sewage disposal system in the city. Sewage disposal is generally by means of cesspools. Since flies are to be found everywhere during the dry season, the health problem thus created is of major proportions. In addition, the standards of restaurant sanitation in the city are not ideal, and all personnel are advised to partake sparingly and cautiously of restaurant food. Ticks

\* All possible medical work should be completed before arriving at post.

and fleas are abundant; the latter are everywhere and are particularly annoying to some people.

On a fee basis, there is available a municipally-operated collection service for garbage and rubbish, which offers fairly satisfactory, though somewhat irregular, service in removing refuse to a dump outside the city. The main thoroughfares of the city are reasonably clean, but side streets are often not well maintained.

#### G. Pets

It is not recommended that pets be brought to Ethiopia. However, with good care most dogs and cats adjust to the environment without much difficulty. The greatest danger is rabies, since there is a very high incidence of this disease in Ethiopia. For this reason, all pet owners are advised to keep inoculations for rabies up to date and to be careful not to allow children to adopt pets from the street or from unknown origins. Tick fever and internal parasites are a problem, but normal precautions will protect pets from these diseases.

Veterinary facilities are available at the Pasteur Institute.

Regulations regarding the bringing into Ethiopia of cats and dogs require the usual certificates against rabies, that they be in good health, and that they are free of communicable diseases.

## PART III

### HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

#### A. Temporary Quarters

There are three suitable hotels in Addis Ababa, the Ras, the Ghion, and the Guenet, and most new employees and their families stay in one of them temporarily until permanent housing is located. All of these hotels are adequate for a temporary stay. All rooms are unheated and are very cool and damp during the rains. Daily rates average approximately Eth. \$18.00 (US\$ 7.20), per person, with private bath, including meals, plus a 10% overall service charge. A rate reduction may be given after a stay of from one to two months. Employees are entitled to a temporary quarters allowance according to the official schedule, for a period not to exceed ninety days. Hotel rooms are difficult to obtain much of the time; however, reservations for arriving personnel are made in advance by the USOM.

#### B. Available Permanent Housing

The U. S. Operations Mission provides government-leased quarters for most employees. If there are no furnished government-leased quarters ready for occupancy within a reasonable time, the employee will be shown houses available. In order to maintain rent control during Ethiopia's economic expansion period, all rents must be approved by a housing board. The USOM, will then arrange to lease the house chosen by the employee, provided, of course, that the rent and utilities are within the quarters allowance of the employee. Arrangements for Contract personnel are handled by either the Contractor or the individual. Rents will run about Eth. \$500 (US \$200) per month.

There is no separate residential area in Addis Ababa as such. The houses occupied by personnel are located in compounds in all sections of the city. Compounds may contain from one to four houses. Single persons are usually assigned to apartments.

The average house or apartment has two bedrooms, no closets or cupboards. Most houses have shutters on the windows, but no screens. Most of the interior finishing is poorly done. The number of electrical outlets (200V) is inadequate. In spite of the handicaps, some people have made their houses very livable by doing their own building of cupboards and shelves, repairing, fixing, painting, etc. A few of the simple hand tools normally found around the home will prove very useful.

The roadways to houses which are not on main streets are generally without lights. Such roads are often without dry, smooth surface, and you may drive over a bare-rock road base. Holes and ditches in the streets are often left for long periods of time before repairs are made.

### C. Furnishings and Equipment

Employees are provided with the following basic furnishings and equipment for residential quarters. The items supplied depend upon family status, quarters allowance, and representation requirements of the employee. Deviations from the basic list must be approved by the Executive Officer or employee designated by him. Payment for unauthorized purchases will not be approved. All requests for additional purchases must be placed through the General Services Office. Listed items are subject to availability, and new furniture will be purchased only if supplies of used furniture are exhausted.

#### Bedroom

Bed(s) (twin size or double)	Table, bedside
Dresser, bureau	Waste basket
Chiffonier or wardrobe	Chair

#### Living Room

Bookcase	2 Lamps, table, with shade
4 Chairs, arm, occasional	Tables, nesting
Chair, upholstered	Table, end
Davenport (sofa)	Table, coffee
Desk	Tea Wagon
Lamp, floor	Rugs or carpet

#### Dining Room

Table, dining	Sideboard
Buffet	8 Chairs
Rug or Carpet	

### Kitchen

Cabinets	Stove
Garbage pail	Table and chairs
Refrigerator (with transformer, if necessary)	Water Filter

### Bathroom

Medicine cabinet

### Other

Draperies (Living room and Dining room only)	1 Transformer (220V- 110V, 1, 000 watt)
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Most of the furniture is made and purchased locally. There has been considerable improvement in design and quality recently, and by and large locally produced furniture is adequate.

Most items of furniture used in the U. S. are useful here. So far as is known, the local climate has no adverse effect on furniture or furnishings, except for leather goods, which may acquire mold and mildew during the rainy season. The employee who occupies premises containing government-owned furniture is responsible for loss or damage due to waste or negligence. The employee signs an inventory receipt for the furnishings and will not receive mission clearance until discrepancies have been accounted for or payment made. The employee is not, however, responsible for deterioration caused by normal wear and tear.

#### D. Household Effects and Equipment to be Brought from the U. S.

Household effects to be brought from the U. S. depend on individual and family requirements. Surface shipment of effects takes about three or four months to arrive in Addis Ababa; therefore, since permanent housing is normally available in a much shorter time, unaccompanied air freight should include a minimum supply of towels, bed linens, blankets, pillows, cooking utensils, dishes, silverware, and an iron. Unaccompanied air freight usually takes three to four weeks to arrive, but delays sometimes occur.

Items which must be provided by the individual and which have been found useful by housewives are the following:

1. Table and bed linens, towels and bedspreads.
2. Blankets and pillows.

3. Cooking utensils: small roast pan, cookie sheets, breadpans. (Ovens are very small).
4. Dishes, glassware, silverware, vases and pictures.
5. Pressure cooker, mixmaster or portable mixer.
6. Oven thermometer.
7. Coat hangers, small towel racks, and clothes drying racks.
8. Wringer type washing machine, sewing machine, electric roaster.
9. Iron and ironing board.
10. Plastic or regular clothes line.
11. Candle holders.
12. Fire-place tools and screen, if already owned. However, USOM can provide screens.
13. Scatter rugs.
14. Pin-up or bedside lamps.
15. Children's furniture, game equipment, and toys, especially baby furniture, and birthday presents and favors.
16. Camping and hunting equipment if desired. (Sleeping bags, air mattresses, etc., are most useful for outside trips).
17. Deepfreeze.
18. Sports equipment should be brought from the U.S. if desired.
19. Gift wrappings and ribbon; greeting cards (birthday, etc.); bridge tallies, cards, tables, folding chairs.
20. Fairly inexpensive gifts for birthday parties, particularly for families with small children.
21. Vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper.

As has been mentioned before in the section on "Description of the Post," there is a reasonable selection of foreign-made goods available at prices considerably higher than for similar items in the U.S. There are also some American-made items, especially canned goods and cosmetics, that are available in local stores at prices about double U.S. prices. Vitamins, aspirin, and such items are available, but are generally foreign-made (British, German, Swiss, etc.) and are very high priced. House-wares, paints, varnishes, coat hangers, and garden equipment are available locally at high prices.

Electrical equipment is limited, although it is possible to purchase electric stoves, refrigerators, electric coffee makers, etc., that are satisfactory for use here.

Radios and phonographs are mostly of European manufacture, but are of very good quality, reasonably priced, and designed for use under local conditions. American equipment can be adapted to the local current. More information on this is in part eight, Section F, last paragraph.

The high cost and difficulty of locating household equipment and garden tools cannot be overestimated.

The little things used to make entertaining easy at home are very important here, because almost everyone does a good deal of entertaining in the home. Many of the items listed above are not necessities, but they go a long way toward making a house a "home."

#### E. Shipping of Effects

1. Do not bring objects of art or other valuable belongings.
2. Insure effects while in transit. The policy should cover pilferage as well as theft, and damage by fresh as well as salt water.
3. The torrential rains that start in June and end in September have soaked through the so-called waterproof packing of quite a number of vans which arrived during the rainy season. First class packing with interior boxes lined with heavy black tar paper for water-proofing is essential. Large cases and vans should have a tin roof with the seams soldered.
4. It is vitally important to know (before departing, if possible) the actual net weight of all materials both shipped and stored. Be sure to instruct the packer to weigh everything before packing or storing, and indicate the NET WEIGHT on his invoice. Make sure all weights -- baggage, effects, storage - are within allowance.
5. Make sure that the packer and shipper follow the travel orders.
6. Cases and vans should be marked:

USOM/ETHIOPIA  
(Name of Employee)  
c/o American Embassy  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

7. Surface effects should be shipped via Djibouti.

#### F. Utilities

##### 1. Water Supply

Except for occasional breakdowns, the water system in Addis Ababa is generally reliable. However, all water must be boiled before drinking; most people filter the water as well as boil it before drinking; (See Part II, "Health Conditions," for further information).

##### 2. Electricity

Electricity is becoming more dependable, with fewer power

failures, and although rates have dropped, electricity is still considered expensive. The current is 220V, 50 cycles, A.C. Transformers are needed to convert the current to 110V for almost all electrical appliances made in the U.S., and adapters for 50 cycles are needed for phonographs brought from the States. Ordinarily most electric appliances used in the U.S., except electric clocks which are undependable because of variation in current, would be useful in Addis Ababa. Wall plugs are the European style commonly used in France and Italy. Adapters may be purchased locally; however, at least one in accompanied luggage will come in handy. Several electric razor companies sell a foreign travel kit containing an adapter and a small 220V transformer.

### 3. Heating

Houses are unheated, and, particularly during the rainy season, can be very cold and damp. Most of the houses have fire-places, which are the main source of heat. Additional heating is produced by small gas heaters attached to large, replaceable bottles of liquid gas. The high cost of electricity makes the use of electric heaters prohibitive.

### 4. Telephone Service

Reliability of telephone service is not constant. Although cost of installation is high, an increasing number of employees are having telephones installed. Telephones are obtained through the Telephone Business Office, which is located in the Post Office Building. A printed application is filled out at the Business Office. There are two charges for a telephone subscription: the initial subscription charge covering installation is Eth. \$115.00 (US \$46), and the monthly subscription charge, covering rent on the instrument, is Eth. \$5.00 (US \$2) plus Eth. 6¢ (US 2.4¢) per call. International radio-telephone circuits are operating to such places as Khartoum, Tangier, Beirut, Saana, Djibouti, Aden, London, Rome, Cairo, Nairobi, Bombay, Athens, and the U.S. -- Eth. \$39.75 (US \$16) to the U.S. for 3 minutes -- however most connections are very poor.

## PART IV

### FOOD, CLOTHING, AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

#### A. Food

##### 1. Food Sources

###### a. The Commissary

A limited unofficial commissary is maintained in Addis Ababa for all Americans entitled to duty-free imports. Persons not entitled to customs exemption by treaty or agreement between Ethiopia and the U. S. may not become members of the cooperative commissary. Each family deposits \$400, and each single person, \$200. These deposits are used as working capital and are refunded when the employee departs.

Prices include Stateside cost plus shipping and insurance which results in prices which are higher than retail prices in the U. S. All staple items are stocked but the selection of groceries is usually limited to one brand of any single item. Most specialty items are available on the local market but are somewhat more expensive than at home. A limited amount of baby food is stocked by the commissary. Dietetic food, specially baby formulas, and other unusual requirements should be brought with household effects from the U. S.

Below is a comparison between commissary prices and local market prices for typical items:

	Commissary price (US \$)	Local Market (US \$)
Fresh butter	.65	.70
Canned butter	1.06 - lb.	1.10 - lb.
Flour	.55 - 5 lbs.	1.50 - 5 lbs. (local, heavy)
Rice (long grain)	.30 - lb.	.40 - lb. (U. S. brand; other cheaper)
Soap flakes (granules)	.98 large box	.75 reg. box
Coffee	.95 - lb.	.75 - lb. (local)
Instant coffee	1.20 - 6 oz.	3.75 - 6 oz.
Jam, Jelly	.45 - 12 oz.	.60 - 1 lb.
Sugar	1.00 - 10 lbs.	1.62 - 5 lbs. (local, coarse crystals, some- times dirty)

	Commissary price (US \$)	Local Market (US \$)
Canned vegetables	.30 average	.50 average
Canned fruit	.45 average	.80 average
Dried milk (Powdered)	2.85-5 lbs.	3.50-5 lbs.
Peanut butter	.50-12 oz.	1.00-12 oz.

The commissary adds a four percent surcharge to prices to cover overhead costs. Case purchasing, at unit prices, is possible for some items.

#### b. Local Market

Certain items such as olive oil, spaghetti, gelatin, corn meal, spices, and local coffee are available in local stores at reasonable prices. These stores also carry a limited selection of US brand foods, but at double or triple the US price. Prices of local produce and meat vary with the season and with fasts and feasts. In any event, it is usually best to haggle over the price of a locally-produced item. Meat and produce are sold by the kilogram, a little over two pounds.

Fruits and vegetables are available in abundant quantities most of the year although the quality varies not only between stores but from time to time in the same store. Fruits average Eth.\$ .83 (US \$ .33) per pound for local produce or up to Eth. \$1.50 (US \$ .60) per pound, if imported. Fresh vegetables average Eth.\$ .63 (US \$ .25) per pound. Prices at the central fruit and vegetable market may be a little lower. The only strictly inferior vegetables are green peas, which are hard and tasteless; corn, which compares with American horse corn; and celery. Green beans, tomatoes, green peppers, artichokes, cauliflower, zucchini and summer squash, carrots, radishes, beets and potatoes are, when of the best quality, comparable to Stateside produce. A few vegetables and fruits are not available but nothing basic is missing. Some employees raise vegetables in their own gardens as the growing season lasts most of the year.

Fresh meat is available in several meat markets. It is usually tough. Inadequate refrigeration, non-hygienic conditions and sub-standard practices make it necessary to cook all meats thoroughly. A pressure cooker is very helpful. The "pot-roasting" method is more satisfactory than oven roasting. Beef and lamb are always available but pork less frequently. Chickens are small and wiry and many people buy live ones to fatten them. The meat and poultry do not compare with even low grade varieties in the U.S. Pound prices are about as follows:

	US \$	ETH. \$
Beef and veal	.30	.75 (incl. hamburger)
Pork roast and chops	.60	1.50
Lamb leg and chops	.30	.75
All liver	.20	.50
Baloney and sausage	1.00	2.50

Chickens are available alive or killed and partly dressed; prices vary with time and the bird.

Local fish is occasionally available and two stores import Red Sea Fish. An average price is Eth.\$ .75 lb, (US \$ .30), undressed.

Eggs are very small. The usual practice is to use three or four where two would be used in the U.S. The percentage of bad eggs runs rather high at times and, with it, the price.

c. Milk - See Part II, "Health Conditions."

d. Baked Goods - most of the bread and baked goods consumed by Americans are baked in their own kitchens. Good Italian bread can be purchased, and there are one or two bakeries whose products are reasonably safe. Sweets containing whipped cream should be avoided in view of the lack of proper pasteurization.

#### . High Altitude Cooking

At sea level water boils at 212°F.; as elevation increases, the boiling point drops 1° every 500 feet. The altitude at Addis Ababa ranges from about 8,000 feet in the area of Ras Hotel to 8,500 feet at the American Embassy; thus water boils at about 196°F. This condition affects the timing of boiled foods; stews, vegetables, fruits, sirups, etc., generally need more time for cooking.

- a. Yeast bread dough rises more rapidly at high altitudes and must be watched carefully and allowed to rise only until it is doubled in bulk. Flour dries out faster at high altitudes, and therefore it may be necessary to use more liquid.
- b. Biscuits, muffins, and quick breads require less baking powder.
- c. Cookies usually do not need adjustment for altitude, although a slight reduction in baking powder and sugar may improve them.

- d. Cakes must be adjusted as the altitude increases, since the air pressure becomes less. Changes in favorite recipes and cake mixes must be made to compensate for the difference. Sheet and layer cakes are easier to bake successfully than loaf cakes. Dried-out flour causes many baking failures at this altitude. The usual modification in cakes containing shortening is to reduce the baking powder for each 2 cups of flour by approximately 1/4 to 1/2 teaspoon for every rise in altitude of 2,500 feet. A reduction in sugar and an increase in liquid may also improve the cake. However, there is no sure rule for a homemaker to use in modifying a sea-level recipe to adapt it to high altitude use. The modifications depend upon the relationship of amounts of the various ingredients of the original recipe.
- e. Baked vegetables and meats require somewhat longer periods of cooking.
- f. Sugar cookery is affected by high altitudes. Some people have found it wise to discard candy thermometers and revert to the old-fashioned test-thread stage -- "soft ball," "hard ball," and "crack."
- g. Doughs for deep fat frying, fritters, doughnuts, etc., have to be adjusted. The temperature of the fat is also reduced somewhat for these foods and sometimes for potato chips.
- h. Pressure cooker - it is a decided advantage to use a pressure cooker in high altitudes, since it is possible to raise temperatures within it high enough to insure quick cooking. A cooker geared to 5, 10, and 15 pounds of steam is recommended. The 2 teaspoonsful of water suggested in some publications for leafy vegetables at sea level do not prove sufficient to hold a pressure of 15 pounds at high altitudes. Vegetables that require an increase in the amount of water are Irish potatoes, whole beets, whole yams, snap beans, asparagus, and carrots. Tests show that pressure cooked meats have less shrinkage and more flavor if cooked at 10 rather than 15 pounds pressure.
- i. Recommended publications:  
  
"Cake Making at High Altitudes," available from Swansdown, Box 8, St. Paul, Minnesota.  
  
"Mile-High Cakes," Elizabeth Dyer Cassel; available from Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

"High Altitude Vegetable Cookery," Emma J. Thiessen.

"Deep Fat Frying at High Altitudes" (this publication and the one above are from the University of Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie, Wyoming).

"Selected High Altitude Recipes" Lillian Kennedy; tested by Solitaire Kitchens, Denver. Available from More Mercantile Co., Denver.

## B. Clothing

Clothing for men and women is available locally, but is expensive and European in style and size. Almost all personnel use U.S. mail order facilities to buy items they have not brought with them.

### 1. Clothing and Shoes - Men

The usual dress at work in the office is the same as in an office in the U.S., i. e., business suits or sports coats and slacks, with ties, although men will find they will need more dark suits if they regularly contact Ethiopian officials. Technicians, of course, wear field clothing when out of the city. As the climate is mild, a medium weight suit is good for year-round wear. A topcoat is occasionally worn in the evening, especially in the rainy season when it sometimes gets quite chilly. Various types of sweaters, including sleeveless, are very useful. Light tropical clothing such as would be worn in Washington, D.C., in the summer, can be worn at certain seasons in Addis Ababa. Also, as one usually takes trips to nearby Aden, Djibouti, and lower altitude Ethiopian areas it is advisable to have a few changes of tropical clothing. Appropriate clothing for camping trips should be brought to Ethiopia. Hats are seldom worn by men except on formal daytime occasions.

Ready-made suits of Italian styling are about Eth. \$150 (US \$60). There are many tailors whose work and prices vary. Good English and Italian woolen material can be bought for Eth. \$25 to \$60 (US \$10 to \$24) per meter. Tailoring for a suit runs from Eth. \$50 to \$120 (US \$20 to \$48). A white "Arrow" shirt is about Eth. \$14 (US \$5.60). Other ready-made and tailored shirts are available. Men's shoes are locally made, as well as imported from England, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Italy, with prices from Eth. \$20 to \$37.50 (US \$8 to \$15) per pair. A tuxedo is desirable for all personnel; if not a tuxedo, then a good dark suit will meet most demands. The Mission Director has occasion to wear full dress suit and morning clothes for court appearances. A raincoat is essential, the plastic type

being satisfactory in this climate. Rubbers and an umbrella are also necessary. "Loud" men's shirts and shorts should not be worn on public thoroughfares and especially not in public on official Ethiopian holidays.

## 2. Clothing and Shoes - Women

The number of dresses that should be brought depends on the woman's preference or on how many she would normally wear at home. Dark cottons, light or medium weight woolens, or some other similar weight items are used year round, but one should bring sweaters, jackets, etc., for the chilly mornings and late afternoons. Suits, skirts, and blouses are commonly worn to work and are acceptable for almost any occasion. Cocktail dresses are often worn to cocktail parties but dark suits or street dresses are occasionally seen. However, wool suits are usually a bit warm for out-door wear at midday. For teas or similar occasions, hats or head bands may be used according to individual preference. One or two medium-weight coats would also be useful. A fur stole can be used year round. It is not necessary to bring a heavy winter coat. Women often go on camping trips, and if this is contemplated, slacks or other appropriate clothing will be necessary.

Very little women's ready-to-wear clothing in styles and sizes appropriate for American women is available in Addis Ababa. There are several dressmakers here, but their charges are high. Those who do their own sewing will find that materials are generally obtainable locally, but at high prices; so it would probably be more economical to bring a supply of those items one is likely to need. Ladies would be wise to bring one formal dress; waltz or cocktail length is normally preferred, but floor length is acceptable. Several cocktail dresses and perhaps one dressy hat or head band will be needed. Two or three pairs of gloves to suit ones wardrobe are a must (white is generally the most useful) Stockings are worn to work and on almost all occasions. One dozen pairs initially should be considered a minimum, and it probably will be necessary to re-order.

Bring the same style of shoes as are worn at home. Flats or other good, comfortable, rubber-soled walking shoes are necessary. Ladies' shoes imported from France or Italy, or locally made, are available at about Eth. \$37.00 (US \$15), but the styles and lasts are generally not appealing to American tastes and are often uncomfortable. More footwear is necessary than at home because of the hard wear on gravel paths, rocky streets, etc.

For the rainy season, raincoats, umbrellas and rubbers are necessary; plastic types are satisfactory.

Ladies' sport wear, such as shorts, jeans and backless dresses, should not be worn on public thoroughfares and especially not in public on official Ethiopian holidays.

Bathing suits for the family are desirable as there are warm swimming pools at Ambo and Woliso, and a pool at the Ghion Hotel in Addis Ababa. These suits should be dark as the mineral water stains light-colored fabrics.

Costume jewelry is available. Much gold and silver work is done locally, but the better pieces are fairly expensive.

### 3. Clothing and Shoes - Children

Infants require medium to heavy weight clothing, including a large supply of diapers, shirts (many with sleeves), sweaters, etc. A sufficient supply of baby bottles and plastic pants should be brought from the U.S. In anticipation of a lengthy stay in a hotel upon arrival at the post, a sufficient supply of disposable diapers is advisable. Children of pre-school age and older need suitable cotton clothing for the warmer season, and one or more warm outfits for the rainy season. Corduroy is practical for most of the year. Children's shoes are expensive and not entirely satisfactory; it is wise to bring several pairs, graduated sizes, along with boots, overshoes, or galoshes. A raincoat is essential. Several sweaters or light jackets are more useful than wool coats for children. Sweaters and underclothing should be brought from the U.S. Dungarees for both boys and girls are practical. All infants' and children's clothing available locally is expensive and of European style.

## C. Community Services

Shoe repair, laundry and dry cleaning, mechanical, electrical and radio repairs and other services of a technical nature, all suffer from a lack of skilled labor. Reasonably good technicians charge high prices and generally have little time.

### 1. Laundry and Dry Cleaning Facilities

These are very limited outside the home and prices are high. A man's shirt is Eth. \$ .90 (US \$ .36). Washing in many homes is done by hand by house servants. Depending on how it's done, this may seriously cut clothing life.

A wringer-type washing machine and an electric clothes dryer are most useful (the latter especially during the long rainy season) particularly in families with children. Many servants can be trained to use them.

There are several dry cleaners which do good work but at slightly high prices: Eth. \$5 (US \$2) for cleaning a man's suit or topcoat; a dress may run less or more, depending on color and fabric.

## 2. Beauty Shops

A few beauty shops used by American women in Addis Ababa produce results comparable to U.S. beauty shops for less money. A shampoo and set costs Eth. \$5 (US \$2).

## D. Servants

More than 60% of the house servants are men. If there are small children in the family, female servants are usually hired as nursemaids. The best way to locate a good servant is to find someone about to leave Ethiopia. When this is not possible, inquire among friends whose servants can often recommend someone reliable. The Executive Office maintains a list of servants who have applied for positions. When possible, it is advisable to talk personally with at least one person the servant gives as a reference, as written reference letters often are not reliable. Some employers require a "wass" or written guarantee by some third party to protect against the possibility of a servant's dishonesty. Servants who work in the house, particularly in the kitchen or who care for children, should be required to pass a physical examination either before or immediately after being hired. The Executive Office can recommend a hospital; the fee for examination is about Eth. \$17.50 (US \$7.00). Regular six-month or yearly check-ups are advisable.

It is recommended that all servants, especially watchmen and gardeners, sign a receipt for wages received. In many cases a thumb-print serves as a signature. After six months' service, it is customary for the employer to provide uniforms for servants working in the house. This is usually a white or khaki-colored cotton gabardine coat and pants made by a local tailor at a cost of Eth. \$20 to \$40 (US \$8 to \$16) per uniform, including the price of material. Typical monthly wages paid in Addis Ababa for an eight to ten hour day, six-day week, are as follows:

	Eth. \$	US \$
Zabanya (watchman)	24-45/month	10-18/month
Gardener	25-45	10-18
Nursemaid-housegirl	25-55	10-22
House-servant	50-70	20-28
Cook	70-90	28-36

The average family employs three servants, at a total cost of approximately Eth. \$155 (US \$62) per month, plus uniforms,

physical examinations, and medical expenses and unpredictable incidental gratuities. Many families provide some food and bus fares. Single employees living alone usually have one servant who does housework and general cooking, plus a watchman and gardener. The latter two employees are usually shared in apartments and in compounds containing two or more houses.

Further information is contained in "Advice Regarding Domestic Servants" from the USOM Personnel Office.

## E. Education

### 1. The Addis Ababa American School

The Addis Ababa American School is operated by the United States Army Dependents' Education Group, headquartered in Karlsruhe, Germany, and is logistically supported by the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) to Ethiopia. The School was organized for Defense Department children; other children attend on a tuition basis. Tuition is reimbursable (but only at this school) for children of US Government employees entitled to education allowances.

Instruction is given in grades one through nine. With the exception of grade one and nine, there are two grades to a room. The teacher-pupil ratio is generally under 30. The tenth through twelfth grades are given supervised correspondence courses. The correspondence course most used is that of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln 8, Nebraska. It is best to have credit for this work certified to a high school in the U. S.

The School is equipped with maps, science equipment, audio-visual aids, and other teaching equipment and supplies. There is a complete school library. French is taught in all grades. The building is somewhat crowded but offers facilities above the minimum level.

The School is patterned after US public schools in terms of curriculum and method of operation. Teachers must have at least a Bachelor's degree, two years' previous experience, and hold a valid teaching certificate. Books are standard US-approved texts.

A sizeable majority of the children of US Government employees in Addis Ababa attend this School.

Hours are 8:30 - 3:30 with a lunch period; students take their lunches to school. The Mission provides transportation to and from the American School in lieu of granting transportation allowances to individual.

## 2. Ethiopian Government Schools

Ten elementary and six elementary-secondary Ethiopian Government schools are located in Addis Ababa. The language of instruction in these elementary schools is Amharic for the first four grades. After the fourth grade, instruction is in English. However, it must be remembered that these students are working with English as a foreign language.

## 3. Mission Schools

- a. The Nazareth School, a Catholic institution, has classes from kindergarten through the twelfth grade. The School accepts boys only in kindergarten and the first grade. Pupils are mostly Ethiopian though there are students of over 20 nationalities.

The School is operated by the Daughters of the Heart of Mary, with a teaching staff of about 35 instructors, including five American nuns, four French nuns, two Canadians, and one Italian. Instruction is in English; French is taught from the fourth grade. The curriculum is a modified version of that in Government schools. There are no uniforms.

Tuition is: kindergarten to fourth grade, Eth. \$15 (US \$6) per month; fifth to eighth grades, Eth. \$20 (US \$8); ninth to twelfth, Eth. \$25 (US \$10). Lunch is Eth. \$15 per month. The School can be reached from most locations in less than half an hour. Hours are 9-12 and 2-4:30.

- b. St. Joseph's School for boys is operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, headquartered in Rome.

The School provides instruction in grades two through eleven, the twelfth grade to be added in September, 1962. The teacher-pupil ratio is about 42 in the elementary grades and 32 in the upper grades. Facilities are quite good.

Teachers are of various nationalities, mostly American. All are trained and accredited. The curriculum is an improved version of that taught in Ethiopian Government Schools.

Tuition is Eth. \$20 (US \$8) per month for grades two through eight, and Eth. \$25 (US \$10) for grades nine, ten and eleven. These fees may rise very slightly. Reasonably priced lunches are available.

The School has no connection with any other school but does correlate its schedules with the Nazareth School for Girls, described above. Hours are: 8:45 - 12 and 1:30 - 4.00.

- c. The Good Shepherd Academy is operated jointly by several American Missions: Mennonite, Presbyterian, Baptist and Lutheran. The Academy is located about eight kilometers from town but day students are transported free from a central point in the city.

This school has grades one through eight, with two grades in each room. The pupil-teacher ration is about 12. All teachers are American and hold at least a Bachelor's degree and valid teaching certificates. The curriculum approximates that of U.S. public schools. A high school will be established within a few years.

The Academy exists mainly for children of families associated with the above four missions. However, other children are accepted on a space-available basis. Tuition is \$300 for a school year. Both teaching facilities and physical plant are below American standards but improvement in the near future is promised.

The Academy will house a limited number of boarding students.

Hours are 8:30 - 3 or 3:30 with a lunch break; warm meals are available.

- d. Information on other schools can be obtained from the various missions.

#### 4. European Schools

- a. The French School

The Gabre-Mariam School, generally called the "French School," is a coeducational elementary-secondary school having about 1500 students and 60 teachers. Pupils of many nationalities attend. Instruction is in French; for those who do not speak French, there are special classes. The curriculum is that of all French Government schools with the addition of Amharic. English is taught in the secondary school.

Classes in grades one through five are very crowded. Tuition is Eth. \$15 (US \$6) per month, payable in advance. The cost of books runs from Eth. \$1 (US \$ .40) in the lower grades to Eth. \$80 (US \$32) in the upper grades. A nursery school for three to five-year-olds has a number of American children. School hours: 8:40 - 1 and 3 - 5 except that students in the upper grades have some afternoons off.

- b. Various other national groups sponsor elementary and, in some cases, secondary schools. They include English, German,

Italian, Greek, Armenian, etc. Most have some American pupils.

## 5. Secondary Schools

Secondary Schools (e.g., Ethiopian, French, and English) have curricula quite different from American schools. Most employees consider local secondary facilities inadequate. Their fees are considerably lower than those of the American school, and are partially reimbursable above the ninth grade.

### a. Ethiopian Government Schools

There are seven academic secondary schools in Addis Ababa, one for girls, three for boys, and three coeducational.

b. The Technical School is a secondary school similar to a technical high school in the U. S. The curriculum includes courses in electricity, radio, forge and welding, machine shop, wood-working and auto mechanics.

c. The Commercial School offers courses including typing, book-keeping, and secretarial work.

### d. Alternatives.

Students who have finished the ninth grade in the Addis Ababa American School and who do not wish to attend one of the local secondary schools must attend school outside Ethiopia or take work by correspondence at the American School, as described above.

## 6. Colleges

a. The University College of Addis Ababa was founded on March 20, 1950, by His Imperial Majesty and is located on 27th Miazia Square (commonly called "Arat Kilo") next to the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts. The main buildings contain classrooms, laboratories, offices, assembly hall, and library.

The applicant must have completed secondary school. All instruction is in English. Major studies, leading to appropriate bachelors' degrees, are available in languages, humanities, social sciences, business administration, pharmacy, law, sciences, mathematics, education, economics, and public administration.

Tuition is Eth. \$50 (US \$20) per month, plus miscellaneous fees. Registration takes place three days before the opening of the three-term academic year -- about October 1. Admission later in the year is possible. The faculty is under French-Canadian Jesuit administration. Graduates are accepted for advanced study by American and other Universities.

The Extension Department of the Faculty of Arts offers evening courses at the College. Tuition is Eth. \$10 (US \$4) per month.

- b. The Engineering College, located at the Technical School, admits students upon completion of secondary school. Students follow a regular engineering program leading to a B.S. in civil, electrical or mechanical engineering. The College is considered good.
- c. The Building College trains contractors, construction foremen, designers and building inspectors. Degrees are not awarded but the school is good and the courses are good preparation for architecture and architectural engineering studies elsewhere.

## F. Churches

The following religious groups have churches or missions in Addis Ababa:

- American Lutheran Mission
- American Presbyterian Mission
- American Orthodox Church
- Baptist Missionary Church
- Catholic Mission Group
- Church of the Holy Savior
- Catholic Cathedral
- Church of England
- Church of Jesus Christ, L. D. S.
- Greek Orthodox Church
- Jewish Synagogue
- Mennonite Mission in Ethiopia
- Russian Orthodox Church
- Seventh-Day Adventists Mission
- Sudan Interior Mission (Protestant)
- Swedish Evangelical Mission

Protestant services are held every Sunday at the Sudan Interior Mission from 11 a. m. to 12:15 p. m., Sunday School at 10 to 11 a. m.; and at the Baptist Missionary Church from 10:30 to 11:30 a. m., with Sunday School during the church hour. Bible study classes for children and adults are held in both churches. Anglican Church services are held at 8 and 10 a. m. at the new Anglican Church. Various missionary groups join to offer an English service each Sunday at 4:30 p. m. at the American Mission Girl's School opposite the Pasteur Institute. Other smaller groups hold meetings occasionally in the homes of private citizens or members of the various missions in Ethiopia.

The American Lutheran Church, under the name of Ethiopian Lutheran Mission, sponsors the International Lutheran Church of Addis Ababa, with church services and Sunday School conducted each Sunday at 4:30 p. m. at Mekana Yesus Church located in back of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

There are two Roman Catholic Churches in Addis Ababa. The Church of the Holy Saviour, near the Ras Hotel, offers Mass Sundays at 7, 9, 10, and 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. English-speaking priests hear confession before all Masses. The Cathedral on Wavell Street offers Mass, in the Ethiopic rite, on Sundays at 7:15 a. m. (High Mass) and 9:30 a. m., and in the Latin rite at 10:30 a. m.

The Ethiopian Orthodox Church is the principal Christian religious group in Ethiopia. It is not correct to refer to this church as the "Coptic Church." There are a number of interesting churches in and near Addis Ababa. Visitors are expected to show deference to religious forms prevailing in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

## PART V

### TRANSPORTATION

All local transportation ceases at 12 midnight!

#### A. Local Transportation

##### 1. Municipal Buses

Local bus transportation is fairly adequate. It is used only occasionally by Americans. The attendants do not speak English and it is necessary to know the route to your destination before embarking. No bus schedule is published. The vehicles are often overcrowded, and some people have complained of fleas and lice. Standard fare is Eth. 25¢ (US 10¢) one way, 40¢ (US 16¢) round trip, \$1.00 (US 40¢) for 5 rides. Fares sometimes vary seasonally. The service is not adequate to and from USOM Headquarters.

##### 2. Taxis

A limited taxi service is available from the Ras and Ghion Hotels, from the Haile Selassie I Star Square (Piazza), and from the taxi stand on the corner near the Haile Selassie I Theatre. Taxis are expensive, and reportedly uninsured. Fares must be agreed upon before the ride is taken, to avoid misunderstandings. The fare from the Ras Hotel to the center of the shopping district, about 2 miles, averages about Eth. \$2.00 (US 80¢); from the Ras Hotel to the American Embassy about Eth. \$5.00 (US \$2.00), and from the Ras to USOM Headquarters between Eth. \$1.50 and \$2.00 (US 60¢ - 80¢). It is not necessary, nor perhaps desirable, to tip taxi drivers in Addis Ababa.

Service is unreliable; that is, it is almost impossible to call a taxi to come to a specific place unless it is one that is very well known, and the taxi cannot be relied upon to arrive at any specified time. The most reliable taxis can be summoned from the Ras and Ghion hotels.

##### 3. Fiat Buses (Seicentos)

Small, 6-passenger, Fiat buses (called Seicentos) run from the main shopping district to central areas of the city on what appears to be a more or less regular routing on an individual basis. They do not run on any particular schedule but pick up passengers at random, often waiting for a full load before starting. They are erratically driven, crowded, somewhat odorous, often flea-ridden, but sometimes useful for those not in a hurry. Standard fare is Eth. 25¢ (US 10¢) but drivers will try to get more if they can. Some of these Fiats operate as taxis for single passengers and charge taxi type fares. Drivers as a rule do not speak English.

#### 4. Motor Gherries

Three-wheeled canvas covered scooters called Motor Gherries are available on a "pickup as you can" basis. They are not recommended, although a few people do use them. They are dirty, pest-ridden, and constitute a general hazard to the passenger as well as to road traffic, both because they are structurally and mechanically unstable and because they are erratically driven. Fare from the Ras Hotel to the shopping district should not be more than Eth. 75¢ (US 30¢); from the Ras to USOM Headquarters about Eth. 50¢ (US 20¢).

#### 5. Horse Gherries

Two-wheeled, horse-drawn gherries are available during daylight hours on a "pickup as you can" basis. Streets traveled are limited for gherries and the fares must be agreed upon before a ride is taken. Fares average from Eth. 25¢ to 75¢ (US 10¢ to 30¢), but it is known that Ethiopians pay no more than Eth. 25¢ regardless of the distance. Gherries are dirty, pest-ridden, structurally unsound and very erratically driven. They are very rarely used by Americans. English is seldom, if ever, spoken by the drivers.

### B. Automobiles

A privately owned car is considered absolutely essential as Addis Ababa is spread out over a large area, much of which is not served by any acceptable transportation system. During the rainy season local transportation is totally inadequate.

All automobiles shipped to this post should be boxed by a reliable packing firm, and the packer should be informed that the head clearance in the box should be a minimum of 12 inches to avoid damage to the roof of the car.

#### 1. Repair Services

There are local agents for some of the more popular American automobiles, e. g., General Motors, but garage service generally is not on a par with that found in the U.S. and does not feature factory trained mechanics. Many owners locate their own service facilities and make no use of the service agencies. If a major repair job is necessary, it is advisable to ask the chief mechanic at the USOM garage for suggestions as to the best garage. Service for American cars, under the circumstances, is considered by most owners to be just adequate and sometimes poor and varies in cost relative to costs in the U.S. Parts are always higher, when and if available; service sometimes lower in price. Most people find it necessary to order parts by mail from the U.S., with attendant delays.

Service for the less popular, more expensive, and heavier automobiles is a matter of chance. Parts are even more difficult to get and consequently more expensive.

Factory trained service is available for several European makes. Service for these automobiles is considered good to excellent and runs generally lower than in the U.S. for both labor and parts.

## 2. Choice of Car for the Post

Consensus is that if an American automobile is brought from the U.S., it should be in excellent condition, though not necessarily new, and it should be one of the less conspicuous, small, low to medium price-range cars of the most popular makes. Employees contemplating buying a new American car for use for the first time here may wish to check prices with the Manufacturer's Export Division, Michigan or Washington, D.C. Aside from the very serious problem of service and repair for the large, heavy cars, such vehicles are more difficult and dangerous to drive in the narrow, crowded Addis Ababa streets, and in many cases are impossible to drive outside of the city.

As the situation is now, it is considered a mistake to bring a car with automatic transmission, both from the standpoint of service and parts and considering the type of driving involved. It is suggested that the car be equipped with 6-ply nylon cord tires with tubes to cope with the bumpy and often muddy, extremely rough gravel roads in and around Addis Ababa itself, as well as the out-of-town roads where such equipment is considered by most people to be absolutely essential. However, it is not considered necessary to convert tubeless tires already on a car by inserting tubes. It is perhaps a good idea to bring with you certain often used spare parts.

Outside the city, main roads are of two types: hard surfaced, which are fair by U.S. standards, and all-weather graveled surface, which are good for that type of road. Roads other than the main ones range from poor to almost non-existent; on some of these, four-wheel drive is essential. During and just after the big rains, some roads are not passable even with four-wheel drive vehicles.

A good many Americans have, in the past, purchased and recommend the purchase of small European cars after arrival in Ethiopia. These have proved more than satisfactory in terms of economy, service, and durability, but the smaller ones may be considered unsuitable for large families with space and storage requirements. Prices on Opels, Volkswagens, Renaults, Fiats, etc. (approximately US \$1400 to \$1800, customs-free) are generally lower than the prices of the same automobiles in the U.S.

Cars can usually be obtained in a relatively short time but may involve a waiting period of several months.

However, a recent Foreign Service regulation states:

"A foreign made or assembled automobile owned by an employee (or his dependents) shall not be transported at Government expense unless the employee purchased the automobile prior to March 1, 1961, or, in the case of a new employee, purchased it prior to the effective date of his appointment." \*\*\*

Shipping costs of automobiles from Europe vary with the weight and the distance, but are generally around US \$300, including insurance.

### 3. Customs and Purchase

As a general rule, no employee will be permitted to import (or ship from the U.S.) more than one automobile free of customs duty during his tour of duty in Ethiopia - two duty free cars cannot be owned simultaneously. It is realized that certain cases may arise, such as serious accident damage destroying a vehicle's usefulness, in which the importation of a replacement vehicle on a duty free basis may be necessary. All such cases will be individually considered by the Director of USOM and, if approved, will be referred to the Embassy Administrative Officer for appropriate handling with the local authorities.

European cars have been resold in Addis Ababa without any great loss of investment. The market for re-sale of American cars fluctuates greatly. Vehicles cannot be sold without the written authority of the USOM Director.

### 4. Licensing

All employees of the USOM, including contract personnel, who will be operating personally owned automobiles, must purchase license plates for Eth. \$15. Employees are advised to secure the following information and file with personal papers as it may assist in customs clearance and licensing:

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| a. Make and manufacturer | h. Seating capacity                               |
| b. Model (body style)    | i. Color  |
| c. Motor number          | u. Tire size                                      |
| d. Chassis number        | k. Year of manufacture                            |
| e. Voltage (6 or 12)     | l. Whether the employee is contract or Government |
| f. Number of cylinders   |   |
| g. Horsepower            |   |
| m. Weight and value      |   |

To obtain a driver's license, required if an employee intends to drive a personally or government-owned vehicle, it is necessary

to present to the USOM Personnel Office a U. S. driver's license (which will be returned when the Ethiopian license is issued) and 4 passport-size photographs. This should be accomplished immediately upon arrival at post.

5. Freight Charges - Reimbursement

If it is planned to purchase a car after arrival in Addis Ababa, it is to advantage to see the Executive Officer at USOM regarding regulations for such a purchase. Eligibility for duty-free entry (if authorized) may be jeopardized unless this is done.

6. Gasoline

Gasoline may be purchased customs free at a chain of commercial stations with locations around the city and in the country. This purchase is made by prepaid coupons obtained from the Executive Office. The price is Eth. \$ . 175 per litre. (US \$ . 32 per gallon).

7. Traffic Laws, etc.

Although there is a speed limit of 40 kms per hour (25 mph) in the city of Addis Ababa (unless posted otherwise), and 60 kms per hour (approximately 33 mph) elsewhere in Ethiopia, driving tends to be very haphazard. Rules are not strictly obeyed, but they are now being strictly enforced. Research has revealed that the following traffic laws, among others, are in effect:

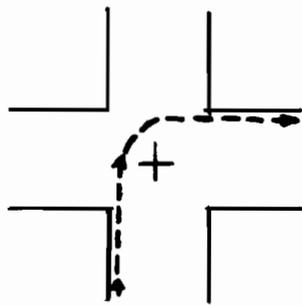
- a. In Ethiopia drive on the left side of the road.
- b. Only one passenger besides the driver is allowed in the front seat of any vehicle except certain heavy trucks.
- c. A driver may overtake a vehicle only on the right side of said vehicle.
- d. Stop Signs: A full stop is required at all intersections posted with stop signs.
- e. White Lines: The solid white line dividing many of the streets must not be crossed into the other traffic lane.
- f. Crosswalks: Pedestrians have the right of way in any marked crosswalk.
- g. Use of Signals: The use of either hand or mechanical signals is required when a driver intends to turn or stop. Mechanical signals are required for vehicles being registered in Addis Ababa for the first time.

A driver with a right hand drive vehicle will make the following hand signals to other users of the road:

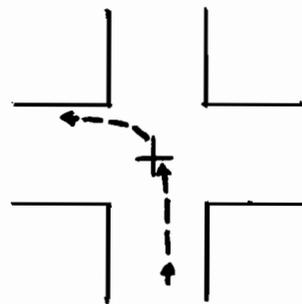
1. Slow down or stop - extend right arm with palm of hand down and move arm up and down keeping wrist loose.
2. Left turn - extend right arm and rotate it from the shoulder in a counter-clockwise direction.
3. Right turn - extend right arm and hand with palm turned in front and hold same rigid in a horizontal position from the off-side of the vehicle.

A driver with a left hand drive vehicle (and no mechanical signals) should make the following hand signals:

1. Left turn - extend left arm and point in direction of turn.
2. Right turn - extend left arm and rotate it from the shoulder in a counter-clockwise direction.
3. A right turn, as written in the present traffic laws of Ethiopia, presents a peculiarity to American drivers, keeping in mind that driving is on the left side of the road. "If it (a vehicle) turns to the right from one road into another, the driver must drive around the point of intersection of the medial lines of the two roads and keep close to the LEFT of each road." (Underscores and caps by editor).



Ethiopian Right Turn



U. S. Left Turn

According to available information, an attempt is being made by local authorities in Addis Ababa to change the practice of this rule to the one more familiar to American drivers. However, at this writing no official change in the written law has been made. **WARNING:** Even though turning from the inside lane, watch out for other drivers who may make their turns according to the diagram on the left above.

(Some of the above material was taken from: Marein, Nathan: "The Ethiopian Empire -- Federation and Laws," chapter 10, pp. 302-305, Royal Netherlands Printing & Lithographing, Rotterdam, 1955.)

The signals of the traffic officers may be confusing at first. If he is standing sideways, the car may go through. If his back is turned toward the vehicle or he is facing it, stop. When making a turn, always pass around the officer unless he directs otherwise. If he motions the vehicle on and turns his back, drive around him. A driver wishing to make a left turn signifies this to the officer by holding the right forearm above the steering wheel with hand pointed left. To make a right turn, he indicates it to the officer by holding the left forearm above the wheel with his hand pointed right. If he wishes to cross an intersection, he points the hand directly ahead or straight up.

Driving in Addis Ababa can be extremely hazardous, and the driver is cautioned to use great care at all times to avoid undue and unintentional contact with the myriad pedestrians, laden donkeys, cattle, chickens, goats, dogs, erratically ridden bicycles, horse and motor gherries, wildly driven Fiat buses, municipal buses, and private cars on the narrow and sidewalkless streets.

Ethiopian motor patrolmen and other Ethiopian police are authorized to issue a summons to a violator of any of the traffic regulations. The summons requires the violator to appear in traffic court to answer charges. American personnel should notify the Executive Officer upon receipt of summons.

#### 8. Accidents

Any member of the USOM staff involved in an automobile accident in a city or town should under no circumstances move the vehicle involved until a member of the Police Force has made an investigation on the spot and has allowed the driver to proceed. If requested, the driver should accompany the Police to the Police Station. The USOM Executive Office should be notified as soon as possible in order to have an assigned representative handle the case. Do not attempt to handle or settle the case without assistance; certain accidents could result in claims against the U. S. Government. It is the responsibility of the American Embassy to aid and advise U. S. personnel in such cases.

#### 9. Automobile Insurance

Purchase of adequate third-person liability insurance is mandatory for all employees operating personally-owned cars. Obtaining other kinds of insurance is optional. This can be obtained locally at rates averaging less than for equivalent coverage in the U. S.

For a car valued at Eth. \$6,000 (US \$2,400) the insurance with one reliable company, covering first and third person liability

of Eth. \$35,000 / \$14,000 (US \$14,000 / \$5,600), medical payments, fire, theft, and full collision, is Eth. \$204.50 (US \$81.80) per year, including miscellaneous small charges. Names of reliable companies can be obtained from the Executive Office of USOM.

USOM personnel are protected by third person liability while driving program vehicles.

\*\*\* The Department has granted the following exception to the above regulation, effective October 13, 1961: The following foreign manufactured vehicles may be shipped at Government expense to and from Ethiopia on official travel orders:

Land Rover  
Volkswagen  
Fiat  
Opel

## PART VI

### MAIL AND PARCEL POST

#### A. Mail Service

##### 1. Military Postal Services

- a. Eligible USOM personnel are accorded the use of the U. S. Army Post Office (APO). Personal mail despatched and received by APO must comply with all U. S. postal laws and regulations. No outgoing packages other than film can be accepted. No single incoming package, via air or surface, will weigh more than 20 pounds, nor will it exceed 50 inches in length and girth combined. Thus, case lots of foodstuffs and other bulky items are prohibited. (See Staff Memorandum 1/15/59).

The following items are prohibited:

Harmful matter: poisons, poisonous animals, insects, reptiles, explosives, and inflammable materials.

Obscene and indecent matter: publications, pictures, or personal letters.

Contraceptive and abortive materials.

Matter tending to incite violence.

Libelous matter.

Matter concerning lotteries.

Disloyal matter or threats to the President.

Concealable firearms; pistols, revolvers, etc.

Intoxicating liquors: liquors and beers containing more than 3.2% alcohol.

Tobacco in all forms.

Coffee.

Any matter mailed in pursuance of any schemes for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises.

Violators of regulations will be denied use of APO facilities.

b. Postal Rates

Rates are the same as domestic postal rates as prescribed by the Postal Services, e. g., incoming and outgoing air mail is U. S. 7¢ per ounce (approx. 28 grams); incoming air parcel post is 80¢ per pound (20 pound limit). Postage rates for incoming surface parcels are determined by U.S. Postal Zones, based on distance in miles from New York.

U. S. postage stamps must be affixed to all mail delivered through the APO service. U. S. stamps are not for sale in Addis Ababa, and individuals are responsible for the procurement of a supply before leaving the U. S. and thereafter.

c. Despatch

Arrangements have been made for the handling of APO first class air mail by commercial aircraft, incoming to Addis Ababa five times weekly and outgoing from Addis Ababa five times weekly. APO pouch schedules may be obtained from the Communications and Records Unit (CRU) at USOM Headquarters. First class air mail commonly takes as long as 7 to 12 days to reach the addressee by this channel, depending on delays and distance from N. Y., with outgoing mail being somewhat slower, but letters have taken as long as 2 weeks to arrive.

Incoming second class mail, parcel post, and other non-first class matter (magazines, etc.) is routed through the Army postal system to Asmara. It is transported from Asmara to Addis Ababa by U. S. Air Force plane once a week; however, problems of space availability have caused considerable irregularity in the arrival of this kind of mail. Parcels and mail have taken anywhere from 4 weeks to 4 months, but average about 4 weeks in transit. Many people have their subscriptions to news magazines transferred to the publisher's international office for mailing.

All incoming parcels are subject to inspection.

Packages sent by APO must be packed very carefully, as handling is rough and uncertain. Many instances of breakage and damage have been reported, including packages sent by the major mail order houses. Records have arrived badly warped.

Although a certain amount of loss has been reported, most employees utilize APO for having first-class mail and checks sent to Addis Ababa.

Incoming packages may be insured.

The correct APO address for incoming mail and the required return address for outgoing mail is:

( Name )  
US AID to Ethiopia  
APO 319  
New York, N.Y.

## 2. International Mail

- a. Letters may be sent to or received from any country of the world through open international channels. Employees using International Mail facilities must comply with Ethiopian and International postal laws and regulations. Some of the more common regulations, with particular reference to Ethiopia, are as follows:

All outgoing parcels, air and surface, require Ethiopian customs declarations and clearance. Detailed information may be obtained at the Addis Ababa Post Office. (International Parcel Post has been found to be neither wholly dependable nor efficient -- many instances of breakage, pilferage, and full loss having been reported -- however, at present this is the only method by which packages may be sent out. It is extremely difficult and time consuming to get customs clearance for outgoing packages.)

The weight limit for air and surface parcels is 44 pounds, and they must not exceed 72 inches in length and girth combined.

The following items are prohibited:

Certain articles of a dangerous or objectional nature are generally prohibited: poisons, narcotics, intoxicating liquors, live animals (except bees, leeches, and silkworms), explosives or inflammable articles, including safety matches, obscene or libelous matter, etc.

Such articles as coins, bank notes, values payable to the bearer, precious stones and metals, jewelry, etc., if admitted by the country of address, must be sent under registration in the Postal Union mails, or registered or insured if admissible as parcel post.

Check with Addis Ababa Post Office for details of other items specifically prohibited in Ethiopia.

b. Post Rates

Ethiopian postage stamps are used for outgoing mail, the rate for air mail being Eth. 80¢ (US 32¢) per 10 grams for the U.S. ; and incoming from the U.S., using U.S. postage, US 25¢ for 1/2 ounce (approximately 14 grams). Air letters, single sheets which when folded make envelopes, are Eth. 55¢ (US 22¢) to the U.S. and US 10¢ from the States to Addis Ababa.

Surface letters (sealed) are Eth. 25¢ (US 10¢) per 20 grams outgoing to the U.S. and US 8¢ for the first ounce and 4¢ for each additional ounce incoming to Addis Ababa.

Information on rates for other types of International Mail to the U.S. and the rates to other countries may be obtained at the Post Office and at the CRU at USOM Headquarters.

c. Despatch

Because of the slowness of surface transportation (6 weeks to 3 months), letters via International Mail are usually sent by air (US. mail averaging 5 to 10 days incoming and outgoing).

Although International Air Mail to and from Ethiopia is officially considered safe, and is probably, in the long run, the fastest available method, a good many instances of loss of mail, both incoming and outgoing, have been reported. Sending of checks, drafts, and important papers by this channel is not recommended. Air letters, which can have no enclosures, are least often lost. Registration of letters in no way guarantees receipt. There is no official censorship of mail in Ethiopia.

Mail being sent through this channel should show the following address for incoming International Mail and return address for outgoing mail:

(Name)  
USOM to Ethiopia  
c/o American Embassy  
P. O. Box 1014  
Cunningham Street,  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

3. Transmission by Department of State Pouch

- a. Under certain conditions, USOM/Ethiopia employees may use the Department of State Pouch facilities for the receipt of both incoming letter and parcel mail by air or surface and for the transmission of outgoing letter mail only by air or surface.

Air mail letters are limited to 1 ounce weight and cannot contain merchandise of any kind. Overweight letters will be sent by surface.

Incoming packages (no outgoing packages may be sent to the U. S. by State Department Pouch) are limited to 11 pounds in weight and 18 inches in length, and 42 inches combined length and girth. Packages are sent by surface, except for limited quantities of prescription items, such as emergency medicines and eyeglasses, which may go by air. These must be marked on the wrapper "PRESCRIPTION MEDICINE" or "PRESCRIPTION EYEGLASSES" or similar designation.

Registered and insured items are not acceptable by this channel and will be returned to the sender.

Liquids, cigarettes, tobacco, perishables, firearms, explosives, fragile items, and inflammable materials are not acceptable.

b. **Postal Rates**

International postage rates apply, and full postage in Ethiopian stamps must be affixed to outgoing mail, according to the rates mentioned in section 2.b above, e. g., Eth. 80 cents per 10 grams for air mail. Of course, U. S. postage must be used for incoming mail.

c. **Despatch**

State Department Air Pouch mail averages 6 to 9 days to reach an addressee in the States. Surface pouch is almost never used due to the length of time involved (e. g., incoming mail takes about 3 months) and the availability of APO facilities. The Pouch schedule may be obtained from the CRU at USOM Headquarters.

The address for incoming State Department pouch mail and the return address for outgoing mail should be given as follows:

(Name)  
USOM - Addis Ababa  
c/o Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

4. It must be remembered that none of the above channels should be used to carry out any irregular transactions, to transmit information or enclosures for third parties, to transmit currency, or any other matter prohibited by law or regulation.

## B. Receipt of Mail

There is no home postal delivery system in Addis Ababa, or in all of Ethiopia, for that matter. A very limited number of P. O. boxes are available at the main Post Office in Addis Ababa and at a few sub-stations in the city. USOM personnel receive mail through all three of the above mentioned channels at USOM Headquarters via the American Embassy.

## C. Forwarding Address

A good many people have found it convenient to leave with their U. S. Post Office, as a forwarding address, the address of a friend or relative in the U. S. instead of the Ethiopian address. The friend or relative in the U. S. can then forward the mail to Ethiopia by air mail (e. g. , by A. P. O. ) rather than by surface, as the Post Office normally would.

## PART VII

### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND FINANCES

#### A. Currency Regulations

Personnel coming to Addis Ababa need only a little U. S. currency, perhaps partly in travelers' checks, in order to meet expenses en-route and initial expenses here. Beyond that, USOM employees and their dependents have very little or no need for U.S. currency in any form. Once here, exchanges in either direction between U. S. and Ethiopian currencies will be governed by Embassy regulations.

Personal checks for U. S. dollars can be used to discharge obligations in the U.S. or elsewhere but not in Ethiopia (except at the commissary). Local debts must be paid in local currency which can be obtained as a part of salary or by cashing dollar checks at the Embassy or other U. S. Government finance offices; at the State Bank of Ethiopia; or at the commissary. Most employees find a checking account in a U. S. bank essential. (Note: The Embassy finance office, chief source of local currency, is closed the last three working days of the month.)

Ethiopian Government regulations permit persons leaving the country to take out no more than Eth. \$150 or other currency equivalent. By arrangements with the controller of the State Bank, however, the Embassy can make greater amounts available in U. S. dollars to departing personnel (or others traveling temporarily out of Ethiopia). Before departure, excess local currency arising from the sale of belongings, can, normally and within limits, be exchanged for U. S. dollars at the Embassy.

#### B. Free Entry Privilege and Restrictions

Under the Point Four General Agreement for Technical Cooperation between the U. S. A. and the Government of Ethiopia, signed by both governments, U. S. citizen employees assigned or attached to the United States Operations Mission to Ethiopia are permitted free entry of personal and household goods throughout their stay in Ethiopia. No difficulty is experienced in the importation of permissible items from outside the country, with the exceptions of guns and ammunition. (See Part VIII "Recreation and Social Life.") Contract personnel with the USOM programs are allowed the same free entry privileges in accordance with the agreements signed by the U. S. and Ethiopia.

### C. Customs Duties

There is no duty imposed on any article imported for the use of the individual. The American Embassy Administrative Office is responsible for clearing all official and personal effects imported into Ethiopia. Customs-free purchases may be made through local dealers for direct shipment to the purchaser on a customs-free basis, if agreeable to the dealer. (On occasion, however, the item may be sent directly to the dealer.) The buyer must complete a diplomatic customs declaration at the Embassy Shipping Section. With this form, the dealer can place the order for import in the name of the buyer. No dealer can sell a customs-free item immediately and directly unless it was ordered and not picked up by someone else. If this is done, the bill of lading for the item must be changed to show the name of the new purchaser who should not pay for the purchase until the bill of lading is amended.

Upon leaving Ethiopia, employees wishing to sell personal and household items which have been imported duty free must obtain permission from the USOM Executive Officer and Embassy administrative officer.

### D. Exchange, Finance, and Taxes

Personnel are not subject to Ethiopian taxes except for a small fee that is payable for all checks cashed at the State Bank.

The rate of exchange is US \$1.00 equal approximately to Ethiopian \$2.475 (including the small fee for service mentioned above). A simple method of converting Ethiopian currency to the approximate U.S. equivalent is to multiply the Ethiopian amount by ".4".

$$\text{e. g. Eth. } \$1.00 \times .4 = \text{US } \$ .40$$

Ethiopian currency is basically in the same denominations as U.S. currency, i.e., pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, (half-dollars exist but are seldom seen), and paper money in U.S. type denominations.

## PART VIII

### RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

During Ethiopia's rainy season, people may spend more time indoors than they would like. For these times and for quiet evenings at home, a number of people find books, cards, games or puzzles invaluable. This may be even more true if there are children at the post. Subscriptions to favorite magazines are also a good idea.

There are no resort areas in Ethiopia nor are there any really developed game preserves, such as are found in other parts of Africa. There are many historic localities but getting to them often involves considerable time, expense and difficult travel, sometimes by mule. However, the scenery is some of the most impressive in the world. Most people enjoy camping trips.

#### A. Nearby places of interest

Some places reached fairly easily from Addis Ababa are listed below:

1. Bishoftu Hotel at Debre Zeit, 48 kms. (30 miles) southeast of the city, is beautifully located on the rim of a crater lake. Dining is often pleasant, but swimming in the lake is not recommended as the bilharzia snail has been detected in the water.
2. Green Lake, near Debre Zeit, is one of several volcanic lakes in the vicinity. The rim can be reached in the dry season.
3. Zuquala, an extinct volcano, rises above the surrounding countryside to an elevation of about 10,000 feet. The sides are rugged and the road zig-zags up steep grades. This part of the trip can be made only with a vehicle with four-wheel drive. There is a small lake in the floor of the crater and an interesting church and religious settlement on the rim.
4. Woliso Hotel at Giyon (Woliso) is 114 kms. (71 miles) southwest of Addis Ababa. Water from a hot mineral spring is piped into large sunken baths in the hotel rooms. There is also an outdoor warm mineral water pool.
5. Haile Selassie Hotel at Agere Hiywet (Ambo), is 125 kms. (78 miles) west of Addis Ababa on a good gravel road. An outdoor, warm mineral water pool, fed from a spring, is very popular on weekends.
6. Lake Awasa, a five- or six-hour drive, 265 kms. (164 miles) to the south. The surrounding country is semi-tropical. The local

people are colorful and friendly. Fishing for catfish and tilapia is very good, and there are excellent opportunities for photographers. The waters have been tested, and shore areas which are free from vegetation are considered safe for swimming. Camping equipment, food and drinking water must be provided by the individual at all lakes. At Awasa, there are two motel-type hotels with restaurants.

7. Lake Langano, about a four-hour drive on the same (good) gravel road. A large, tree-ringed lake, Langano features water that is unusually clear compared to other lakes in the vicinity. Many people feel free to swim there but the water has not been tested for bilharzia. As with Awasa, the surrounding volcanic country offers much material for photography. There are also other Rift Valley lakes near these two.
8. Koka Dam is located about 90 kms. (56 miles) southeast of the city. The two-hour drive takes one from the lush uplands to Koka's desert area, a drop of over 2,000 feet to the Awash river. Near the dam is a modern hotel with a pleasant restaurant. A short drive away, one can see hippopotamuses and crocodiles in their natural habitats.
9. The Blue Nile Gorge is four and a half to five hours' drive northwest of Addis Ababa. Some feel that this canyon approaches the Grand Canyon for breath-taking vistas. Travelers will be wise to take food and water along and to use extreme caution in descending into the gorge.

Two final words on trips out of the city:

- a. Travel should be arranged so that nights can be spent in a secure place; bandits are occasionally active at night.
- b. It is recommended that malaria suppressives be taken for any trips to lower altitudes. Consult the Embassy Health Unit for medicine and dosage.

B. More distant places of interest in Ethiopia

Still in Ethiopia but farther from Addis Ababa are Gondar and Lake Tana, Aksum (Axum), and Lalibella. Gondar was the seat of government in the 16th and 17th centuries. Several old castles, in various states of repair, are interesting to explore. Lake Tana, source of the Blue Nile, offers much picturesque scenery.

Aksum was the capital of the old Aksumite kingdom which existed before and in the early part of the Christian era, over parts of present day Sudan and Ethiopia. A huge monolith and remnants of others are of chief interest.

Lalibella, which is normally reached by plane and donkey, is the location of several rock churches carved out of a mountainside. Inside, they are ornately carved and decorated. These amazing edifices date from the 12th and 13th centuries.

### C. Vacation Suggestions

Some of the nearest cities with recreational facilities are:

1. Asmara, Eritrea - approximately 2 hours by air from Addis Ababa -- Eth. \$228 (US \$91.20) roundtrip, 1st class, Eth. \$199.00 (US \$79.50) round trip, tourist class.
2. Masawa and Djibouti - on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, respectively, offer a relatively inexpensive vacation and a change from the high altitude. Accommodations are limited and non-luxurious. It is exceedingly hot in these places except in December and January. Massawa can be reached by a short train ride from Asmara. Djibouti is about 2 3/4 hours by air from Addis Ababa -- Eth. \$189 (US \$75.60) roundtrip, tourist. From Addis Ababa to Djibouti by train takes about 2 days, at Eth. \$140.00 (US \$56) round trip, 1st class. (First class air service has been suspended wherever first class fares are not listed.)
3. Aden - about 4 hours (via Djibouti connection) from Addis Ababa by air -- Eth. \$270.00 (US \$108.00) round trip, tourist.
4. Nairobi, Kenya - 2 3/4 hours by air from Addis Ababa - Eth. \$556.20 (US \$222.50) round trip, 1st class; Eth. \$415.80 (US \$166.35) round trip, tourist. A 30-day tourist excursion rate of Eth. \$289 (US \$119.60) round trip is sometimes available; it has a six-day minimum and one-month maximum.
5. Cairo, Egypt -- 6 1/4 to 8 1/4 hours by air from Addis Ababa - Eth. \$970.20 (US \$388.10) round trip, 1st class; Eth. \$869.40 (US \$347.80) round trip, tourist.

(Rates quoted are subject to change and are mentioned merely as a guide.)

### D. Sports and Outdoor Activities

#### 1. Hunting

There is in the area around Addis Ababa small game such as partridge, guinea fowl, ducks and geese. Large game such as gazelle, kudu, leopard, lion, water buck, wild boar, and many varieties of antelope are hunted in more remote areas. It is almost impossible to reach any of the hunting areas without a 4-wheel drive vehicle. Snakes and reptiles are not common on the plateau but are found on the lower plains and in deep valleys.

- a. Guns: Importations per family are limited to one shotgun, one rifle, and one pistol and 300 rounds of ammunition. The most useful guns for hunting are a 12-gauge shotgun, for which ammunition can be obtained locally, and a 30-06 rifle, which is the most commonly used gun for larger game.

Ethiopian customs regulations require the declaration of all firearms and ammunition being brought into Ethiopia. Ordinarily, considerable delay and perhaps some difficulty must be expected in clearance of guns, processing of gun permits, and obtaining licenses--sometimes up to one year. It is advisable to have evidence of ownership plus the following information on each firearm:

make	gauge or caliber
model	serial number(s)
type of gun (shotgun, rifle, pistol)	caliber and amount of ammunition

Employees are advised not to send guns with household effects unless weight and space limitations make such shipment absolutely necessary. Much difficulty has been experienced in the clearance of firearms and ammunition at the port of entry.

Sale of firearms is permitted only before permanently departing Ethiopia and then only to persons having free entry privileges. All sales must be reported to the American Embassy Administrative Office or General Services Office so the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be notified.

Gun-carrying permits must be returned to the Embassy Administrative Office at the time of departure. Also, separate customs clearances for firearms exportation should be obtained from the same office for firearms being taken from Ethiopia.

b. Hunting Licenses

At present, hunting licenses are not being issued, with the two exceptions noted below. A codification of the game laws is overdue but since no beginning on it has been made, issuance of licenses cannot be expected soon. Exception 1: provincial governors can issue licenses valid in their provinces. Exception 2: licenses to hunt certain crop-destroying animals are available without cost from the Ministry of Agriculture. Further information can be secured from the USOM Executive Office.

2. Fishing

Many people find great pleasure in fishing for catfish at Lake Awasa. The rivers and lakes of Ethiopia offer many catfish and some carp and perch. There are no trout or bass, but the bardos

and tilapia, two local varieties of fish, can be landed with artificial lures. A license for fishing is required and may be obtained without cost by sending a letter of application to the Ministry of Agriculture.

### 3. Golf

Imperial Golf Club. Entrance fee is Eth. \$150 (US \$60) for a couple and Eth. \$112.50 (US \$45) single. Annual dues are Eth. \$150 per couple and Eth. \$75 (US \$30) single. Social, non-playing memberships are available at reduced cost. Annual dues are pro-rated if one joins for less than the full year.

The Club has an 18-hole course with sand greens. From October to March, a professional is available for instruction; his rates are Eth. \$7 (US \$2.80) per hour and Eth. \$4 (US \$1.60) per half hour. There is a club-house with facilities for relaxation and social gatherings. Golf clubs and golf balls should be shipped from the US by those persons interested in playing since equipment and supplies available locally are quite expensive.

### 4. Tennis

Tennis is not the ideal sport for Addis Ababa due to the altitude. One may be able to play tennis all day at sea level, but will find that singles here can be quite exhausting. Doubles are popular, however. There are two courts on the Embassy compound, and several schools in Addis Ababa also have courts.

### 5. Horseback Riding

Horseback riding is a popular sport in Addis Ababa. The countryside is rugged and rough, but many consider it ideal for riding. Riding in Addis Ababa itself is not encouraged because of the danger to horse and rider. A fairly good horse may be purchased for approximately Eth. \$100 to \$150 (US \$40 to \$60). The cost of a groom and maintenance should not exceed Eth. \$50 (US \$20) per month. A limited number of English saddles are available for purchase. Those who prefer using western-type saddles should ship them from the U.S. Only one stable offers horses for rent. Membership in the Imperial Racing Club of Ethiopia may be obtained by recommendation of two members. The Club has a modern building with restaurant, bar, reading rooms, and social facilities. About 20 racing meets are held during the dry season, with straight betting, twin tote, and triple tote windows available. Membership fees per annum are Eth. \$80 (US \$32) per family and Eth. \$50 (US \$20) for single membership.

### 6. Sporting Equipment

There is some sporting equipment available in Addis Ababa. European-made items can be purchased but are usually much

more expensive than similar items in the U. S. and are sometimes inferior in quality. Normally, one should plan to bring a good supply of sporting equipment and purchase replacements from the States, though in a pinch most needs can be met here. Badminton, volleyball, shuffleboard, tetherball, croquet, bowling, ping-pong, etc. will prove useful, since entertainment for young people is very limited in Addis Ababa.

#### E. Photography

Addis Ababa and the surrounding countryside are ideal for photography, both color and black and white, but film processing and developing are quite expensive, i. e., Eth. 75¢ (US 30¢) for one 4" x 5" black and white print. Ektachrome film is processed satisfactorily at Eth. \$5 (US \$2) per 20 exposure roll. At present there are no local facilities for developing Kodachrome film. Such film can be sent out via APO, taking three to six weeks to return.

Satisfactory black and white film and camera equipment of European and occasional American make can be purchased locally at prices considerably higher than in the U. S. It is, however, possible to place special orders for export-priced European equipment directly from the factory at good savings. 35mm color film is available, but expensive. One should bring from the U. S. such things as projectors, screens, slide files, etc.

While there are apparently no official restrictions on the taking of pictures in Ethiopia, some Americans have experienced difficulties at various times in various places. The photographer is advised to cooperate with local officials and police and to respect the wishes of the populace in order to maintain good will between Americans and Ethiopians and to avoid embarrassment and possible damage to equipment.

#### F. Scouts

Permission was received recently to organize American-affiliated scout troops in Addis Ababa. Uniforms and activities will be the same as in the U. S. though the Ethiopian countryside and climate dictate perhaps an even greater emphasis on outdoor pursuits. All groups meet weekly in the homes of adult leaders.

At time of writing, the following groups were active: one Brownie troop, two Girl Scout troupes for different age groups, and one Cub Scout Pack with four dens. Prospects are good for securing the adult leadership necessary to form a Boy Scout troupe.

## G. Social Activities

Personnel with a proclivity for social life will find that there are many luncheons, teas, cocktail parties, dinners, and card parties, most of which (except for the diplomatic functions) are informal. Most social activities take place in the home.

Invitations for informal entertainment, if written, can be tendered on the inside lower half of the informal fold-over card. The invitation can also be made by a personal note or by telephone. Replies to informal invitations can be by personal note or by telephone. Formal invitations are printed and request notice of acceptance. Most formal invitations will indicate the type of dress to be worn. Invitations usually bear an indication of closing hour envisaged by the hosts, and it is inconsiderate for the guests, unless especially urged, to stay beyond the indicated hour. At very informal or casual gatherings one need not await the departure of the honor and ranking guest as is almost always the case at formal or informal luncheons or dinners.

Before inviting Ethiopian guests to meals, it would be wise to make inquiries concerning religious fast requirements. It is also particularly important to bear in mind that at seated dinners at which foreign officials will be present, guests should be seated according to rank. If there is any doubt about the seating arrangement, call the Embassy Protocol Officer.

### Invitations from Mission Director or Principal Staff Members and their Wives.

Invitations of this nature may well be considered as commands, and acceptance is "in the line of duty," unless one has accepted a previous important invitation, in which case the Director's permission for declining should be asked. When invited to the residence of the Ambassador or the Director of U. S. Operations Mission, it is imperative to be on time if not early. In theory, at least, the services of staff members are desired to help with the entertainment. Staff members should always offer their services, though they may be declined. It is the duty of staff members, without specific direction, to do all that they unostentatiously can to make the entertainment of the Director a success. They should circulate freely, certainly not gather in huddles with other staff members or others of the same nationality, to the exclusion of foreign guests. They may talk with persons whom they have not met, and in turn make introductions after indicating that they are members of the official family.

The absence of ashtrays at a dinner table is a good indication that smoking is not desired until the host or hostess chooses to have cigarettes offered to the guests.

Both men and women rise whenever the Ambassador or his wife enter the room, even among a group as large as twenty persons.

Mission Directors and their wives should be permitted to precede others in entering or leaving rooms. If the circumstances should arise, their car should be allowed to pass ahead. Members of the staff should never leave ahead of the Mission Director or ranking guests at formal gatherings. At official gatherings, Americans should in general take their cues from the ranking American present.

#### H. Entertainment

One should not expect to find museums, concerts, or other cultural entertainment in Addis Ababa on a par with that in U. S. cities of comparable size, although a start has been made in this direction. Occasionally local amateur groups put on plays, operettas and recitals. There is in Addis Ababa a "Little Theatre Group" composed of amateurs who are interested in presenting plays throughout the year. This organization welcomes interested talent.

Two local hotels, the Ras and the Ghion, provide dancing on Friday and Saturday nights, respectively, with local orchestras.

Beginning and advanced adult square-dancing classes are held weekly for those who wish to participate. A monthly square-dancing class is also held for teen-agers.

There are four motion picture theatres in Addis Ababa. All are sometimes flea-infested, uncomfortable, unheated, and sometimes smell of disinfectant. The continuity is interrupted several times to change reels. Generally, American films two or three years old are shown, although there are many Italian, French, Armenian, British, Greek, Russian and Arabic pictures. MAAG shows films four times a week; USOM families may attend.

Few eating places in the city are patronized by Americans. The three major hotels offer a European cuisine which is often not pleasing to Americans. Several Italian restaurants offer a variety of Italian foods; the most popular of these is the airport restaurant. Recently a Chinese restaurant was opened. Hotel or restaurant food here is not considered completely safe. One may contract dysentery as a result of food eaten outside the home.

There is a two-lane bowling alley at the Guenet Hotel. Enthusiasts may wish to bring their own equipment as selection at the alley is very limited.

Powerful short wave radios and record players are very useful at

this post. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the Voice of America (VOA) and several other stations may be heard fairly clearly with good short wave sets. There is limited use in bringing medium-wave sets as they can be used for two hours a day maximum. European classical and popular records are obtainable in all speeds but are quite expensive. Records can be ordered via APO.

#### I. Libraries and Reading Matter

The USIS Library and Reading Room, on Patriots Street, is well stocked with reference and technical books, some American fiction, non-fiction, and magazines. This is a principal source of incidental or serious reading material, although the National Library has a growing collection. While the USIS library is maintained primarily for the local population, Americans may use Reading Room facilities. USOM Headquarters maintains an informal library of books and magazines and a growing library of Ethiopic and technical books.

Several local bookstores carry a fair number of British, American and French "pocket books," and a limited selection of hardcover volumes. Book club memberships are recommended for obtaining the latest "best-sellers." Current international editions of Time, Newsweek, and Life are usually carried by street vendors, at bookstores, at the hotels, and at the Commissary. Time and Newsweek cost Eth. 75¢ (US 30¢). Other U.S. magazines are available four to eight weeks after issue (Vogue, Life, Harpers, Photography, Esquire, Saturday Evening Post, etc.).

## PART IX

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Rules of Conduct

Every Government employee outside the United States is at all times a representative of the U. S. Government and its people. On and off duty he or she carries the responsibility of gaining and holding for U. S. Government the respect and confidence which will enable it to carry out its policies toward other countries. American employees are obligated to obey the laws of the country in which they are assigned and to conduct themselves at all times in accordance with American principles of justice and democracy.

The basic rule is common courtesy to others, but perhaps a good rule in determining how far you should go in adapting yourself to local customs is this:

Adopt whatever customs are necessary to avoid offending others and to avoid being unduly conspicuous. However, remember that these foreign customs are properly followed only in their local environment. Among Americans, American standards apply.

It cannot be overemphasized that American official personnel stationed abroad are the guests of the people of the countries in which they are stationed. This fact implies on their part the same sort of considerate and restrained behavior which they would expect of guests in their own households. Their actions are scrutinized not only by the people of the country of which they are sent as officials, but also by Americans traveling or residing abroad. The degree of attention given their conduct by their fellow countrymen abroad far exceeds that which it would receive in the U. S. Acting in a proper manner will naturally preclude disorderly conduct owing to excessive drinking, or undue familiarity and effusiveness in public.

No U. S. employee should sell, barter or exchange personally-owned property in a foreign country under such circumstances, or in such a manner, as violates or causes violation of the laws of the country in which the transaction takes place, nor should personal property be offered for sale on the local market unless it has first been freely offered for a reasonable time to other U. S. employees at a fair price and none has offered to purchase.

The privilege of free entry for personal effects of U. S. Government employees should be jealously guarded. Under no circumstances should anything be brought into Ethiopia for another person. When

any property is to be sold which has been imported or purchased free of customs, all laws of Ethiopia concerning customs declaration and payment of customs must be complied with.

The Attorney General has stated some fundamental principles in the following language:

"A public office is a public trust. No public officer can lawfully engage in business activities which are incompatible with the duties of his office. He cannot in his private or official character enter into engagements in which he has, or can have, a conflicting personal interest. He cannot allow his public duties to be neglected by reason of attention to his private affairs."

Strict adherence to these principles and to the rules and statutes set forth in the various manuals governing U.S. officials abroad will assure the maintenance of the highest standards of good faith and responsibility to the public and the Government.

English is one of the major languages of the world, understood by countless persons everywhere. Resist the temptation in foreign countries to make disparaging remarks in public, either about the country, or about the United States, in the delusion that no one is likely to understand.

It should go without saying that staff members must not speak disparagingly or critically about any fellow members of the staff. This can and usually does lead to damaging the prestige of the Mission as a unit and thereby the prestige of the United States.

## B. Protocol

The following general rules apply to the American official family as a whole and are not intended as being definitive in all cases.

Ethiopia is a protocol-conscious country. American officials should be careful in their dealings with Ethiopian officials not to allow the customary American informality and casualness to be misinterpreted as familiarity or lack of respect.

### 1. Procedure When Meeting Imperial Family in the Street

Occasionally the vehicle in which His Imperial Majesty or the Empress, or both, are riding will be encountered in the street. The vehicle is always marked with the Imperial flag, and there are usually several outriders mounted on motorcycles. Persons on foot should bow or curtsy if the vehicle passes within a reasonable distance. Persons riding in an automobile should draw to the

side of the road, dismount and bow or curtsy as the Emperor's vehicle passes.

## 2. Procedure When American Personnel are Abroad During Retreat

Promptly at 6 p. m. daily the Ethiopian flag is lowered at several places, including the palace, the Ministry of Defense at Adua (Ras) Circle, and at the Imperial Guard barracks near Janhoy Meda. All persons in the vicinity at this hour are required to remove headgear (for male civilians only) and honor the ceremony by facing the direction of the music (or bugle) at attention, with the headgear held over the heart. Persons riding in automobiles are expected to dismount. The same formality is customary in the U.S. at retreat time.

## C. Diplomatic Privilege and Diplomatic Immunity

Employees of the U.S. Government in foreign countries are sometimes misinformed concerning diplomatic privileges and diplomatic immunities. It is something which everyone should know and understand in order to avoid embarrassing situations involving misunderstandings.

Neither diplomatic privileges nor immunities are matters of right granted to an individual, but matters of privilege or courtesy granted by a host government to certain officials of foreign governments who are assigned to the country on official business of the foreign countries. This privilege is usually based upon a treaty between the countries, practice based upon reciprocity, or even by provision of contracts.

Not all officials of a foreign government are necessarily entitled to such privileges. They are based primarily on the privilege of the head of a diplomatic mission. By custom this is usually extended to diplomatic officers on his staff. By agreements, either intergovernmental, or in connection with special projects, some of the privileges are extended to others. The family of an official is usually entitled to the same privileges as those granted to the official.

The privileges take several forms: the free entry privilege of property for official and personal use without payment of customs is the most commonly granted and used privilege; the exemption from local taxes such as vehicle registration tax, etc., is another commonly granted privilege. Immunity from local jurisdiction of the person and home of an official is not commonly exercised, it being expected that all officials of foreign governments will observe the laws of the country. The claim of extra-territoriality for government-owned buildings and homes can be made only in certain circumstances.

With these examples and explanations in mind, the following general rules should be known and observed by each U. S. employee and his family in Ethiopia:

You may be entitled to a privilege of some sort, but it is not a right which you may demand; it is only a courtesy extended by the host government which may be revoked by it at any time, either generally or in individual cases.

In any case where diplomatic privilege or immunity is unreasonably violated by the host government, it should be reported to the American Embassy. The Ambassador will then decide whether it is a matter which should be taken up with the Ethiopian Government. Every American official in Ethiopia should always keep in mind that these are matters which the Ambassador and the Foreign Minister must work out, not something to be disputed between minor Ethiopian officials and the person involved. Immunity from the jurisdiction of the laws of Ethiopia can only be requested by the Ambassador; he will decide to what extent he wishes to claim immunity for other American officials here.

#### D. Tipping

There is no established policy or precedent for tipping in Addis Ababa. The one certain thing is that Americans habitually overtip. This is sometimes a cause of ill feeling among other foreign nationals.

The three hotels in Addis Ababa frequented by Americans add a 10% service charge to each bill. Tipping in addition to this charge is purely an individual matter, depending on the special services rendered. After about a one month stay at a hotel, a tip of Eth. \$2 to \$5 to a head waiter who has given you particular service is considered sufficient. Room attendants are sometimes given Eth. 25¢ to 50¢ per week, or Eth. \$1 to \$3 at the end of the stay, again depending on the particular service given and the length of time in residence.

Tipping at restaurants and in hotel bars where no service charge is added to the bill is not on a percentage basis, the usual tip being not more than Eth. 25¢ regardless of the amount of the bill, within reasonable limits.

As has been mentioned elsewhere, taxi drivers are not tipped; the fares are exorbitant as it is.

The above information is not intended as a firm policy, but merely suggests the general level of tipping.

## E. American Government Personnel in Ethiopia

### 1. U.S. Embassy

The American Embassy is located on Asfaw Wossen Street, about 3 miles from the Piazza and 4 miles from USOM Headquarters. The staff presently consists of the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Mission, approximately 13 officers, and 20 staff personnel.

### 2. The Attachés

The Army and Air Attachés occupy a new building on the Embassy compound. The Army Attaché has two officers and one enlisted man. The Air Attaché has three officers and six enlisted men.

### 3. USOM

USOM operating divisions are located in the Ministries with which they execute joint programs. Headquarters, comprising the Director and Deputy, and Controller, Executive and Program offices, and the Communications Media division, is located in the Casa Inces section of the city. USOM has about 130 direct hire and 50 contract employees. The Mission celebrated its tenth anniversary in June, 1961.

### 4. MAAG

There are now about 95 American officers, enlisted men, and civilians assigned to the Military Assistance Advisory Group in Ethiopia. This organization advises and assists in the development of the Ethiopian Army, Navy, and Air Force.

### 5. U.S. Marines

There are usually 4 to 6 Marines assigned to the Embassy as Marine Security Guards. This group is charged with the security functions of both the USOM and the Embassy in Addis Ababa.

### 6. USIS

A small group of Americans represent the Ethiopian branch of the United States Information Service. The Service functions to implement the information program of the U.S. government overseas through publications, motion pictures, etc. The office is in the same building as the USIS Library and Reading Room in the center of the city. USIS also has an office in Asmara, Eritrea.

## F. Bibliography

There are a number of excellent books on Ethiopia, some of which are somewhat controversial. You will find it worthwhile to read several books to form your own conclusions. Such reading will increase your understanding of the country and should be started before

arriving in Ethiopia and continued thereafter. The following list is not intended to be comprehensive; it is merely a sampling of an ever-growing literary exploration of Ethiopia which reflects the increased worldwide interest in this part of the world. The list is in order of general interest and usefulness; starred items are particularly recommended.

- \*Perham, Margery                      The Government of Ethiopia, Faber & Faber, London, 1947, out of print. (About country and people also -- best of its kind; purchase in U. S.)
- \*Buxton, David                         Travels in Ethiopia, Drummond, London, 1949. (Interesting both on country and people; well written and illustrated.)
- \*Jones, A. H. M. & Monroe, E.       A History of Ethiopia, Clarendon, Oxford, 1935. (Best short history of the country.)
- Chamber of Commerce                 Guide Book of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, 1954 (Excellent bibliography).
- Busk, Donald                             The Fountain of the Sun, Parrish, London, 1957. (Well written and illustrated).
- Nesbitt L. M.                             Desert and Forest, Penguin Books, 1955 (Regional account of the Danakil tribes).
- Talbot, D. A.                             Contemporary Ethiopia, Philosophical Library, N.Y., 1952 (Somewhat overenthusiastic).
- Pankhurst, Sylvia                       A Cultural History of Ethiopia, Lalibela House, Woodford Green, Essex, 1955. (Extensive, illustrated treatment of the subject; somewhat overenthusiastic).
- Sandford, Christine                     The Lion of Judah Hath Prevailed, (formerly Ethiopia Under Haile Selassie), out of print. Dent, London, 1955 (Good biography of H. I. M. Haile Selassie I).

- Playne, Beatrice St. George for Ethiopia, Constable, London, 1954
- Mathew, David Ethiopia, The Study of a Polity, 1540-1935, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1947
- Rosen, Bjorn von Game Animals of Ethiopia, Swedish-Ethiopian Co., Addis Ababa, 1953
- Walker, C. H. The Abyssinian at Home, London, 1953
- Howard, W. E. H. Public Administration in Ethiopia, Wolters, Gronigen, 1956
- Hartlmaier, Paul The Golden Lion, Bles, London, 1956 (Another interesting travel book)
- \*Trimingham, J. S. Islam in Ethiopia, Oxford, London, 1952. (Deals also with races and languages)
- Sanceau, Elaine Portugal in Quest of Prester John, Hutchinson, London; N. Y., 1943
- Plowden, Walter C. Travels in Abyssinia and the Galla Country, Longmans Green, London, 1868. (Good travel book of a century ago; hard to find.)
- Hodson, Sir Arnold Seven Years in Southern Abyssinia, Fisher Unwin, London, 1927
- Where Lions Reign, an account of lion hunting and exploration in S. W. Abyssinia, Sheffington, London, 1929. (Conditions in the south and extreme west during the twenties - valuable geographic information of that area.)

- Ullendorf, Edward      The Semitic Language of Ethiopia, A Comparative Phonology, Taylor's Press, London, 1955
- Marein, Nathan      The Ethiopian Empire - Federation & Laws, Royal Netherlands, Rotterdam, 1955 (Reference)
- \*Luther, Ernest W.      Ethiopia Today, Stanford University Press and London Oxford University Press, 1958 (Best recent book on Ethiopia; purchase in U. S.)
- Lord Rennel of Rodd      British Military Administration in Africa - 1941 - 1947, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1948. (Excellent background material for this period of Ethiopian History.)
- Huntingford, G. W. B.      The Galla of Ethiopia, International African Institute, London, 1955. (Part of Ethnographic Survey of Africa.)
- Courlander, Harold and Leslaw, Wolf      The Fire on the Mountain and Other Ethiopian Stories, Holt, N. Y.
- Cheesman, Marjorie      Lake Tana and the Blue Nile, illus.; 400 pp.; Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London 1936
- Forsberg, Malcolm      Land Beyond The Nile, 232 pp.; 1958; Harper and Brothers;
- Ullendorf, Edward      The Ethiopians, (An Introduction To Country and People) Oxford University Press, 1960
- Doresse, Jean      Ethiopia (Ancient Cities and Temples)
- Simoons, Frederick J.      Northwest Ethiopia; illus.; 250 pp.; 1960; Univ. of Wisconsin Press, Madison.

Horn, Lucy W.

Hearth and Home in Ethiopia  
(a missionary's life in Ethiopia) Sudan Interior Mission,  
London

Davis & Ashabranner

The Lion's Whiskers (stories  
from Ethiopia); Routledge &  
Kegan Paul, London. (There  
is also an American edition,  
publisher unknown.)

## PART X

### ARRIVAL AT THE POST

#### A. Pre-arrival

A representative of the USOM will meet arriving employees and their families. The USOM should be informed of the arrival date and flight number if possible (this information is normally forwarded by the ICA/Washington travel section). If the scheduled connections are missed, the travel line or the employee should cable the USOM the new scheduling; this will prevent the inconvenience of USOM personnel meeting the wrong plane or train. If by chance no one is at the terminal upon arrival, immediately phone the USOM Executive Office, 7140, or if unable to reach the USOM, the American Embassy, 3020, should be phoned. The telephone operators speak English.

Considerable time can be saved in processing shipments through customs if the number of pieces and the weight of each unaccompanied air baggage is known.

At least twelve passport-size pictures are needed soon after arrival in Ethiopia, and it will save valuable time to have them on arrival. Women whose passport photos include children must also have passport size pictures of themselves only for other uses. (See next page.)

All required immunizations and inoculations should be properly noted on the International Health Card. (See Part II "Health Conditions")

#### B. At the Addis Ababa Terminal

A representative of the USOM will meet arriving employees and dependents to assist with customs and immigration formalities and to assist with transportation to the hotel (reservations will have been made in advance). The following things will expedite these formalities:

1. Passports, Immunization Cards, Currency Declaration Forms, Immigration Forms, and baggage claim checks should be readily available. (A copy of the incoming Currency Declaration should be saved as it may be required upon departure from the country.)
2. The employee should know the exact number of pieces of accompanied baggage and the amount of the overweight, if any.
3. Musical instruments and movie cameras should be placed in an accessible place in accompanied baggage. They may be taken into possession temporarily by the customs officials.

4. The Point Four Wives Club currently has a welcoming committee, a member of which meets incoming families at the airport. This woman helps families, particularly those with young children, while in the hotel and while getting settled in permanent housing.

### C. . At the USOM

Arrangements will be made to transport newly arrived employees to the office the work-day following their arrival. Working hours are 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Program Chiefs will introduce newly arrived employees to the Personnel Officer at USOM Headquarters who will assist in completing Mission formalities. Arrangements will be made to secure the following documents:

#### 1. Necessary Documents for Each Adult

- a. Identity Card - requires four photographs. ID cards are issued by the IEG (Imperial Ethiopian Government) to all persons 16 years of age or over. It must be carried at all times.
- b. Movement Pass - no photos necessary.
- c. Driver's License - four photographs are required as well as a state-side driver's license which will be returned with the Ethiopian license.
- d. License Plates and Automobile Registration Book
- e. Exit Permit and Re-entry Visa - This permit and visa is renewable every six months on the employee's initiative. Most employees feel it is important to keep this permit current in the event that emergency travel outside Ethiopia is required. The Embassy consular section secures permit renewals and re-entry visas as needed. (However, owing to the press of work, the section cannot secure other visas.)

#### 2. Additional Documents

Additional photographs may be needed for the following:

- a. Gun Permit - three photos for each application (See Part VIII, "Recreation and Social Life"). Applications for the guns allowable for each family may be made on one application, but if more than one such application is made, three photos are needed for each. Gun permits, if allowed, may be secured

along with the above-mentioned documents by submission of the following information: make, type of gun, gauge or caliber, serial number(s), type and amounts of ammunition. Newly arrived employees are advised to make inquiries about this ahead of time and not wait until arrival in Ethiopia.

- b. Hunting Licenses - three photos for each license (See Part VII, "Recreation and Social Life").

Since all of the documents mentioned in the two paragraphs above require at least three weeks to obtain, these matters should be attended to immediately.

The Personnel Officer will also make arrangements for the USOM Controller's office to assist in processing of travel vouchers payroll deductions, allotments, etc.

Soon after arrival, the Housing Officer will assist in locating permanent housing.

#### D. Calling Cards

All members of the staff may call upon or leave cards upon persons they meet socially. However, the use of cards except for senior staff members is optional. Program chiefs and other senior personnel should bring at least fifty cards with them. Cards can be purchased at a local print shop for about Eth. \$7.00 (US \$2.80) for one hundred raised letter cards.

A fold-over "Mr. & Mrs." card is useful for informal invitations, notes of thanks, etc.

#### E. Calls

All staff members and their wives will be presented personally to the Director of the U.S. Operations Mission by the Chief of their program shortly after their arrival. Program Chief's wives will assist the wives of newly arrived staff members in making calls. The Director will arrange for new senior staff members to meet the Ambassador. Newly arrived personnel should call at the Ambassador's residence shortly after their arrival in Addis Ababa to sign the book and/or leave cards, without necessarily attempting to see the Ambassador or his wife, unless there is a special reason for doing so.

According to usage in the Foreign Service, a caller at the Ambassador's residence should leave one "Mr." (John Harrison Jones) card and, if married, one "Mr. & Mrs." (Mr. & Mrs. John Harrison

Jones) card for each adult. Unmarried men calling at the residence should leave two cards (one for the Ambassador and one for the Ambassador's wife). An unmarried woman should leave one card only (for the wife of the Ambassador). Since these calls are not made by appointment, and the Ambassador and his wife are rarely seen when the calls are made, it is customary for the wife of a newly arrived staff member to make the call for her husband and herself. Generally, calls are made on the Ambassador and his wife between 3 and 5 in the afternoon.

When the person called upon is not at home, the upper right-hand corner of all cards should be bent down to indicate that the caller came in person. The caller's residence address should be pencilled in the lower right-hand corner of the top card.

The USOM Director will, at his discretion, accompany senior staff members to call on those Ethiopian officials whose assistance may be necessary to enable the officers to carry out their duties most efficiently.

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