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**HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY**  
**HAILE SELASSIE I**  
**EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA**  
**IN THE SOVIET UNION**

His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie Emperor of Ethiopia made an official visit to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1959 on the invitation of K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

This booklet is devoted to this important event in history of Soviet-Ethiopian relations. It contains materials on the stay of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I in the Soviet Union from June 19 to July 13, 1959.

### **CORDIAL WELCOME**

June 29. On that day Moscovites cordially welcomed their distinguished guest, Emperor Haile Selassie I, who arrived in the Soviet Union on a state visit.

Present at the Vnukovo Airport to meet the head of the Ethiopian state were K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.G. Ignatov, President of the Presidium of the RSFSR; O.V. Kuusinen, Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group; A.I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.A. Mukhitdinov, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; D.F. Ustinov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; J.I. Paleckis, Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; P.P. Lobanov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.P. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Ministers, Marshals of the Soviet Union and other officials.

Among those at the airport were Ato Getahoun Tessema, the Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR; B.I. Karavayev, the USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia, members of the diplomatic corps.

A special TU-104 liner on board which were the eminent guest from Ethiopia and his party accompanied by an escort of honor, a squadron of jet military planes, appeared over the Vnukovo Airport at 5 p.m.

The Soviet leaders friendly welcomed H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his party.

Princess Aida Desta, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Pen Tsahafe Tezaz Akililou Haptewold, Deputy Governor General of Shoa Ras Mesfin Seleshi, Minister of the Palace Ts-

hafe Tezaz Tafara Work Kidane Wold, Foreign Minister Ato Yilma Deressa, His Imperial Majesty's Private Chief-of-Staff Major General Mulugeta Bulli, Vice-Minister of Finance Ato Abdullahi Mumi, Assistant Minister of Pen Ato Ketema Yifru, His Imperial Majesty's A.D.C. Colonel Debebe Haile Mariam, and others arrived in Moscow together with the head of the Ethiopian state.

The Emperor of Ethiopia received the report of the commander of the guard of honour. The orchestra rendered the state anthems of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. The distinguished guest, accompanied by K.Y. Voroshilov inspected the guard of honour, greeted the ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and the Moscovites.

K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet welcomed the guests.

**Speech by K.Y. Voroshilov**

Your Imperial Majesty,

Esteemed guests,

On behalf of the Presidium of The USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and myself personally, I cordially welcome You, Your Imperial Majesty, and those accompanying you to Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union.

It gives us great pleasure to have as our guest the head of one of the most ancient African states, on with which our country maintains friendly relations.

We note with great satisfaction the presence in your party of Her Highness princess Aida Desta and also statesmen occupying high positions in Ethiopia.

The relations between our two countries were not established today or yesterday. The friendship between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples is many decades old; it has developed

into a fine tradition and has stood all the tests of time. In greeting Your Imperial Majesty, as you first set foot on our soil, I should like to express my confidence that as a result of your visit the good relations between our countries will prosper still more.

During your stay in the Soviet Union Your Imperial Majesty will be among sincere friends and you will be able to see for yourself the warm sentiments cherished by the peoples of our state for the state and the heroic peoples of Ethiopia.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government will do everything to enable you and your party to get a good knowledge of the life of the peoples of the Soviet Union, of their peaceful daily work, of what they have achieved in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

I wish you, Your Imperial Majesty and your party a happy stay in our country

Welcome, dear guests!

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**Speech by H.I.M. Haile Selassie I**

It is with great pleasure that We set foot for the first time on the soil of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As We arrived in one of the really great capitals of the world We remember that numerous historical and present-day links uniting our two countries which are so far apart geographically.

Having accepted the invitation to visit this vast world power We hope to acquaint ourselves with the sources of your genius and strength, to become acquainted with the advancement and progress you are demonstrating to many million people throughout the world. During Our stay in your great country We hope to convey to the peoples of the Soviet Union the feelings of kinship and friendship which exist between

our two peoples in particular, and also between the peoples of the USSR and the peoples of Africa as a whole.

We are confident that during this visit much may be accomplished in promoting this worthy aim.



A motorcade left the airfield for the city. In the first open car were H.I.M. Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, N.S. Khrushchov and K.Y. Voroshilov. The inhabitants of the capital warmly greeted the eminent guest and the Soviet leaders.

#### **Meeting of Emperor of Ethiopia with Soviet Leading Statesmen**

A meeting of leading Soviet statesman with H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, took place on June 30 in the Kremlin. In the course of the talk which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendly understanding and cordiality, the problems of development of relations between the USSR and Ethiopia, the situation in Africa and other international issues of interest to both the Soviet Union and Ethiopia were considered.

On the Soviet side participating in the talk were K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.A. Mukhitdinov, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.A. Gromyko and N.S. Patolichev, USSR Ministers, and S.A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic ties.

Together with the Emperor, the following officials from Ethiopian side participated in the talk:

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Pen Tsahafe Tezaz Akilou Haptewold, Deputy Governor General of Shoa Ras Mesfin Seleshi, Minister of the Palace Tsahafe Tezaz Tafara Work Kidane Wold, Foreign Minister Ato Yilma Deressa, Assistant Minister of Pen Ato Ketema Yifru.

Present at the talk were: V.S. Semyonov, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister; B.I. Karavayev, USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia; A.A. Shvedov, Head of Department on African Countries of the USSR Foreign Ministry and others.

Both sides agreed to continue the discussion of the problems touched upon their talk and instructed the appointed representatives of the Governments of The USSR and Ethiopia to prepare the appropriate joint proposals.

#### **Visit to K.Y. Voroshilov**

In the morning of June 30, the Emperor of Ethiopia, H.I.M. Haile Selassie, who arrived in Moscow visited the Kremlin and called on K.Y. Voroshilov, president of the Presidium of The USSR Supreme Soviet.





Together with the Emperor of Ethiopia were:

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Pen Tsahafe Tezaz Akilou Haptewold, Deputy Governor General of Shoa Ras Mesfin Seleshi, Minister of the Palace Tsahafe Tezaz Tafara Work Kidane Wold, Foreign Minister Ato Yilma Deressa, His Imperial Majesty's Private Chief-of-Staff Major General Mulugeta Bulli, Vice-Minister of Finance Ato Abdullahi Mumi, the Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR Ato Gethoun Tessema, Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Pen Ato Ketema Yifru. The talk between K.Y. Voroshilov and the eminent guest from Ethiopia proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Present at the talk were: M.P. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.A. Gromyko, USSR Foreign Minister; B.J. Karavayev, the USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia, and A.A. Shvedov, Head of the Department on African countries of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

#### **Visit to N.S. Khrushchov**

On June 30, the Emperor of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, visited the Kremlin and called on N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Emperor of Ethiopia was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Pen Tsahafe Tezaz Akilou Haptewold, Deputy Governor General of Shoa Ras Mesfin Seleshi, Minister of the Palace Tsahafe Tezaz Tafara Work Kidane Wold, Foreign Minister Ato Yilma Deressa, His Imperial Majesty's Private Chief-of-Staff Major General Mulugeta Bulli, Vice-Minister of Finance Ato Abdullahi Mumi, the Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR Ato Gethoun Tessema, Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Pen Ato Ketema Yifru.

N.S. Khrushchov and H.I.M. Haile Selassie I Emperor of Ethiopia, had a friendly and cordial talk.

Present at the talk were:

A.A. Gromyko, USSR Foreign Minister; V.S. Semyonov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR; B.J. Karavayev, USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia, A.A. Shvedov, Head of the Department on African countries of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

#### **Luncheon in the Kremlin in Honour of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia**

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR gave a luncheon in the Grand Kremlin Palace on June 30, in honour of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Present at the luncheon with the Emperor of Ethiopia were Princess Aida Desta and other members of his party.

The Soviet side was represented by K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.G. Ignatov and other Soviet statesmen.

At the luncheon which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and H.L.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia exchanged speeches.

**Speech by K.Y. Voroshilov**

Your Imperial Majesty, respected guests, dear comrades.

It is with great pleasure that we received today and again greet our High Guest, His Imperial Majesty Emperor of Ethiopia Haile Selassie I, the head of the friendly state, in our ancient Moscow Kremlin.

We greet Your Imperial Majesty as a prominent statesman of Africa whose people's even deep antiquity made a vast contribution to the development of world culture and are playing an increasing role in the modern history of mankind. The Soviet people highly appreciate Ethiopia's participation in settlement of African and international affairs. We render due credit to the outstanding personal efforts of Your Imperial Majesty in the cause of strengthening Ethiopia's independence and her further development along the path of progress and prosperity as well as in the protection of the national interest of the people of the African continent. General recognition has been won in our country by the great deserts of Your Imperial Majesty in organizing the heroic struggle of the free-loving Ethiopian people for their independence and against foreign invaders.

During the two weeks that you will spend in the Soviet Union you will be able to acquaint yourself with the life of the Soviet people and you will, no doubt, see their striving for peace and their desire to be friendly with all nations. You will see that the Soviet people regard the courageous people of Ethiopia with deep respect and great warmth, extend them a hand of

friendship and are prepared to do everything they can so that this friendship should always be stable and lasting.

I am toasting the health of Your Imperial Majesty, the health of the members of the Royal family, the health of all esteemed statesmen of Ethiopia who accompany Your Imperial Majesty, I toast the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, the happiness and prosperity of the heroic Ethiopian people.

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**Speech by N.S. Khrushchov**

Your Imperial Majesty, esteemed guests, comrades, we are very happy that Your Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I, head of friendly Ethiopia, has arrived in the Soviet Union. In your person we heartily greet the leader of the glorious struggle of the Ethiopian people against the foreign invaders, a champion of the policy of peace and cooperation between peoples and a friend of our country.

We heartily greet Princess Aida Desta of the Royal family as well the high-placed statesmen of Ethiopia in the suit of Your Imperial Majesty.

We attach great importances to the arrival of the Emperor of Ethiopia to the Soviet Union and we hope that your visit will result a greater understanding between our states and will contribute to further development of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation to the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of universal peace.

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia are countries with different social systems and state structure, yet we have good friendly relations the roots of which go deep into history.

When at the end of the last century during the so-called "colonial fever" in Africa, Ethiopia was gravely threatened by foreign enslavement the Russian people deeply sympathized

with the people of Ethiopia in their courageous fight against the colonialists. The Ethiopian people routed their enemies at that time, and the battle of Aduwa of 1896 came down in history as an outstanding example of the successful struggle of the peoples of the East against colonialism.

In 1935 the Ethiopian people headed by Your Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie I. began a selfless armed struggle against the Italian fascist troops which had attacked Ethiopia perfidiously. The illustrious Ethiopian warriors fought for every inch of their native land against the overwhelming forces of the invaders. The Soviet Union actively supported Ethiopia in her just national struggle, demanded that the fascist aggression be cut short, never recognized her annexation by fascist Italy and sincerely greeted the expulsion of the invaders from the territory of Ethiopia.

For a long time Ethiopia was actually the only island of independence and national freedom in Africa enslaved by the colonialists. This is an inspiring example for other nations of Africa in their struggle for the liquidation of colonialism this infamous legacy of the past, and for the attainment of full independence within the lifetime of the present generation.

The Soviet people ardently sympathise with the heroic liberation struggle of the nations of Africa. Several new independent African states: Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, Guinea have emerged in recent years alone. With ever greater confidence the voice of African countries resounds at international conferences resounds at international conferences and congresses, in the United Nations and throughout the world. I should like to state that the Soviet Union has supported and will support the independent states and peoples of Africa and Asia in accordance with the high principles proclaimed in Bandung and Accra.

The struggle for the liquidation of colonialism, for the consolidation of sovereignty and independence of African and Asian

countries is inseparable from struggle for universal peace. The peace-loving foreign policy of Ethiopia is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

"Preserving peace is just like protecting one's eyes", runs an old Ethiopian proverb. This is true. The Soviet State is vitally interested in the defence and consolidation of universal peace. It is a true and consistent friend of states favouring peace and free national development.

The Soviet Union has no special interest in Ethiopia or anywhere else. We want only one thing: that Ethiopia be an independent and prosperous state, playing her important role in the life of Africa, in the general cause of consolidation of peace on the African continent and the rest of the world.

I should like to assure Your Imperial Majesty that the Soviet Union is a reliable and disinterested friend of Ethiopia, that the Soviet government stands for a further favourable development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations, equality and non-interference in internal affairs. We hope that personal contacts between us will be useful in this matter.

Permit me to toast the health of our esteemed guest, His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I, and the prosperity of the people of Ethiopia.

May friendship and co-operation between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union get ever stronger!

May peace and friendship prevail among all states.

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#### **Speech by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I**

Mr. President,

We are very grateful to you for the touching words you have addressed to Us and Our beloved people.

It is with the greatest pleasure that We have arrived at last, in the capital of this greatest state of our planet, to the capital



of one of the greatest and most powerful countries in the world.

A head of state cannot ignore the wide influence and the tendencies which for many years have determined and continue to determine, the development of mankind's history. In this connection the role which your great country plays in international relations is general and more concretely the kind assistance it is rendering Ethiopia are significant. Co-operation of the Soviet Union with Ethiopia had always been aimed at supporting the lofty ideals, in defence of which We and Ethiopian people have fought for so long. Ethiopia can be proud of the fact that one of her citizens fought together with Peter the Great and thanks to this she has become associated with your greatest poet Alexander Pushkin. Our country recalls with eternal gratitude the timely assistance in arms which the people of this great rendered us at the moment of our decisive struggle against imperialism in the last years of the past century. But this support however, was expressed in giving us not only arms, but also medical aid, so badly needed particularly in the battle of Aduwa. The rendering of this assistance has demonstrated in crucial hours of our history that the people of this great country have for many years firmly stood everywhere on guard of the freedom and independence of nations.

But your great country has given aid not only in periods of danger. Its generosity also extended to periods of peace and progress as well. Thus our Menelik II Hospital, organized at the beginning before outbreak of the First World War, was staffed with Russian physicians. We therefore note with deep gratification that this great humane tradition is being followed now as well in the extensive work conducted by Soviet physicians and nurses in the Dedjamatch Balcha Hospital in our capital.

In the spirit of tradition of close friendship and cooperation We would like to recall the encouragement, the support we received from the great and noble people almost exactly 23 years ago, counting from today in Geneva, when We personally resumed the struggle against the forces of imperialism. At that time the imperialist forces which intended to destroy our freedom were resolutely condemned by the Soviet Union through its chief delegate and Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov. We should like to note with gratitude that the Soviet Union was one of the few great powers of the world which refused to recognize the fascist occupation of Ethiopia. We shall always be grateful for that support.

That is why Our visit to this great country testifies to the admiration aroused in Us and Our beloved people by the people of the Soviet Union and the leading role they are playing in the struggle for universal peace, the freedom and independence of small countries.

The struggle for lasting peace and concord among the nations has not been won as yet. But thanks to the sacrifices our two countries have made, upholding this principle, We can hope that the noble cause, for which the peoples of our two countries are fighting indefatigably, will triumph ultimately.

We carefully followed the recent Geneva foreign ministers' conference which discussed the German and Berlin questions and in which not a single small country took part. We hope that, when talks are resumed in the near future, they will lead to substantial and good results because the outcome of these talks will undoubtedly have great influence on general peace and thereby on the positions of all peoples.

On this memorable day We raise Our glass to this greatest country in the world we raise Our glass to this greatest country in the world with its numerous people who are living and working in full concord under inspired and farseeing leadership; to the ideals of progress and peaceful co-existence by

which they are always guided in their efforts; to strong and firm friendship which for so many years determined the relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia; to the cause of world peace, to which the leaders and peoples of both countries are dedicating all their energies and for the sake of which they have made such great sacrifices. Long live the peoples of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia! May they live in friendship under the inspired guidance of their leaders!

#### **Visit to V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin Mausoleum**

On June 30, the Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie I, accompanied by his party, visited the V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

Together with the Emperor were Princess Aida Desta and also high ranking Ethiopian statesmen of the Emperor's suite.

The eminent guest was accompanied during his visit to the Mausoleum by J.I. Paleckis, Vice-President of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.P. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

#### **In the Bolshoi Theatre**

In the evening of June 30, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, together with Princess Aida Desta and other members of his party went to the Bolshoi Theatre where they saw the ballet Swan Lake.

Together with the guests from Ethiopia were:

K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; J.I. Paleckis, Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; P.P. Lobanov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.A. Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs and other officials.

The central box was decorated with the imperial flag of Ethiopia and the state flag of the Soviet Union.

Present at the performance were the heads of diplomatic representations accredited in Moscow, staff members of embassies.

The state anthems of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were rendered before the performance.

The audience standing greeted the Emperor of Ethiopia and the leaders of the Soviet state with pronged applause.

### **EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA TOURING THE SOVIET UNION**

#### **From Moscow to Sverdlovsk**

On July 1, the Vnukovo Airport was once more decorated with the flags of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, just like two days earlier. On the morning of that day H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and high Ethiopian officials of the Emperor's party left for a trip through the Soviet Union. The Emperor left on board an IL-18 passenger plane together with Princess Aida Desta and members of his party.

The distinguished guests from Ethiopia were accompanied on their trip through the Soviet Union by J.I. Paleckis, Vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; P.P. Lobanov, Chairman of the Soviet of the USSR Supreme Soviet; G.M. Pushkin, Deputy USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs; B.I. Karavayev, USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia; I.V. Tyulenev, USSR Army General, and others.

At the Vnukovo Airport the Emperor of Ethiopia and his party were seen off by A.I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.A. Mukhitdinov, Chairman of the

Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.P. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Ministers, Marshals of the Soviet Union and other officials.

Among those at the airport were also Foreign Minister of Ethiopia Ato Yilma Deressa, His Imperial Majesty's Private Chief-of-Staff Major General Mulugeta Bulli, Vice Minister of Finance Ato Abdullahi Mumi, and the Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR Ato Gethoun Tessema.

#### **In the Urals**

On the same day, July 1, H.J.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, together with his suite and other persons accompanying him arrived in Sverdlovsk, the "capital" of the industrial Urals. Already in the morning the main thoroughfares of the city were decorated with the state flags of Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation. There were red streamers in the streets with slogans in the Amharic and Russian languages in honour of the friendship of the peoples of both countries, in honour of the eminent guest.

It took the IL-18 plane only 2,5 hours to cover the great distance of over 1,500 kilometers from Moscow to Sverdlovsk.

When the plane landed at the Sverdlovsk airport numerous representatives of the local organizations and the public had already gathered.

The pediment of the airport was decorated with the portraits of H.I.M. Haile Selassie, K.Y. Voroshilov and N.S. Khrushchov. Children presented flowers to the eminent guest and those accompanying him.

I.I. Muravyov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sverdlovsk City Soviet of Working People's Deputies is welcoming the Emperor of Ethiopia and his party said that the Urals city were very glad to receive Emperor Haile Selassie I, the head of the Ethiopian state and prominent political figure

and statesman; that they expressed their profound respect for the courageous people of Ethiopia with whom Soviet people are connected by ties of friendship.

"Welcome to our Urals, dear guests!" I. Muravyov concluded. Addressing those assembled at the airfield, Emperor Haile Selassie I, said that the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union had fought for their independence.

Having common aims, they can well understand each other. The Emperor of Ethiopia said that relations between the USSR and Ethiopia dated back to centuries and he hoped that these relations would develop in the future as well.

"We were greatly impressed", he declared, "by the welcome which was accorded us on arriving in the Soviet Union. The memory of this reception will be taken back to Ethiopia by us."

"We are also profoundly moved", he continued, "by the cordial and warm reception given us in this city. I thank you for this welcome."

After a rest in his residence the esteemed guest and his party left for Berezovsky, an Urals gold-mining town.

The cars stopped at the Yuzhnaya Mine. The miners met the guests with applause. The mine director A.S. Yastrebkov invited the head of the African State and his suit into the management offices. While acquainting the Emperor with the history of the Berezovsky mines A.S. Yastrebkov informed the guests that gold-bearing ores were discovered here over 200 years ago.

H.J.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, expressed his desire to visit one of the mines and see the process of mining gold-bearing ores.

The Emperor of Ethiopia and his party went in a cage to a depth of over 160 meters in the Yuzhnaya Mine. The eminent

guest was interested in the various methods of mining gold-bearing ores and received answers to all his questions from the engineers.

Later, the Emperor and his party visited a dressing mill not far from the Yuzhnaya Mine.

The guest returned to Sverdlovsk in the evening.

On July 2, the Emperor of Ethiopia and his party continued to acquaint themselves with the enterprises and sights in Sverdlovsk.

In the morning, he visited the Urals Heavy Machine Building Plant, a firstling of the Soviet Five Year Plan. The guest passed through the plant's large shops. They saw how parts of enormous machines and mechanism- walking, excavators, rolling mills, drilling rigs, dressing plants and powerful crushers for processing ores- were being built.

The Emperor observed the work of a 10,000 ton press. A powerful overhead travelling crane carried a white-hot 65-ton blank to the press which shaped this piece of steel into a turbine rotor.

In the machine shop the Emperor stopped in front of a gigantic vertical lathe, over two storeys high which was machining a cross-piece of a heavy press.

"For whom is this press?" the guest inquired.

"For the People's Republic of China", the engineers replied.

They informed the guests that in the post-war years, the Urals Heavy Machine Building Plant was filling orders for many countries including African states.

The head of friendly Ethiopia was interested in what the plant produced during the years of World War II. He was told in those years Urals machine builders supplied the front with large quantities of material including heavy tanks.

The guest saw the last tank manufactured by the plant, which stood on the plant's square, mounted on a granite block in

memory of the heroic labour feat of the Ural workers during the Great Patriotic War.

An in formal talk followed in the plant's management office. H.J.M. Haile Selassie attentively listened to an account on the plant's activities. Bidding farewell to the engineers and workers, he said:

"We are very grateful for the explanations which allowed us to understand the entire might of this plant. The machines manufactured are an important contribution to the victories of your country.

Not only here but everywhere we have been after landing on the soil of the Soviet Union we were warmly welcomed. We shall never forget this and will most certainly tell our people about the feelings of friendship of the Soviet people for the people of Ethiopia."

The guests were presented with souvenirs. H.J.M. Haile Selassie made the following entry in the honorary visitor's book:

"Today we visited the Heavy Machine Building Plant in Sverdlovsk. We admired this big plant. We were received with love by the workers. We shall always cherish these pleasant recollections."

After leaving the plant the guests visited the residential section of the Ural machine builders. They travelled along green streets lined by large apartment houses. The guests noted that this actually was not a section but a whole city with a population of 100,000.

In the afternoon H.J.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia went round the Urals Geological Museum with its remarkable collection of Urals minerals.

The head of the African state was presented with a collection of Urals minerals.

On the same day Princess Aida Desta visited the Young Pioneers' Palace in Sverdlovsk. She was warmly welcomed.



On July 2, I.I. Muravyov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sverdlovsk City Soviet of Working People's Deputies gave a dinner in honour of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, emperor of Ethiopia. Present at the dinner together with the head of the Ethiopian State were Princess Aida Desta and other members of his suite.

During the dinner which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, I.I. Muravyov greeted the eminent guest from Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie I made a speech during the dinner.

"The Soviet people," he said, "the people of a great country, are famous for their hospitality. The first impressions of Our trip in the Soviet country already show that great progress has been achieved here."

The head of the Ethiopian State further declared that the relations between his country and the USSR developed on a friendly basis during the years of war and peace time.

"We have come on a visit to the USSR," he continued, "because We are confident that it is better to see with your own eyes than to hear; We have come with the intention of strengthening ties of friendship connecting Ethiopia and the Soviet Union."

The Emperor proposed a toast in hour of the friendship between both countries. During the dinner he presented the city of Sverdlovsk with national Ethiopian attributes of a warrior – a shield and two spears.

On July 3, hundreds of inhabitants of Sverdlovsk came to the airport to see off the eminent guest and his party, who spent two days in the Urals.

On bidding farewell the inhabitants of Sverdlovsk, H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie I, made the following statement:

"We are grateful to Sverdlovsk for the cordial welcome. We take back with Us and shall tell Our people about what the splendid reception which was accorded Us in the Urals. We

were immensely pleased with everything which was done for Us during Our stay in Sverdlovsk. We shall always remember your city."

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I asked the Chairman of the City Soviet to convey his profound gratitude to the inhabitants of Sverdlovsk for the reception given him and his party.

The plane carrying the distinguished guest left Sverdlovsk and headed for Stalingrad.

#### **In the Heroic City of Stalingrad**

The plane carrying H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, high-ranking Ethiopian officials and those accompanying them from Sverdlovsk landed at the Stalingrad airport in the afternoon of July 3.

Hundreds of Stalingraders assembled at the airport to meet the eminent guest. They carried flags of Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation, portraits of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, K.Y. Voroshilov and N.S. Khrushchov.

The motorcade left the airport for the city. The population cordially welcomed the eminent guest.

After a rest in his residence H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, went on a sight-seeing trip through the heroic city. The eminent guest and his party saw the avenues and streets of reborn Stalingrad.

The guests spent a lot of time in the museum of the defence of Tsaritsyn – Stalingrad. The Emperor and his party displayed special interest in the show cases with presents to Stalingrad from foreign countries. The honorary gift of the Emperor of Ethiopia to the Stalingraders – a velvet-covered shield with gold embroidery was displayed prominently. It had the following inscription:

"To the unsubdued city. March 1944."



On leaving the museum, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia made the following entry in the honorary visitors' book:

"The courageous fighters who fell defending the freedom of their motherland will not be forgotten by the people and by history. We were forced to suffer from an invasion and We are particularly pleased to visit this city today and to personally acquaint Ourselves with its unforgettable history. We are especially glad to see Our gift, which was presented to Stalingrad in 1944 in your museum."

On July 4, the distinguished guest and his party continued to see the historic monuments of Stalingrad.

In the morning many inhabitants gathered on the Square of the Fallen Fighters where a majestic obelisk had been erected in memory to those who fell defending Tsartsyn – Stalingrad. The Emperor of Ethiopia laid a wreath at the obelisk.

The motorcade then went from the centre of the city to the famous Mamayev Mount. This elevation which dominates over Stalingrad was the site of the most fierce battles during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The Emperor silently honoured the memory of the selfless heroes who gave their lives in order to save civilization from Nazi barbarism.

At Mamayev Mount, the emperor of Ethiopia was presented with a gift – a casket with the secret soil of Stalingrad.



Later in the day the guests from Ethiopia were warmly welcomed at the tractor plant. Hundreds of workers and specialists gathered here on the large square. Young women workers presented the guests with bouquets of flowers. The eminent guest passed through the shops of the plant. He watched how, ready caterpillar tractors left the main conveyor.

When H.I.M. Haile Selassie I left the shop, M.S. Sidelnikov, the plant's chief engineer, welcomed him and presented the Emperor with a model of caterpillar tractor.

In the speech of replay, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I stressed that the relations of friendship existing between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were expressed not only in words but also in deeds. "Our desire has come true", he said, "when We arrived on a visit to the Soviet Union and visited your great city. We were especially pleased with the visit to Stalingrad Tractor Plant. We would like to buy tractors manufactured by your plant. We are very grateful to the management and the workers for presenting Us with a model of a tractor."

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I presented the chief engineer with a Golden Medal in memory of his visit to the Stalingrad tractor Plant.

From here the guests went to the Stalingrad Hydropower Station.

The station builders assembled on the earthen dam and warmly greeted the head of the Ethiopian state.

After making a round of the station, the Emperor noted:

"All this is very interesting. You build such stations in the interest of the country, in the interest of the people."

In the afternoon a cruise on the Volga was organized for H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his party.

During the cruise a luncheon was given on board the ship by the Executive Committee of the Stalingrad City Soviet of Working People's Deputies in honour of the guests.

Replying to the greetings of V.V. Shchipakhin, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stalingrad City Soviet, Emperor Haile Selassie I said that during their stay in the Soviet Union one of his wishes was to visit the heroic city of Stalingrad, and that it had now come true.

"The magnificent panorama We see here will always come alive in Our memory when the word Stalingrad is pronounced.

It was a life of death battle but the Soviet people had risen as one, moved by patriotic feelings and the desire to defend freedom for all nations. You displayed miracles of courage and bravery and your cause triumphed. The whole world will forever remember with gratitude the fallen heroes who remained loyal to those ideas to the end of their lives. It was here that the wave of evil forces with which all generations have to contend reached its peak and was shattered. Upon the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, We presented the city and people of Stalingrad as a token of Our profound respect and love with a symbolic gift for their display of he-

roism, and it is kept here together with gifts from all over the world. Today new trails facing us", H.I.M. Haile Selassie continued, "let u not tremble, let us be worth of the sacrifices that were made in your land.

We propose a toast to the long friendship between the people of Ethiopia and the people of the Soviet Union, to a lasting peace among all the peoples of the world."

At the luncheon which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the Emperor, expressing his gratitude for the warm reception, presented the representatives of the city, as a token of Ethiopian-Soviet friendship, with two big elephant tusks set in silver and mounted on a plaque. There was a golden globe between the two tusks.

V.V. Shchipakhin, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet thanked him for the gift and declared that it would be kept in the museum together with the Ethiopian shield which the Emperor presented Stalingrad in March, 1944.

On July 5, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, together with his suite and those accompanying him left Stalingrad by plane for the Caucasian Black Sea coast. This airport was decorated with the state flags of Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation, with portraits of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, K.Y. Voroshilov and N.S. Khrushchov.

Many Stalingraders came to see off the representatives of the friendly African state. They arrived with banquets of flowers, flags of Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the RSFSR. A guard of honor was drawn up and the state anthems of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were rendered.

"Stalingrad", H.I.M. Haile Selassie I said, "is not only a city which went through the war, it is a city of peace as well. During the war it did everything to rout the enemy. Today Stalingrad is being reborn from the ruins. The inhabitants of this

city have given us a splendid reception. We thank you for this friendly reception.”

#### **In Sochi**

Thousands of inhabitants of Sochi, Matsesta and Khosta and holidaymakers cordially welcomed H.J.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia who arrived on the Caucasian Black Sea coast from Stalingrad together with his suit.

H.J.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, in a brief statement said that he and his party were glad to have the opportunity of visiting the Sochi resort. After arriving at the Adler airfield, the party left for Sochi. The Black Sea coast of the Caucasus was enjoying splendid sunny weather. Bright roses, oleanders and cannas were in blossom everywhere.

On the same day the Executive Committee of the Sochi City Soviet of Working People's Deputies gave a luncheon in honour of the eminent guest. In his speech Emperor Haile Selassie I said that he was deeply moved by the reception accorded him in Sverdlovsk and in other cities of the Soviet Union.

“We were greatly impressed by the city Sochi where people spend their holidays and improve their health in order to return to work with new strength. We were warmly met in this city which is called the Caucasian Riviera. These sentiments which were manifested here, just as in the other Soviet cities, come from the hearts of ordinary people. We would like to wholeheartedly thank them for this.”

The head of the Ethiopian state proposed a toast to the friendship of the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union.

After the luncheon the eminent guest and his party went sightseeing in the Sochi resort.

On the same evening the residents of Sochi and holiday-makers from the resort city's sanatoria cordially saw off His

Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his party.

Thousands of people gathered at the sea port long before the arrival of the distinguished visitor. The port was festively decorated.

A.N. Churkin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sochi City Soviet, addressed the eminent guest.

In his reply speech H.J.M. Haile Selassie I said that the visit to the Soviet Union would serve to further strengthen the ties between the two peoples. The eminent guest ended his speech with the following words:

“Long live friendship between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia!” Emperor Haile Selassie I and his party embarked on a naval launch and made for the cruiser Mikhail Kutuzov which lay at anchor on the roadstead. A salute of the nations – 21 salvoes – were fired.

#### **Guests of Black Sea Sailors**

On board the Mikhail Kutuzov cruiser the esteemed guest was met by Vice-Admiral S.E. Chursin, Assistant Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, and captain S.M. Fedorov, the ship's commander.

H.J.M. Haile Selassie, replying to the greetings of Vice-Admiral S.E. Chursin, said that he was very pleased to be on board a man-of-war where he was welcomed just as warmly as everywhere in the Soviet Union during his trip. “We know”, the Emperor said, “that Soviet people were victorious not only on land but also on sea. We wish that the friendly relations between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union be preserved for ever.”

The eminent guest acquainted themselves with the ship's material. Later a dinner was given at which the Emperor and high Ethiopian officials from his suit and those accompanying him were present.

Vice-Admiral S.E. Chursin presented Emperor Haile Selassie I with a dirk as a souvenir of his visit to the ship.

When receiving this gift, the head of the Ethiopian State said that he would have many recollections of his visit to the USSR. One of these would be the visit to the Mikhail Kutuzov cruiser. "We thank you for the gift which is a token of friendship of the peoples of our countries and are grateful to the sailors for the pleasure We received at the concert this morning. We shall take back this recollection and tell Our people about it."

In the honorary visitors' book he made the following entry:

"Man-of-war Mikhail Kutuzov, with gratitude – Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia".

#### **Visit to the Ukraine**

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, together with his party arrived in Yalta, southern coast of the Crimea, from Sochi, on board the Mikhail Kutuzov cruiser.

After inspecting the sailors on parade on deck and warmly bidding farewell to the commanding officers and the crew, the Ethiopian Emperor ascended the companion ladder to the launch.

An artillery salute of 21 salvoes was given in honour of the distinguished guest.

In the port the guests were met by S.A. Kovpak, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, I.M. Filippov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Crimean Regional Soviet of Working people's Deputies and other officials.

S.A. Kovpak Vice-President of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet spoke over the microphone. On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic he cordially greeted

the head of Ethiopian State and his party on their arrival on hospitable Ukrainian soil.

In his reply speech Emperor Haile Selassie I stated:

"It is said that it is better to see than to hear. We have become convinced in this proverb while being in the Soviet Union and on your Ukrainian soil. We have been warmly met everywhere and provided with the opportunity of seeing your efforts in achieving your country's progress.

It is insufficient just to acknowledge the principles of the Bandung Conference, it is necessary to carry them out. Both at present and in the future we shall adhere to the lofty principles of peaceful co-existence, and the establishment of good-neighbourly relations."

H.I.M. Haile Selassie noted that the relations between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union in the past were built on a good and friendly basis.

"We are striving for the strengthening of these good relations in the future as well", he stated.

On July 6, Emperor Haile Selassie I visited the Artek Young Pioneers' Camp, this remarkable corner of the Southern coast of the Crimea.

The children met the eminent guest at the coast on the alley lined with magnolia trees.

"Peace, friendship; Friendship, peace!" – the children exclaimed on the arrival of the Emperor of Ethiopia. After making the round of the Young Pioneers' Camp, H.I.M. Haile Selassie declared: "The main thing here is fraternity. I see happy and joyful faces everywhere. The Young Pioneers are obviously very satisfied with their life in the camp."

Moved by the cordial welcome the Emperor addressed the Young Pioneers with a short speech:

"One of the joys of man", he said, "is to have children. To bring them up, to guide them through the hardship of life, to take care of them. It was a great pleasure for Us to be among



you, and We will take back the pleasant recollections of this splendid meeting.”

In the honorary visitors' book the Emperor made an entry in which he noticed that he was received in Artek with love and his heart was overfilled with joy.



On July 7, the eminent guest went sightseeing at his resort. The motorcade travelled along the picturesque Crimean roads. The Emperor of Ethiopia passed by the Golden Beach, Dnieper, pearl, Ukraine and other sanatoria. He stopped at the Swallow Nest, an architectural structure built on a cliff. En route he also saw new sanatorium buildings under construction. The head of friendly Ethiopia and his party were warmly met everywhere by the local population and holidaymakers. The Emperor visited the Livadia Sanatorium where Yalta Conference of the Powers of anti-Hitler Coalition was held in 1945 before the end of the World War II. Many holidaymakers gathered on the Sanatorium grounds. They greeted the eminent guest with applause.

On the same day the head of the Ethiopian Government visited the Massandra wine making establishment. This enterprise has collection of one million bottles with wines of the second half of the past century.

On behalf of the Massandra personnel the Ethiopian Emperor was presented with a gift – a bottle of Rose Muscat of 1892 vintage – the year of his birth.

In the honorary visitor's book the distinguished guest made an entry in which he expressed cordial gratitude for the warm reception.

S.A. Kovpak, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet gave a dinner on July 7, in honour of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

During the dinner which passed in cordial atmosphere, S.A. Kovpak greeted the distinguished guest and his party.

"Ethiopia and the Ukraine", he said, "are separated by thousands of kilometers, but distance is no barrier for friendship. We are united by the great humanitarian ideals of peace, mutual assistance of peoples and the co-existence of countries with different social systems."

Speaking about the old friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, S.A. Kovpak noted that the Soviet Union always came to the assistance of Ethiopia people in their day of need.

"Today", S.A. Kovpak declared, "the Ethiopian people themselves, are coming out in defence of the interests of the African countries who have not yet been liberated from colonial dependence. The peoples of the Soviet Union sincerely rejoice over each success attained by the peoples of Ethiopia."

S.A. Kovpak proposed a toast to the health of the distinguished guest, Emperor Haile Selassie I, to the success of the peoples of Ethiopia, to the firm friendship between the Soviet and the Ethiopian peoples.



H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, made a reply speech.

The Emperor stressed that cordial and friendly relations existed for long between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia and that it was his desire to visit the great Soviet country to further strengthen these ties of friendship. He declared that since his arrival in Moscow during the visit to different cities, as well as the historic city of Yalta, he was warmly welcomed.

"In the city of Yalta", the Emperor continued, "an international conference was held to ensure universal peace and the welfare of mankind. We are very pleased that today we have the opportunity of personally visiting the historic and beautiful city.

Great effort was made here to ensure universal peace.

However, this lofty aim, the realization of which is desired by all of mankind, has not yet been achieved. This is the reason why everyone of us should tirelessly work for the realization of this noble principle."

In his speech the Emperor highly appraised the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people against the fascist invaders. He expressed his gratitude to the inhabitants of Yalta and the holidaymakers, who had come here from all parts of the USSR, for their exceptional cordiality and hospitality. He proposed a toast to a stable peace, to the further strengthening of the friendly relations existing between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, to the prosperity of the Ukrainian people.

On July 8, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, left for Leningrad. The distinguished guest and his party departed by car from Yalta.

They stopped en route at Alushta, a resort town. Despite the early hour, the embankment and the streets were filled with people. The inhabitants and the holidaymakers from the sanatoria warmly greeted the guest.

The streets of Simferopol, the regional centre, were thronged with people. The eminent guest was seen off at the airfield by S.A. Kovpak, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet; S.A. Slipchenko, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Ukraine; I.M. Filippov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Crimean Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and others.

S.A. Kovpak asked the Ethiopian Emperor to convey the sincere and warm greetings of the Ukrainian people and their wishes of further success in life and peaceful work to the people of courageous Ethiopia.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, the head of the Ethiopian state, said that one of the main reasons of his visit to the Soviet Union was the desire of becoming more closely acquainted with the Soviet peoples and to see how they live.

The heroism displayed by the Soviet people during the war and their strenuous work for peace is known throughout the world.

"We", the Emperor further said, "are convinced that Our visit to the Soviet Union will serve the further strengthening of ties between our countries. During the short stay in the Soviet Union We were accorded an exceptionally warm welcome for which We are very grateful. We shall take back with Us this warmth. Fulfilling your request We shall convey your warm greetings to the peoples of Ethiopia."

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia proclaimed amid stormy applause;

"Long live friendship between the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union."

The TU-104 liner took off for Leningrad.

#### **In Leningrad**

On the same day Leningraders met H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia with exceptional warmth.

The city's streets were decorated with state flags of Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation in honour of the arrival of the distinguished guest. Red streamers greeting the representative of friendly Ethiopia were stretched across the thoroughfares leading to the airport.

I.V. Spiridonov, Member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.J. Smirnov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Army General N.J. Krylov; Commander of the Leningrad Military Area and others arrived at the Leningrad airport at noon July 8, to meet the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Children presented large bouquets to the distinguished guest and his party. The Emperor of Ethiopia received the report of the commander of the guard of honour. The state anthems of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were rendered.

N.J. Smirnov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet, addressing the Ethiopian Emperor and his party, cordially congratulated them on their arrival to the city which bears the name of the great Lenin.

"It was a pleasure for Us", H.I.M. Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia said in his reply speech, "to receive an invitation from the leaders of the Soviet Government to visit the Soviet Union. It is also a great pleasure for Us to visit your great historic centre of the Soviet Union where events of enormous importance both in the political and cultures spheres took place. We are especially interested in the heroic struggle of your city which overcame all hardships and scored victory."

The head of Ethiopian state declared that the visit to Leningrad would allow him to appraise the sources of the greatness of the Soviet people.

When the motorcade left the airfield for the city, the guests were greeted by thousands of people.

Leningraders expressed their respect for the peoples of independent Ethiopia. After a short rest the eminent guest and his

party went sightseeing. The guests saw the Leningrad, which experienced the trail of a 900-day enemy blockade and which had heavily suffered from bombardment, had become more beautiful in the postwar period and that new construction was being conducted as rapid pace.

The head of friendly Ethiopia visited the Cathedral where Peter and Paul Fortress which was built at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, saw the famous iconostasis which had been made with great taste by Russian masters, the altar and the paintings. The Ethiopian Emperor then visited the Cathedral of St. Issac. He showed great interests in the remarkable inlaid work, the splendid porticoes, and columns from malachite and lazurite.

The guests also visited the Nevsky Avenue, the Field of Mars, Smolny, and the Peter the great Monument. In the evening the guests visited the Kirov Stadium.

On July 9 the eminent guest and his party visited the museum of Anthropology and Ethnography under the USSR Academy of Sciences. On display here was a large exhibition on Ethiopian culture, art and life.

Some 200 different articles collected by Russian travelers and scientists provided a clear picture of the life of the industrious people. H.I.M. Haile Selassie I acquainted himself with paintings of contemporary Ethiopian artists. His attention was drawn to an historic canvas "Battle against the Italians at Adua in 1896."

S.P. Tolstov, Director of the Institute of Ethnography under the USSR Academy of Sciences, presented the Ethiopian Emperor with gifts: photos of exhibition and scientific works of the Institute- six volumes from the series "Peoples of the World", one of which was on Africa.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I cordially thanked him for the gift and said that the books would occupy a worthy place in the library. The distinguished guest noted that the exhibition was

very interesting, that it testifies to the friendship and sympathy for the Ethiopian people. The Emperor left his signature in the honorary visitor's book.

The Ethiopian Emperor then visited the State Hermitage. This world famous museum was of great interest to the representatives of friendly Ethiopia.

The Emperor devoted a lot of time to the section on the history of Russian culture. The Emperor paid special attention to the canvas by V. Polyakov portraying the arrival of the Russian embassy to Ethiopia in 1902.

H.I.M Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, made an entry in the honorary visitors' book in which he noted that he was pleased to see the principles collection in the Hermitage which testifies to the country's greatness.

The same day, the Emperor and his party also visited the Leningrad First Confectionery Factory.

The Emperor spent the afternoon going round of Petrodvorets. The guest saw the foundations.

While resting in the Assembly Hall, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I said that he was greatly pleased to visit Petrodvorets.

On July 9, N.I. Smirnov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of Working People's Deputies, gave a dinner in honour of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere, N.I. Smirnov, greeting the eminent guest from Ethiopia, said that the Leningraders were especially pleased to receive the head of the ancient African state in the city of the Neva.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet proposed a toast to the further development of friendly relations between the peoples of Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

Emperor Haile Selassie I in his speech:

"Leningrad has for a long had special charm for Us and We are very glad of the opportunity of visiting this city which occupies an honourable place in the annals of history.

We could not but recall the role played by the monarch Peter, as a great leader and the founder of this city at the time when he conducted the consolidation of this greatest of world powers. We also remember that one of his military leaders came from Ethiopia. We know that your splendid city occupies a leading place in the development of science and art.

The whole world knows of the achievements of your Academy of Sciences. Leningrad, with its numerous scientific establishments, its libraries and museums, can justly be considered one of the most important cultural centers of the world. This alone ensures your city an honourable place in the annals of history. The entire world", the Emperor continued, "was amazed by the heroism displayed by the valiant inhabitants of your city who withstood hunger, the cold of the long northern winters, the fierce attacks of the enemy until the hour of liberation by victorious Soviet Army came.

We, the inhabitants of Ethiopia, who for many centuries fought against numerous enemies, can profoundly realize and appraise your sacrifices, can understand Leningrad's pride.

We raise Our glass to the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia which is growing stronger with every passing day, for a stable peace between all peoples."

In memory of his visit to Leningrad Emperor Haile Selassie I presented the city, which courageously fought against the enemy, with elephant tusks.

On July 9, late in the evening Leningraders warmly saw off H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia who left by special train for Moscow together with his suite and those accompanying him.

### **RETURN TO MOSCOW**

On July 10, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia and high-ranking officials from the Emperor's suite, returned to Moscow from a trip through the Soviet Union.

The Emperor and his party were met at the station which was decorated with the state flags of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, by A.I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council Ministers; N.A. Mukhitdinov, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.P. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.I. Bobrovnikov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and others.

Among those present at the station were the Ethiopian Foreign Minister Ato Yilma Deressa, His Imperial Majesty's Private Chief-of-Staff Major General Mulugeta Bulli. Those who accompanied the Ethiopian Emperor on his trip through the Soviet Union returned to Moscow on the same train.

### **Meeting of Emperor of Ethiopia with Leaders of the Soviet Union**

On July 10, the leaders of the Soviet state meet in the Kremlin with Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia. During the conversation which as before took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and trust they continued to discuss questions relating to the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the USSR and Ethiopia. From the Soviet side K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, A.I. Mikoyan, First Deputy

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.A. Mukhitdinov, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; S.A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers in Foreign Economic Ties; A.A. Gromyko and N.S. Patolichev, USSR Ministers, participated in the talk.

Together with the Emperor, the following officials from the Ethiopian side participated in the talk: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Pen Tsahafe Tezaz Aklilou Haptewold, Foreign Minister Ato Yilma Deressa, Deputy Governor General of Shoa Ras Mesfin Seleshi, Minister of the Palace Tsahafe Tezaz Tafara Work Kidane Wold, His Imperial Majesty's Private Chief-of-Staff Major General Mulugeta Bulli, Vice Minister of Finance Ato Abdullahi Mumi, the Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR Ato Getahoun Tessema, Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Pen Ato Ketema Yifru.

Present at the talk were: V.S. Semyonov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; B.I. Karavayev, USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia; A.A. Shvedov, head of the Department of African Countries of the USSR Foreign Ministry and others.

Both sides noted the usefulness of talks held thus far, and the existence of complete agreement on matters under discussion, including that to further extension of economic relations between the USSR and Ethiopia. It was agreed that a joint communique on the results of the talks would be issued.

### **Emperor of Ethiopia gives a luncheon in honour of the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.Y. Voroshilov**

On July 10, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, gave a luncheon at the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.Y. Voroshilov.

Present at the luncheon together with K.Y. Voroshilov were N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other statesman.

Present from the Ethiopian side were Princess Aida Desta and high-ranking officials.

Speaking at the luncheon Emperor Haile Selassie I said:

We are happy of the opportunity to receive you, Mr. President, you, Prime Minister, and other leaders of the Soviet Union as Our guests.

It is a great pleasure for Us to express our sincere gratitude for the warm, exceptionally cordial and friendly reception extended to Us during Our stay in your great beautiful country.

Being pressed for time We were unable to see everything We should like to, all the enormous achievements of the Soviet people. But during Our brief stay in the Soviet Union We were able to familiarize Ourselves personally with the majestic construction which is being carried out by the Soviet people and with the great progress achieved in the technical, economic and social spheres.

We were deeply impressed by the industriousness of the Soviet people working for the further progress and peaceful development of their Homeland, under the wise guidance of their leaders.

Moreover, Our trip also reminded Us of the following: Ethiopia, like the Soviet Union, has experienced the devastation and suffering inflicted by the war. Our peoples made great sacrifices in the struggle against the hordes which brought destruction in their wake. The people of Ethiopia may be proud of the fact that in the conditions of those days they followed the tactics of resistance which the peoples of the Soviet Union applied so heroically during the last war.

In the years after the war We worked tirelessly to restore everything destroyed by the war, to advance Our people along the road of progress.

Quite a few heroic pages have been written in history both in your country and in Ethiopia. We have a saying: "Ethiopia is the land of heroes." We had heard that Russians also have a proverb: "In the Soviet Union everyone becomes a hero."

We have noted earlier that Our visit to the USSR has proved that, although our countries are geographically remote from each other and possess different social and economic systems, the struggle which they had to wage in the past, the noble aims of improving the people's life which both countries set before themselves, their faithfulness to the cause of world peace, and freedom, their loyalty to the United Nations Charter and the principles proclaimed in Bandung and Accra unite them in their aspirations towards these lofty ideals.

We sincerely trust that Our visit will make a contribution to the cause of further strengthening and extending the friendly relations between our countries.

We invite you, Mr. President, and you, Mr. Prime Minister, to visit Our country, Ethiopia, when that would be convenient to you.

Here is a toast to you, Mr. President, to outstanding leaders of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, to the welfare and prosperity of your great power, to strong friendship and co-operation between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union in the cause of peace, welfare and progress of all peoples.



In a speech at the luncheon President Voroshilov said:

Your Imperial Majesty,

Esteemed gentlemen,

Dear friends,

It gives me great pleasure to warmly thank you, Your Imperial Majesty for the warm and kind words and good wishes you have addressed here to the Soviet Union and our Soviet people.

We are happy to again see you in Moscow after your tour of our country, during which you learned about the Soviet people and their work, visited some industrial and agricultural establishments and acquainted yourself with Soviet culture.

Though the time and itinerary were short, you could see how fervently the Soviet people, busy as they are with the realisation of their seven-year economic plan, desire peace and further co-operation with all other states.

It may be stated with the conviction that during meetings with you, the Soviet people sincerely expressed their feelings of sympathy and friendship for Ethiopia and her valiant people the hope that Your Imperial majesty's visit to the Soviet Union will serve to further promote the friendly relations between our countries both in the economic, cultural and scientific spheres and in all other fields in which we have mutual interests.

It is our opinion that the prospects held out for the extension of Soviet-Ethiopian co-operation accord with our mutual interests and also facilitate the consolidation of peace and the maintenance of the security of all people.

I drink to the health of Your Imperial Majesty, the health of Her Royal Highness princess Aida Desta, to the health of all distinguished Ethiopian statesmen present here, to lasting unbreakable friendship between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, to world peace!

In a warm speech of welcome at the luncheon, N.S. Khrushchov thanked the Emperor for his invitation to visit Ethiopia on an official return visit and said that the Soviet Government accepted the invitation.

N.S. Khrushchov concluded his speech by drinking to the Emperors' and to the friendship between the USSR and Ethiopia. The luncheon passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

#### **Ethiopian Emperor gives reception**

On July 10, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia gave a reception at the Grand Kremlin Palace in honor of President Voroshilov.

The head of friendly Ethiopian received the guests at the entrance to the Georgiyevsky Hall. Together with him were Princess Aida Desta and other persons from the Emperor's suite.

Present from the Soviet side were K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and other Soviet officials, representatives of public organizations.

Among the guests at the reception were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR; Alexii, the Patriarch of Moscow and of All-Russia and the Metropolitan Nikolai of Krutitsy and Kolomna.

At the reception, which passed off in a warm and cordial atmosphere Emperor Haile Selassie I and President K.Y. Voroshilov exchanged speeches.

#### **Speech by H.I.M. Haile Selassie I**

Mr. President, Mr. prime Minister, esteemed guests,  
It gives Us a truly great pleasure to avail Ourselves of his occasion and again thank the Soviet leaders and through them the peoples of your great and vast country for the warm and friendly reception accorded Us by your hospitable peoples and their great leaders in the different spots We visited, ever

since We came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

One would need, of course, several months to visit all the districts of your vast country, but even in Our short stay here We were highly impressed by what We saw, as this was tangible proof of the stupendous achievements of the Soviet Government and the Soviet people.

We were afforded the opportunity to see the gold fields, a big engineering work at Sverdlovsk, and the tractor plant and enormous hydropower station in Stalingrad. We saw how rapidly Stalingrad, which had been almost fully destroyed during the Second World War, was rebuilt. We saw the sanatoria in Sochi and Yalta, provided for the Soviet people.

We saw the cultural and scientific institutions of Leningrad and the sweeping housing construction.

What We have seen is an indication of the tremendous progress the Soviet people have made in a very short time in all fields of development under the able guidance of the Soviet Government.

In our age of rivalry for scientific and technical superiority the Soviet Union can well be proud of the place it holds. Your scientific and technical achievements, your strenuous effort has placed you in front in all domains of creative endeavour. There is the hope that your achievements will benefit other countries who are struggling to preserve their independence and whose economy and industry are still undeveloped.

It is Our belief that given good will, all humanity may derive benefit from the knowledge and achievements of modern science.

Even though it is true that the economic and political systems of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia differ, one cannot deny that there is quite a number of fields in which our countries share common interests.

One should recall the sacrifices our two countries made in the struggle against the fascist invaders.

At the end of the war our two countries were among the first to support the foundation of the United Nations. From the very outset our countries vigorously supported the movement of all peoples under colonial dominion for liberty and independence.

Both countries have accepted the principles of the Bandung and Accra declarations and are doing all they can to realize these principles, which, provided they are fully applied, will reinforce understanding between states and thereby promote world peace.

It is sometimes said that the existence of different political, economic, and social ideologies is one of the main stumbling blocks to the attainment of world peace.

We, however, are not inclined to believe that.

And, indeed, in history there has never been a time when all the countries would abide by one ideology. However, this did not prevent them from cooperating in important matters for the good of all mankind.

Every country is entitled to adopt a political and economic system it deems most suitable. However, this circumstance, which must be regarded as the internal affair of the country, should on no account interfere with co-operation and understanding between countries.

What We saw during Our visit to the Soviet Union has given Us useful thoughts that will help Us in realizing plans for Our country's development, which We have worked out in the interests of Our people's progress and welfare.

We raise Our glass to drink to lasting peace, understanding and co-operation between peoples, to the health of the Soviet leaders, and to the further consolidation and development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia!

**Speech by K.Y. Voroshilov**

Your Imperial majesty,

Dear gentlemen, comrades,

It is a great pleasure to us to enjoy today the hospitality of Your Imperial Majesty and hear your kind words about the Soviet Union and our glorious people. I cordially thank you for all that on behalf of the head of the Soviet Government N.S. Khrushchov, the Soviet leaders present here and on my own behalf.

We repeat once more that we have welcomed your visit to our country with an open heart and strive to do everything for your stay in the Soviet Union to be useful and leave the best of impressions. We note with the great satisfaction the attention and good will with which you travelled over some areas of our great multinational country.

You have already justly noted, Your Imperial Majesty, that bonds of ancient friendship exist between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. And I may note again with pride that this friendship was born on the noble soil of support Ethiopia in her struggle for freedom and independence against foreign colonial invaders. The peoples of our country always admired the brave struggle of the heroic Ethiopian people for their freedom and independence and invariably strove to render them all possible support and fraternal assistance.

At the present time there is every opportunity for the further development of friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. We are ready to strengthen Soviet – Ethiopian relations and hope that this corresponds to the desires of the Government of Ethiopia.

Guided by the principles of peaceful co-existence of states, regardless of their social and political systems, we do not seek any privileges or special advantages. Offering our friendship we do from the bottom of our heart and we always help our

friends and never abandon them, in distress, hoping that they, too, would abide by this principle.

In the person of the Soviet Union, Ethiopia and other African states have a real friend who is sincerely interested in the successful completion of their struggle against colonialism, in the development of their national economy and culture.

Here is to the health of Your Imperial Majesty and all members of the Royal Family, to the health of all esteemed Ethiopian relations to the freedom and independence of the peoples of the great African continent, to unbreakable peace throughout the world!

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The head of the Ethiopian state presented to K.Y. Voroshilov the supreme decoration of his country – the Order of Queen of Sheba with a Golden Chain.

K.Y. Voroshilov heartily thanked the Emperor for the high award and said:

"Your Imperial Majesty,  
Highly esteemed guests,  
Dear friends,

I am very moved by the attention and honour of Your Imperial Majesty on awarding me the Order of Queen of Sheba with a Golden chain.

I accept this award with great gratitude and consider it a sign and a manifestation of the friendly feelings with which you, Your Imperial Majesty, and the people of Ethiopia foster for the entire Soviet people and for our country.

The award with which I have been presented will be a constant reminder of this, as well as of your visit to the Soviet Union which is of great importance for the further development of friendly relations between our countries.

May the inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia grow stronger and prosper for the benefit of the peoples of both our countries, for the strengthening of international co-operation and peace throughout the world. Allow me, Your Imperial Majesty to thank you warmly once more for this high award."

Those present at the reception burst into an ovation, greeting the decoration of K.Y. Voroshilov with the Ethiopian order of the Queen of Sheba.

#### **In Moscow University**

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, was the guest of the students, professors and instructors of Moscow State University at Lenin Hills, on July 10.

The eminent guest acquainted himself with the university's activities. "This is a very large educational establishment", he remarked, "and it symbolizes the greatness of the Soviet Union."

The distinguished guest was presented with the jubilee medal issued on the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the university and two volumes of its history as a token of his visit to Moscow State University.

An ovation broke out in the large assembly hall when Emperor Haile Selassie entered.

Academician I.G. Petrovsky, Rector of Moscow State University, addressing the head of the friendly state, spoke of the courageous struggle of the Ethiopian people for independence and the outstanding role of Emperor Haile Selassie I in this struggle. The Learned Council of Moscow State University awarded the Emperor the scientific degree of honorary doctor of law of Moscow University in recognition of his services in strengthening peace, in developing the Bandung principles.

Amid the applause of those present Academician I.G. Petrovsky presented the eminent guest with the diploma of honorary doctor.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie made a speech in reply.

"The cordial reception accorded Us everywhere in the Soviet Union", he said, "reflects the interests and goodwill which the Soviet people entertain for Us. We, on Our part, were amazed by the achievements which have been attained in improving the people's living standard. Even still more amazing are the Soviet Union's achievements in education, in particular, in the sphere of science. The level of a nation's education is judged by the quality and the quantity of knowledge possessed by the people as a whole. And there can be no greater symbol of the level of education in your country than the high towers of this university.

Today We receive with great pleasure the degree of honorary doctor of science from Moscow University, one of the world centers of education. The cordiality of the meeting which was arranged for Us here still further stresses the hearty welcome accorded Us everywhere in the country by Soviet people and their officials. At the time when Our visit to Soviet Union is drawing to a close, We would like to mention that We would forever preserve the pleasant recollection of this visit."

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I presented Moscow University with a gift- a silver and gold vase.

#### **Reception in Grand Kremlin Palace**

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR on July 11 held a reception in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Together with the Emperor were Princess Aida Desta and the Ethiopian statesman accompanying His Imperial Majesty.



On the Soviet side the reception was attended by K.Y. Voroshilov, N.S. Khrushchov and other Soviet statesmen, as well as scientific and cultural works and representatives of the public. Among the guests were members of the diplomatic corps, Patriarch Alexii of Moscow and All-Russia, Metropolitan Nikolai of Krutitz and Kolomna.

The reception opened with the orchestra rendering the state anthems of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. The head of the friendly African state was greeted by K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

#### **Speech by K.Y. Voroshilov**

Your Imperial Majesty,

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, friends and comrades.

On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on my own behalf, I warmly welcome to this reception Your Imperial Majesty the head of friendly Ethiopia, and all our esteemed and dear guests, accompanying you: her Highness Princess Aida Desta and the statesmen of Ethiopia.

It gives me pleasure to thank Your Imperial Majesty once again for the interest you have shown in the Soviet people's life and for the friendly sentiments towards the Soviet Union and the Soviet people which found expression in your speeches and conversations.

It may be said without exaggeration that the sojourn of the Emperor of Ethiopia and his esteemed companions in the Soviet Union developed into a striking manifestation of friendly and cordial feelings which the Soviet people have long entertained for Ethiopia and her people.

The visit of the head of the friendly Ethiopian state to the Soviet Union, which is a history-making event in the relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, will promote better mutual understanding and a further development of fruitful co-operation between our countries. In this way the visit also

contributes to solving the cardinal problem of modern times, that of consolidating universal peace and safeguarding the security of the nations.

Permit me to propose a toast to the health of Your Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, to the health of Her Highness Princess Aida Desta, to the health of all our most esteemed Ethiopian guests, to the further progress of the Ethiopian Empire, strong Soviet – Ethiopian friendship, and word peace!

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A speech was also made by N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

#### **Speech by N.S. Khrushchov**

Your Imperial Majesty,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Comrades,

We have assembled here at a reception in honor of our Royal visitor, the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Yesterday, you, Your Imperial Majesty, returned to Moscow from a tour of the Soviet Union, which, although short, enabled you to some extent to see life of the Soviet Union. You have visited the Urals, the historical smithy of our country, heroic Stalingrad, which has risen from its ruins after the Second World War, the popular health resorts of Sochi and Yalta, and, finally, Leningrad, the city of legendary glory, which has inscribed many a wonderful page in history of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

In your tour of our country you were certain to have noticed how deep – seated and sincere is that friendship and good will of the Soviet people for the people of Ethiopia. The friendship between our countries is known to have deep his-

torical roots. But it is not just a matter of tradition. Soviet men and women respect the gallant people of Ethiopia, who for many decades were actually the only nation of Africa which had succeeded in upholding the national freedom, and independence of its country in the fight against the colonialists. They warmly sympathise with Ethiopia's desire to make more extensive use of her natural wealth to develop her national economy. They think highly of Ethiopia's foreign policy of peace based on the principles of Bandung.

Soviet men and women have a high personal esteem for Your Imperial Majesty as a man who, on ascending to the throne, did away with slavery in his country and carried out other reforms to develop the Ethiopian state.

The struggle of the Ethiopian people under your leadership against the Italian fascist aggressors aroused the admiration of your people, who had a high regard for the heroism of the sons of your country. They fought gallantly against the invader and upheld the national independence of their country. This is appreciated by the Soviet people especially highly because they too suffered an incursion by fascist hordes - German and Italian - and routed them in a heroic struggle. The liberation struggle of our people against the fascist invader played a big part in bringing our countries closer together.

Soviet men and women are happy to welcome their Royal guests, who represent the independent countries of Africa, whose peoples are waging a struggle to root out completely the shameful colonial system.

The great liberation struggle against colonialism is acquiring greater and greater scope throughout vast expanses of two continents, Asia and Africa. Nearly the whole of Asia has freed herself from the fetters of foreign rule. It is certain that Africa too colonialism has already suffered a number of serious defeats. The past few years alone have seen the birth of several new independent African states. The time is not far off when

the other peoples of Africa will in struggle likewise acquire independence. The sympathies of the Soviet people, brought up on Lenin's ideas concerning the right of every nation to self-determination, concerning the equal rights and friendship of nations are entirely on the side of the peoples of Africa.

Under pressure from mounting national-liberation movement some powers are restoring to all sorts of ruses in an effort to preserve their rules over other nations. This is a constant source of trouble both in Africa and Asia.

There are forces which are trying to exploit territorial differences between the people living in Africa to create the conditions for preserving colonialism in that area.

We censure the policy of those who seek to do so.

It is our deep conviction that all controversial territorial problems that may arise should be solved peacefully in full conformity with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

In the course of the Soviet - Ethiopian talks we have discussed a broad range of problems concerning both the relations between our countries and international problems of African continent and the world. We are all pleased with the successful conclusion of these talks. Their results have found expression in the joint statement which we agreed upon and which will be published in the press. We are pleased to note that complete mutual understanding was found to exist between our governments on the problems considered. Both sides also displayed the wish to continue to work for all-round development of economic and trade relations between the USSR and Ethiopia.

In compliance with the wishes of the Government of Ethiopia and aware of the great importance to Ethiopia of the fulfilment of her economic development plans, the Soviet Government has decided to assist Ethiopia in the economic sphere. With this purpose the Government of the USSR is to

grant Ethiopia a credit on favourable terms to build industrial and other enterprises. We have also signed a trade agreement which opens up the possibilities of a considerable expansion of trade along mutually advantageous lines.

Permit me, Your Imperial Majesty, to take this opportunity to offer you our sincere thanks once again for the kind invitation to visit Ethiopia on a return state visit. This invitation is gratefully accepted by the Soviet Government.

As a result of your visit to our country the relations between the USSR and Ethiopia have thus become still closer and more friendly.

It is our sincere wish that our friendly relations should be a good example of successful co-operation between states with different social and economic systems and that the friendship between the USSR and Ethiopia should be eternal and unbreakable.

Permit me to propose a toast to the Ethiopian people, who have upheld the independence of their country in grim struggle.

To the prosperity of friendly Ethiopia!

To the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia!

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H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, addressed those present with a speech.

**Speech by H.I.M. Haile Selassie I**

Mr. President,

Mr. Prime Minister,

Our stay in your country of very hospitable people, is coming to an end.

We are taking away with Us pleasant recollections of the warm and splendid reception accorded Us by Soviet people

everywhere We arrived in your vast country. Soviet people have done everything that We feel at home. During our visit to various places, We had the opportunity of thanking them for the enthusiastic reception they accorded Us which came directly from their hearts.

We consider this friendly reception given Us in Sochi and Yalta, are as reception accorded us by the entire Soviet people in miniature, so as people from all parts of the Soviet country were in Sochi and Yalta, some spending their holidays, others undergoing treatment.

We were very impressed by the great number foreign tourists who, as We were told, come from all parts of the world in order to enjoy these splendid resorts.

We request you, Mr. President, to convey to the friendly people of your great country Our profound gratitude for the exceptionally warm, kind and friendly reception accorded Us.

And although many months are needed to become acquainted with the entire Soviet Union, those few large cities, plants and factories, warships, construction sites and sanatoria which We visited during the few days which We spend here and in the first place the grandeur, the friendship and hospitality of the Soviet people and their leaders have provided Us with the opportunity of seeing and appraising the enormous achievements of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government.

There are also, to certain degree, co-operative organizations in Ethiopia. But although We have drawn up a plan for the economic and industrial development of Our country, these plans cannot be carried out without foreign financial support as the necessary means and technical knowledge are lacking.

The warm and friendly reception accorded Us in your great country once more shows that in the spite of the of different social and economic systems our two countries they come out for one and the same lofty and noble principles which

have been proclaimed in the UN Charter and later by the Bandung and Accra Conferences, namely: peaceful co-existence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect of the territorial integrity of other countries, respect for the sovereignty of other countries and the peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions.

The foreign policy of our two countries was based precisely on these principles long before the UN charter was drawn up, long before the Bandung and Accra Conferences were convened. Ethiopia fought against superior enemy forces in 1935 in defence of these principles. The Soviet Union supported Ethiopia's cause in the League of Nations and refused to recognize the capture of Ethiopia by the fascists, also in accord with these principles.

The principles for which Ethiopia and her friends fought for in the course of a long period are starting to bear fruit. During the past decade ten African countries have achieved independence, many countries which are under colonial yoke are today on the threshold of receiving independence.

The Afro-Asian countries succeeded in convening the Bandung Conference and the African countries – the Accra Conference; these will be followed by the conference of African countries, to be held in Addis Ababa in 1960.

However the struggle for freedom and independence is not yet over. The peoples of the Afro-Asian countries and the peoples of the entire world who are coming out for the liberation of all peoples from the colonial regime should not weaken their vigilance. In this struggle for freedom, independence and progress we count on the further support and co-operation of all peace-loving peoples in the world, we count on the support of the people of the Soviet Union led by their wise government.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, who support the cause of freedom and independence throughout the world, thus facili-

tate the cause of progress, prosperity and independence of all oppressed nations.

During Our stay in the Soviet Union We had talks with the President and the Prime Minister which were held in an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality. In the course of these talks questions were discussed concerning both universal peace and the ways for further strengthening the ties of friendship between our two countries.

These useful negotiations ended with the signing of trade and cultural agreements as well as the establishment of economic co-operation between our two countries.

We sincerely believe that Our visit which provided the opportunity for establishing personal contact with Soviet leading figures and which allowed for a discussion of problems of interest to both our countries, has relations between the USSR and Ethiopia, has laid a firm basis for a still greater useful co-operation, mutual understanding and friendship.

We would like to use this occasion to express Our profound gratitude to you, Mr. President, and to you, Mr. Prime Minister, as well as to all other leading figures of the Soviet Union who have accorded Us a friendly reception and have made Our stay in your great pleasant and useful.

We sincerely thank the Soviet Government for giving Us long-term credits at a low rate which will help Us in carrying out Our plans for the economic progress of Our country and for the improvement of the welfare of Our people. That is why We raise Our glass and propose a toast to the stable friendship and co-operation between the USSR and Ethiopia, to the welfare and prosperity of both countries, to the health of the leading figures of your great country, to a stable peace throughout the world.

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Amid the applause of all present, K.Y. Voroshilov presented the head of friendly Ethiopia with one of the highest awards of the Soviet Union – the Order of Suvarov, First Class. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted these decision in recognition of the outstanding services of His Imperial Majesty in organizing the heroic struggle of the Ethiopian people against the fascist aggressors on the side of the anti-Hitler coalition during the years of World War II and the important contribution made by His Imperial Majesty in establishing and developing friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations, and in memory of his visit to the Soviet Union.

K.Y. Voroshilov congratulated the Ethiopian Emperor with the high award and proposed a toast to the Bearer of the Suvarov Order First Class – His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

The Head of the African State declared that he was pleased to accept this award and expressed his gratitude. This award, he added was not only to him but to the Ethiopian people as well.

During the reception the Emperor was informed that the Soviet Government has decided on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's visit to the Soviet Union to build and equip a Secondary school in Addis Ababa for 1,000 pupils with study room, a gymnasium and canteen and also to present a consignment of medical equipment for the hospital named in honour of Prince of Harar, now being built in Addis Ababa, as a gift to the Imperial Government of Ethiopia. The Soviet Government decided to present the Emperor with a personal gift, a specially equipped IL-14 plane.

The reception passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

#### **Luncheon given by Ambassadors of Bandung Countries**

On July 11, the ambassadors of the Bandung countries gave a luncheon in honour of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Present at the luncheon with the Emperor were Princes Aida Desta and other high officials of his party. From the Soviet side the luncheon was attended by K.Y. Voroshilov, N.S. Khrushchov and others.

The guests were received by the heads of the diplomatic missions of the following countries: India, the United Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Burma, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Iraq, Iran, Indonesia, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, the Lebanon, the Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Ceylon, Ethiopia, and Japan.

K.P.S. Menon, Indian Ambassador to the USSR, greeted the Emperor of Ethiopia during the luncheon which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

#### **Speech by K.P.S. Menon**

Your Imperial Majesty,  
Your Excellencies,  
Dear friends.

We, the heads of the missions of Afro – Asian countries who participated in the Bandung Conference, have gathered here to pay our respect to the highly esteemed head of one of these countries, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia.

On behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf I sincerely greet His Imperial Majesty.

I would also like to say how highly we value his kindness that he found the time for our reception despite his extremely busy programme.

I would also like to say how highly we value the presence of the outstanding Soviet leaders. We always wait for the occasion when we can repay, even to a light degree, the splendid hospitality accorded us by the Soviet Government and the Soviet people when we travel through the vast Soviet country.

I shall not speak further on this matter as my dear and respected colleagues, the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic will propose a separate toast to the Soviet leaders. As you know, there is a custom according to which the oldest among us proposes a toast to the principal guest while the next in seniority – to the Soviet leaders.

We had the honour of greeting many heads of states and governments from the Eastern, Western, Central parts of the Bandung Area, but there has never been among us a head of a more ancient and romantic country than Ethiopia. Last years I was in Damascus and strolled along a street which was bound with the name of St. Paul, I felt the spirit of two millenniums of history. One has the same feeling when recalling the history of Ethiopia. Actually, our feelings are even more profound because while the history of Damascus goes back to the New Testament, the history of Ethiopia dates back to the Old Testament. As we all know the Ethiopian dynasty originates from the union of King Salomon and the Queen of Sheba some three thousands years ago. Are there many states with such an ancient history?

And nevertheless a ruthless attempt was made in our time to destroy the independence of this kingdom with the connivance of the League of Nations. Allow me to recall the words pronounced by His Imperial Majesty on that occasion: "If you are looking for peace without justice", His Imperial Majesty said, "you will have neither peace nor justice". These words proved to be prophetic as Italy's aggression against Ethiopia

was the beginning of a chain of events which plunged the world into World War II.

I recall a historic case when the words of His Imperial Majesty were cited. At the end of April, 1945, the representative of Ethiopia at the San Francisco Conference recalled the words of His Majesty which Imperial I just cited from the rostrum of the Conference. A strange coincidence – precisely at the time when these words were being spoken, the naked corps of Mussolini was hung by his feet on a large square in Milan, where several years earlier large crowds greeted him shouting: duce, duce, duce. And I recalled that this was the man who, on seeing corpses of thousands of inhabitants of Ethiopia, exclaimed that this reminded him if "the beauty if a blossoming black rose".

It is unpleasant to recall these events. However, they cannot be forgotten as we must all be on guard against the revival of fascism or Nazism in any form or way.

I called Ethiopia an ancient and romantic sate. However, a rapid transformation of this country is at present taking place. His Imperial majesty granted his people a constitution on his own will. Under his inspired leadership Ethiopia has scored remarkable success in education and health protection. This is one of the reasons why the people greatly love and respect His Imperial Majesty.

The presence of such an historic and respected personality is a great honour. I ask you to rise and drink to the health of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and to the happiness and prosperity of his people.

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H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia addressed those present.

**Speech by H.I.M. Haile Selassie I**

Mr. Ambassador,

Esteemed representatives of the Afro-Asian countries,

We are very grateful to you, Mr. Ambassador, for the touching words addressed to Us and to Our beloved people.

It was a great pleasure for Us to meet representatives of states with which Ethiopia has so much in common and with which Ethiopia is co-operating so widely.

It will be in place to recall that Ethiopia, having struck a crushing blow at colonial aspirations at the end of last century, proved to the peoples of Africa and all the peoples striving for independence the falsity of the myth about the invincibility of a European army. The struggle of Ethiopia for the preservation of her independence has not stopped after this. Again in 1935 Ethiopia faced singly the powerful forces of fascism. Her people, who had no arms and were not prepared for war, defended their country from the attack of the conquerors. We personally appealed for help to the League of Nations, but without results. In the course of five years We carried on guerrilla warfare and, at long last, in 1941, with the help of the allied armed forces, succeeded in liberating Our country. After the end of the Second World War other Afro-Asian states have won their independence. The increase in the number of independent countries of Asia and Africa made it possible four years ago to call a conference of Afro - Asian States in Bandung.

To a certain extent all the countries of the Bandung group have suffered from outside aggression. These states have scored imposing successes uniting their ranks and turning resistance to aggression into a struggle for the freedom and independence of the peoples.

We remember how, following the historic Bandung conference, these countries organized their own group in the United Nations. We remember that the advance of the Afro-Asian

peoples along the road of independence has been accelerated, confirmed by the rise of many independent states which in the past had no freedom. Specifically, this is the case in Africa.

Following the same aspiration and thanks to co-ordination of policy and action, it became possible two years ago to hold the first conference of independent African countries in Accra. The second such conference will be held next years in the capital of Our country. Addis Ababa has also become the permanent headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the first session of which was held last December. A special African hall is being built in Our capital to house the headquarters of the Economic Commission.

This, the whole world an, specifically, Africa gained from the consolidation of forces effected at the Bandung conference and from the adoption of the well-known five principles. But there are many difficulties ahead- racial and political freedom, as before, is brutally suppressed in many parts of Africa. In face of the mounting wave of nationalism, we, Afro - Asian countries, must never relax our struggle. We therefore must remember about the united front established in Bandung four years ago, we must again co-ordinate our efforts and re-dedicate ourselves to the cause of peace, the freedom and welfare of the oppressed peoples throughout the world.

We toast lasting peace and solidarity of the Afro- Asian nations.

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The next to speak was the ambassador of the United Arab Republic Mohammed A. El-Kouni.

**Speech by Mohammed A. El-Kouni, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic**

Your Imperial Majesty, Mr. President, Mr. Chairman of the Council of ministers, Your Excellencies, dear friends!

It is a great honour for us to meet His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. I, as a representative of a partially African country, was especially happy to hear how my colleague, the Indian Ambassador, so eloquently lauded the high qualities and the great achievements of this illustrious monarch and great champion of the freedom of his people and the African peoples as a whole.

We in the United Arab Republic recently had the honour of receiving His Imperial Majesty who visited our country just before his trip to the Soviet Union. The people and the government of the United Arab Republic received the opportunity of showing their respect for His Imperial Majesty and high evaluation of the close ties which connect them with the noble people and government of Ethiopia. Today we are honoured with the presence of outstanding leaders of the Soviet Union. We are greatly pleased to greet them cordially and sincerely thank them for attending this reception.

We highly esteem this sign of friendship which the Soviet Union has always displayed to the Bandung countries. We are grateful to an equal degree for the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the peoples of Asia and Africa both in their aspiration for freedom and peace as well as in their attempts to achieve economic development and progress.

In this respect, especially under the present unquiet state of international affairs, it would be in place to stress once more the importance of the Bandung principles which demand the peaceful co-existence of states and their mutual cooperation, irrespective of their different systems of government, based on respect for sovereignty, integrity, equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

I propose a toast to the great peoples of the Soviet Union, to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet His Excellency Mr. Voroshilov.

To the Chairman of Council of Ministers His Excellency, Mr. Khrushchov, to their Excellencies, the leaders of the Soviet Union, to friendship between the countries which participated in the Bandung Conference and the Soviet Union!

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K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet made a speech.

**Speech by K.Y. Voroshilov**

Your Imperial Majesty,

Ladies and gentlemen, friends,

allow me to thank the esteemed ambassadors of the states which participated in the historic Bandung conference for the kind invitation to take part in the luncheon given in honour of our dear guest, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia. I cordially thank the Ambassador of the Indian Republic Mr. Menon and the Ambassador of the United Arab Republic Mr. El-Kouni for their warm words of greetings addressed to us, Soviet statesmen present here.

It is a great pleasure for me, and I hope, for all the leading statesmen of the Soviet Union present here, to honor, together with you, His Imperial Majesty and his party, Princess Aida Desta and the eminent statesmen of Ethiopia. At the same time, availing myself of the auspicious occasion, I extend through our esteemed hosts the best wishes to the peoples of the Afro - Asian countries.

Here, before the high Ethiopian guests and representatives of the Afro - Asian, I want particularly to note that our relations with all states are based on the principles of peaceful co-



existence, which fully coincide with the principles that were proclaimed by the Bandung conference and became known throughout the world. Life has confirmed the justice of these great principles. They are receiving ever wider recognition and application as the basis for relations between countries with different social and political systems, while the role of the Bandung countries in international affairs is becoming even more important. It gives us pleasure to note that Ethiopia and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Haile Selassie I personally are making their contribution to the implementation of the great principles of peaceful co-existence.

I toast the health of His Imperial Majesty, Her Highness Princess Aida Desta, all the esteemed Ethiopian guests, the health of the heads of diplomatic mission of the Bandung countries in Moscow, I toast peace, co-operation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia and all the countries of Africa and Asia, I toast lasting world peace!

#### **Visiting Soldiers of the Taman Division**

On July 11, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I Emperor of Ethiopia together with high officials of his suite visited the summer camps of the Taman Guards Division named after M.J. Kalinin.

The Emperor and his party watched with great interest the tactical exercises in which infantry, artillery, tanks and airplanes took part.

The commander of the division presented the Emperor with a token – a model of a tank. The Emperor cordially thanked him for the gift.

The eminent guest noted that the Soviet army was a formidable force standing on guard of the peaceful labour of the Soviet people and prepared at any time to repel the attacks of enemies if such take place.

#### **Visit to Armoury**

On the same day, on June 11 in the evening, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I Emperor of Ethiopia accompanied by Princess Aida Desta and other officials visited the State Armoury in the Moscow Kremlin, this old Russian Museum which has become world famous for its display of numerous unique objects of art and antiquity.

#### **N.S. Khrushchov meets H.I.M. Haile Selassie I**

On July 12, N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting with His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I Emperor of Ethiopia at a country house. Their discussion took in a broad range of international problems and Soviet - Ethiopian relations.

N.S. Khrushchov and the Emperor had lunch together in domestic surroundings.

#### **Visit to Air Force Pilots**

On July 12, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, together with statesmen from his suite and those accompanying him visited an Air Force garrison in the Moscow Region.

On arriving at the airfield the head of the friendly African State was met by Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Air Marshal S.I. Rudenko, Major General S.V. Sokolov, Chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the USSR Ministry of Defence, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

The roar of jet engines was heard and silvery fighter planes appeared on the runway. The guests were seated under a marquee.

The head of friendly Ethiopia followed with great attention the exact and harmonious manoeuvres of the jet fighters. He

was interested in the work of the pilots and the achievements of Soviet designers.

After the air display the distinguished guest and other high officials inspected passenger and military planes on the concrete runway.

On approaching a group of military pilots who had just demonstrated acrobatics, the Emperor of Ethiopia greeted them. He said:

"We had the opportunity of observing a splendid performance I consider that the government should be proud of their remarkable pilots."

The commander of the garrison invited the distinguished guest and his party to luncheon. During the luncheon the Emperor of Ethiopia was greeted by Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko.

In his reply speech, the Emperor said that he would like to thank wholeheartedly the representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces for the cordiality and the excellent air display.

"Today, you as brothers", he said, "showed Us what you have. The hospitality which was rendered Us by the soldiers, was accorded Us by all Soviet people during Our visit to the USSR."

The representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces congratulated the Emperor on his decoration with one of the highest awards of the Soviet Union, the Order of Suvarov, First Class. The head of the Ethiopian State said that he was very proud of this high award and considered it a tribute of respect to the Ethiopian people. He proposed a toast to stable friendship between Ethiopian and the Soviet Union.

#### **At the Exhibition of USSR Economic Achievements**

On the same day, on July 12, the Emperor and his party visited the Exhibition of USSR Economic Achievements. Tens of thousands exhibits displayed in 71 pavilions reflect the best

that had been made by the creative and selfless work of the Soviet people. The large exhibition shows the unprecedented development of industry, agriculture, science and culture in the USSR.

Numerous visitors on the exhibition grounds warmly greeted the head of the independent African State.

\* \* \*

On July 12, the Emperor of Ethiopia and his party visited stations of the Moscow Metro.

#### **Gift to Moscow**

On July 12, in his residence in the Kremlin, H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, presented Moscow with a gift – two elephant tusks set on a plaque of black wood.

Between the tusks is a portrait of the Ethiopian Emperor and the Empress.

This gift was presented to N.I. Bobrovnikov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Working People's Deputies. The Emperor declared in a brief speech that there were many souvenirs from various countries in Moscow. As a token of gratitude and friendship, he would also like to present the Soviet capital with a gift from Ethiopia.

N.I. Bobrovnikov expressed his gratitude for the gift and said that Moscovites would treasure it as a reflection of growing friendship between the USSR and Ethiopia, between the peoples of both countries.

The Emperor of Ethiopia remarked that the stay in Moscow made an indelible impression on him.

#### **In honour of the distinguished guest**

Alexii, Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia gave a reception in the Patriarchal Residence in Moscow in the evening of July 12 in honour of H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

At the beginning of the reception, Alexii, Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia, greeting the Head and Emperor, of the friendly people of Ethiopia, presented him with the Church Order of the Grand Duke of Vladimir, First Class.



The head of the Ethiopian State presented Alexii, Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia, with the Order of the Holy Trinity and a Gold Cross.

The guests were received by Alexii, Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia, in the presence of Metropolitan Nikolai of Krutitsy and Kolomna and other church dignitaries.

Present at the reception with the Emperor were Princess Aida Desta and high officials from his suite.

Among the guests were J.I. Paleckis, Vice-President of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; P.P. Lobanov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

M. P. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Soviet; G.M. Pushkin, Deputy USSR Foreign Minister; G.G. Karpov, Chairman of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church under the USSR Council of Ministers, and others.

Speeches were exchanged during the reception.

#### **DEPARTURE FROM MOSCOW**

Bon Voyage!

Emperor Haile Selassie I and high-ranking officials of Ethiopia spent 14 days on a state visit in the Soviet Union. The eminent guest from the independent African state made a trip through the USSR. He was accorded the warm and cordial reception everywhere.

Scores of thousands of Moscovites came out in the streets early in the morning of July 13 to bid farewell to the guests from Ethiopia who were going to Prague. Many people also assembled at the Vnukovo airfield which was decorated with the national flags of Ethiopia and the USSR.

Among those who came to see off the head of friendly Ethiopia were K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.G. Ignatov, President of the Presidium of the RSFSR; O.V. Kuusinen, Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group; A.I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.A. Mukhitdinov, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; D.F. Ustinov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; J.I. Paleckis, Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; P.P. Lobanov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.P. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR Ministers V.P. Yelutin, S.V.



Kurashov and N.A. Mikhailov; N.S. Patolichev, Chairman of USSR State Committee G.A. Zhukov; G.A. Zhukov, S.A. Skachkov and A.N. Shelepin, Marshals of the Soviet Union; S.I. Rudenko, Air Marshal of the Soviet Union; L.V. Tyulenev, Army General; B.I. Karavajev, USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia; N.I. Bobrovnikov, Chairman of the Executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and others.

Among those present were Ato Getahoun Tessema, Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR, members of the diplomatic corps, military attaches of foreign countries, Alexii, Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia, Nikolai Metropolitan of Krutitz and Kolomna, as well as Soviet and foreign journalists.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia and his suite arrived at the airport at 10 a.m. He received the report of the commander of the Guard of honour. The state anthems of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were rendered.

K.Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, addressed the guests.

**Speech by K.Y. Voroshilov**

Your Imperial Majesty,

Highly esteemed guests,

Your stay in the Soviet Union is ending today. Parting, to our regret, with Your Imperial Majesty and the statesmen of Ethiopia accompanying you, we note the outstanding significance of your visit. It has opened a new page in the history of the traditionally friendly relations of our countries.

During your stay in the Soviet Union our countries signed agreements on questions of economic co-operation and trade, understanding was reached on further development of cultural ties, and opinions were exchanged frankly on important problems of international affairs. All this conclusively

attests to the growing friendship between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

We hope, Your Imperial Majesty, that the atmosphere of mutual understanding and sincerity, in which our talks proceeded in Moscow, will always accompany us in our affairs, big and small. That our co-operation will develop successfully for the good of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples, in the name of strengthening world peace.

During your stay in the Soviet Union you personally learned how deep are the sympathies and feelings of friendship which the Soviet people entertain for the brave and industrious people of Ethiopia.

And I beg Your Imperial Majesty and your esteemed companions to convey from the people of Soviet Union and their leaders warm greetings and wishes of welfare and prosperity to the glorious people of Ethiopia.

I wish you, Your Imperial Majesty, a continued pleasant and successful trip and I also wish you and the members of your family a long life, health and fresh successes.

Bon voyage, our dear guests!

\* \* \*

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia made a speech.

**Speech by H.I.M. Haile Selassie I**

Mr. President,

Mr. Prime Minister,

Friends,

Our visit to the Soviet Union, the greatest country on our planet, left a feeling of admiration with us:

We have always held that a magnificent future is opened before a country like yours, with its vast territory and population and its colossal natural wealth.



When We travelled over your great country We were tremendously impressed and Our admiration was aroused by the fact that the genius of your leadership, your abilities and industry transferred the future into the present.

We are highly satisfied that during Our visit We made much progress in problems of a political, economic and social nature which are of common interest.

Lastly, at the moment of parting We would like to note that during Our tour of the Soviet Union We have always found friendliness, cordiality, sympathy and understanding. We are deeply touched by this expression of friendly sentiments.

We once again want to express Our gratitude for this to you, Mr. President, to you, Mr. Prime Minister, and to the other Soviet leaders and, through you, to all people of the Soviet Union.

We are happy in the knowledge that relations of close friendship, understanding and co-operation exists between Ethiopia and this great world power with its valorous people.

We are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Government for its readiness to help Ethiopia in carrying out her economic development programme.

Long live friendship between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.

\* \* \*

The Soviet leaders saw the guests to the plane, and friendly shook hands with them. H.I.M. Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia and the high-ranking officials of his party went on board the TU-104 airliner.

The TU-104 took off, and, accompanied by an escort of honour of seven military jet planes, flew over the Vnukovo Airfield and headed for Prague.

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Telegram from plane  
July 13, 1959

HIS EXCELLENCY  
PRESIDENT K. VOROGSILOV  
Moscow

When crossing the border of  
your vast country, We express  
Our profound gratitude for the  
cordial hospitality which was  
accorded Us during Our trip  
through the Soviet Union.  
We are taking back to Ethiopia  
indelible impressions of Our  
visit to your great and remark-  
able country.

Emperor Haile Selassie I.



Telegram from plane  
July 13, 1959

HIS EXCELLENCY  
N. KHRUSHCHEV  
Chairman of the USSR  
Council of Ministers  
Moscow

Crossing the border of the Soviet Union,  
We would like to express Our profound  
gratitude for the cordial and warm recep-  
tion accorded Us during Our trip through  
your great country. We would like to note  
with special pleasure that Our visit fa-  
cilitate further rapprochement and suc-  
cessful co-operation. It was especially  
pleasing for Us to become personally ac-  
quainted with you and to have the opportu-  
nity of conducting frank negotiations  
which took place in a warm and cordial at-  
mosphere in the interests of our coun-  
tries.

Emperor Haile Selassie I.