

Ethiopia war 1

On the rear: Stallings Abyssinia expedition date stamped 14 December 1935. Photo by Fox Movietone's Laurence Stallings

Haile Selassie returns 2



Haile Selassie returns 2 caption



STALLINGS-NO. 76

STALLINGS No. 76--THE SINEWS OF WAR: Rich merchants,
accompanied by their slaves, bring bags of money to Emperor Haile
Selassie as compensation to Ethiopia for the chests.

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WIDE WORLD PHOTOS : PLEASE WATCH CREDIT

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THE "CONQUERING LION OF JUDAH" TAKES OVER

NORTH AFRICA - HAILE SELASSIE, EMPEROR IN EXILE OF ETHIOPIA, IN COMPANY OF BRITISH OFFICERS, INSPECTS SOME NATIVE ABYSSINIAN TROOPS IN THE SUDAN, FOLLOWING HIS RETURN RECENTLY TO AFRICA. IT WAS REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT THE EMPEROR IS ACTIVELY LEADING HIS TROOPS AGAINST THE ITALIANS IN AN EFFORT TO DRIVE THEM OUT OF HIS LAND.

PHOTO PASSED BY THE BRITISH CENSOR.

RG-1/25/41 (s)

WAR AFRICA 441-2

HAILE SELASSIE INPECRS SOME
ABYSSINIAN TROOPS

MAR 12 1941



Ras Hailu

Ras Hailu Tekle Haimanot of Gojjam

Hailu Tekle Haymanot, [KBE](#) (1868–1950), also named **Hailu II of Gojjam**, was an [army commander](#) and a member of the nobility of the [Ethiopian Empire](#). He represented a provincial ruling elite who were often at odds with the Ethiopian central government.^[1] Hailu Tekle Haymanot was an independent-minded [potentate](#) who, throughout his life, was mistrustful and mistrusted by the [Emperor](#).^[2]

In July 1936, a number of surviving Ethiopian soldiers staged an unsuccessful attack on Addis Ababa to wrest control of the capital from the [Italian](#) occupiers. Hailu Tekle Haymanot played a part in the surrender of two of the commanders of the attacking forces. Both commanders were sons of *Ras* Kassa Haile Darge, [Aberra Kassa](#) and [Asfawossen Kassa](#). Along with others, both had taken part in the attack and, like most, they attempted to escape capture after the attack failed. Hailu assured Aberra and Asfawossen that, if they surrendered, they would not be harmed. On 21 December, both Aberra and Asfawossen turned themselves in at [Fiche](#). However, once in Italian captivity, they were both executed as rebels.^{[18][nb 13]}

By 27 September 1939, during the [Feast of Maskal](#) in Addis Ababa, *Ras* Hailu Tekle Haymanot, *Ras* Seyum Mangasha, and *Ras* [Haile Selassie Gugsa](#) sat with [Amedeo, 3rd Duke of Aosta](#), the Viceroy and Governor General of [Italian East Africa](#) (*Africa Orientale Italiana*, or AOI).^[20] All three Ethiopian leaders had submitted to Italian control of what had been their homeland and what was now the AOI colony. The Italians eventually returned Hailu to power in Gojjam at the

very final stage of their occupation and as their rule began to collapse under the onslaught of [British, Commonwealth, and exiled Ethiopian forces](#).

In 1941, after Emperor Haile Selassie returned to power in Ethiopia, *Ras* Hailu Tekle Haymanot again switched sides and handed Gojjam over to the Emperor. However, he first made sure that Italian forces had safely evacuated Gojjam. Hailu returned to Addis Ababa with Haile Selassie. He was forbidden from leaving Addis Ababa, but was accorded all the dignities of a senior prince of the Imperial dynasty and head of the House of Gojjam. In the words of Gebru Tareke, he "languished in well-merited obscurity until his death in 1950," which "put the final nail in the coffin of the provincial ruling elite, who had been grudgingly yielding ground to the centralists since the closing decade of the nineteenth century."^[1] His funeral was attended by the Emperor and his family and he was accorded a state funeral.

Source : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hailu_Tekle_Haymanot