



**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, HERITAGE AND TOURISM
MANAGEMENT
GRADUATE PROGRAM IN MUSEUM STUDIES**

A STUDY OF THE ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM

By

Bergene Baleso

Advisor: Kassaye Begashaw (PhD)

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

JUNE, 2023

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OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
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APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINORS

**This is to certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is
fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of
Arts in Museum Studies:**

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Declaration

I undersigned, declared that this thesis is my original work and that all sources of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Acronyms

AMAM= Association of Museums of Arms History

ARCCH = Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage

W.P.E = Worker Party of Ethiopia

EPRDF = Ethiopian People's Revolution Democratic Front

FDRE = Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

GPS = Global Position System

ICOM = International Councils of Museums

ICCROM= International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural
Property

MOND = Ministry of National Defence

NME = National Museum of Ethiopia

UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Abstract

Museum history and collection management is one of the important processes for museums to be successful in their mission. It refers to the process of managing museum collections properly and increasing of effectiveness of the museums. It is the systematic mechanisms that regulate the museum collections to play towards the achievement of organizational goals. Ethiopian National Army Museum since its foundation in imperial Haile Selassie has over the years tried to accomplish a lot of objectives in its activities. The overall goal of this thesis is to conduct a study of the National Army Museum and to investigate the history and, functions of Museum documentation and collection management. The research approaches employed include both qualitative and quantitative research. The essential information was gathered from both primary and secondary sources, and it was thoroughly reviewed and interpreted. Questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions, and observation were used to collect data for this. The primary results are that museum collection management, museum role; discontinuities, representation, legal frameworks, community participation, museum services, and organizational structure fall short of the intended norm set by (ICOM, and ICCROM). This study suggests that museum history and collection management be run and managed by professionals who carry out their duties in accordance with the basic principles of effective museum collection management policy and guidelines. As long as stringent and effective museum policies and guidelines are implemented, the National Army Museum will eventually be able to build proper standards of museum history and collection administration. As a result, the Ethiopian Army troops and the general public receive suitable, effective, and goal-oriented service.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study Area

The Ethiopian National Army Museum is located in Addis Ababa Lideta Sub-City at Old Airport within the main campus of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Defense Headquarters at Global Position System (GPS) location of latitude 9.008826 / north and at longitude 38.720149.east. (source –google map:7/2023)

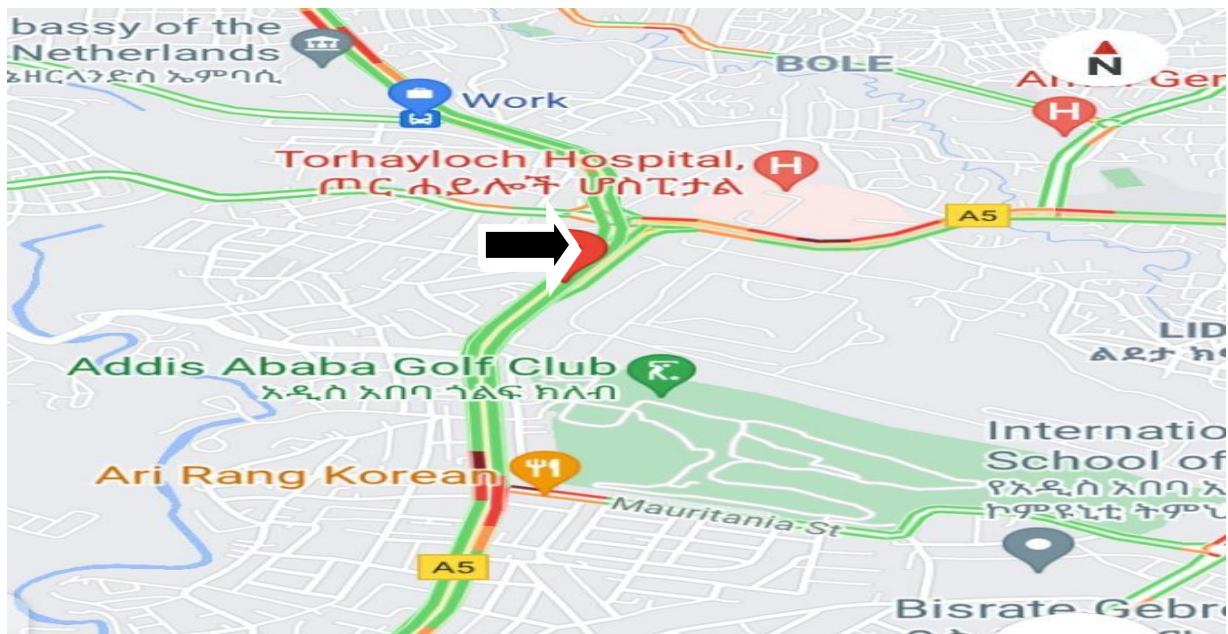


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the study area (source –google map: 7/2023)



Figure 2: Imperial Haile Selassie Army museum entrance (photo by Getachew, 2014).



Figure 3: Current National Army Museum entrance (photo by Bergene may:2023)



Figure 4: *Current Ethiopian Army Archive (photo by Bergene April:2023)*

1.2. Background of the Study

1.2.1. Foundation of National Army Museum in Ethiopia

Museum in Ethiopia was formed, developed and gradually changed in a non-procedural manner. However, Ethiopia has a long tradition of collecting and preserving cultural materials. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church has played a significant role in collecting and preserving cultural artifacts such as manuscripts, traditional artworks, and religious artifacts (royal and ecclesiastical collections, etc.). In addition, the royal elite of the Solomonic dynasty invested time and resources in the protection of a variety of items that were of great value to the Ethiopian society (Bereket: 2015). The Ethiopian imperial regime did not establish a museum with the National Archives and Library until 1944, three years after Ethiopia's liberation from Italian occupation, despite the fact that the Italians had already been able to begin the gathering and collection of objects that were either works of creativity or bear the imprint of humans (ibid). As a result, the National Museum of Ethiopia was founded in the 1940s.

The development of the Ethiopian Army Museum, on the other hand, was launched in the 1950s by then-Ministry of Defense General Abiy Abebe, with considerable support and

encouragement from the Emperor himself. However, its first colorful display was released on May 5, 1972 deliberately to match the 31st Anniversary of the victory day over the Fascist Italian force (Getachew, 2014). The Emperor attended the opening ceremony of the Army Museum Exhibition as a special guest. The establishment of the Army Museum was carefully planned out, both in terms of willpower and financial resources. The museum building and the design were both finalized with 154 359.99 USD (MOND File No. 390). The Emperor and the Ministry of War both ranked the Museum Project as one of their top priorities at that particular moment in time. The choice of the Museum's location takes this into account. The decision was made to construct the Army Museum on the grounds of the existing National Bank of Ethiopia, also known as the Employments of Bank Club.

1.3. Statements of the problem

There are many different ethnic groups in Ethiopia, and each of them has a rich material and cultural legacy. With regard to contributing to the development of consciousness and identity, museums have a significant role to play in protecting and conserving this heritage (Merkeb, 2007). A museum is thus the ideal organization to collect and preserve historical artifacts. Museums also stand for significant social advancement. According to Temesgen (2010), they need employees with a range of educational backgrounds and managerial experience. The coordination of these several endeavors laid the groundwork for a museum's successful operation. According to theory, the current museums must handle and carry out a variety of unique and specialized tasks and duties (Edison and David: 1994). The Ethiopian Army Museum has lacked both written narrative and written reconstruction from its inception. Institutions impact how people interact with one another and play a role in how a community is socially constituted. They promote order and stability within a community and are founded on the civilization's norms and ideals. As a result, the museum must recreate its past in order

to incorporate institutional issues into the real story of success and failure in research organizations.

However, within the framework of the museum's operational activities, the National Army Museum of Ethiopia is unable to properly carry out the specified functions and responsibilities. The Ethiopian Army Museum now struggles with an improper organizational structure that prevents it from operating effectively. Lack of a legal framework, such as a museum policy, proclamation, or other rules and regulations through which the museum operates, is another characteristic of the Army Museum. This Army Museum also requires competent staff, adequate documentation, conservation, and promotion for the maintenance of its collections.

The study's title, which I chose, illustrates how the Ethiopian Army Museum has grown and changed, how it now offers a range of services and facilities, and how it deals with problems that the development of a modern operational understanding of museum activities has brought about. As a result, the researcher's top objective is to carefully examine the issues that the Ethiopian Army Museum is currently experiencing.

1.4. Objective of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of the thesis is to Study the Ethiopian National Army Museum thoroughly.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

- To reconstruct the history of the Army Museum.
- To document and asses the collection management of the National Army Museum
- To investigate the role of Army museums building and its organizational structure.

- To scrutinize the difficulties and shortcomings that led to the old Army museum's closure.
- To investigate the current challenges and opportunities of the Ethiopian National Army Museum.

1.5. Research Questions

This study has emphasized answering the following questions

- How was the Ethiopian National Army Museum evolved?
- How does the National Army Museum handle its collections and use them to reconstruct its history?
- What could be the benefit of the National Army Museum in reconstructing the history of the former Army Museum?
- What will be the contribution of the National Army Museum to build a professional army?
- What are the Ethiopian National Army Museum's current challenges and opportunities?

1.6. Significance of the study

It is customary to include policymakers, museum employees, and visitors when evaluating the worth of a research project in the museum. The Ethiopian Army Museum's history was the subject of this thesis. In order to create future policies and strategies for museum growth, policy and decision makers may find the study's findings useful.

With the help of this research, it is now possible to understand museum issues clearly and intuitively as well as to pinpoint the procedures and duties that should be followed when gathering, cataloging, conserving, and displaying a variety of cultural artifacts in museums.

Making the museum building and grounds a welcoming environment will aid the museum staff in meeting the expectations of prospective visitors.

The Ethiopian Army Museum will also profit from this research because it understands its position and constraints and will make use of any suggestions and recommendations to successfully address its issues. The history and heritage consciousness army is also developed with the aid of this study. This study would also act as a starting point for additional research by museum scholars who are interested in historical topics at the Ethiopian Army Museum.

1.7. Scope of the Study

The study looked at the Ethiopian Army Museum's development as well as its difficulties and successes today. It looked into and assessed the past of the Army Museum. The investigation covered the method used to acquire the collections, the documentation process, the type of exhibition, the state of the items' conservation, and the museum's personnel resources. The data was acquired from all pertinent sources, ranging from people to government agencies.

1.8. Research Methodology

Both qualitative and quantitative research techniques were used in this study. By choosing a representative sample from a group of eligible responders who are knowledgeable with the background of the Ethiopian Army Museum. Additionally, the study used a descriptive and qualitative methodology and used both primary and secondary sources. Additionally, focus groups discussions, interviews, and observation were used as data collection methods.

1.9. Data Collection Methods

1.9.1. Sources of data

For this study, the researcher used both primary and secondary sources to collect data. Through in-depth semi-structured interviews with key informants, questionnaires, observation, and field notes, primary data was completely gathered from the target group.

While secondary information was gathered from published and unpublished documents like books, proclamations, journals, essays, national reports, and reports of the Ethiopian National Defense Force, the Ministry of Culture and Sport, Tourism, and other Offices that collaborate closely with the Ethiopia National Defense and Ethiopian Army Museum. In addition, the researcher reviewed additional reliable data sources in order to gather the information required for this study using a number of techniques.

1.9.1.1. Primary Sources

1.9.1.1.1. Interview

The semi-structured and unstructured interview styles were used concurrently or interchangeably. Because the nature of the data to be collected is varied, as the museum's information has come from any source. It has been a snowball method of data collection that starts with the key informant and progresses to the informant's information.

In the course of action, I intended to use all types of interviews, whether fact finder, idea generator, explanatory, or experiential, at the place and purpose of information I necessitated at the time. Because it is reliant on the interview with whom I intend to communicate. In general, I have used all types of interviews, from informal "chats" to structured interviews, to gather data as much as possible.

1.9.1.1.2. Questionnaires

Questionnaires were filled out by Ethiopian National Defense employees, museum employees from the Ethiopian Army Museum, Addis Ababa City Museum, IES Museum, Korea war Museum, veteran association museum, military academy Museum, National Museum of Ethiopia and tour guides.

1.9.1.1.3. Observation

Observation, also known as "participant observation," was a key technique of information gathering tools that consists of a variety of techniques; as mentioned previously, informal

interviews, direct observation, participation in the group, collective discussions, analyses of some documents produced by several army units or individuals, self-analysis, notes, and archives were being utilized.



Figure 5: Army Museum Exhibition hall (Photo by Bergene April:2023)

1.9.1.1.4. Archival and Library materials

In order to minimize bias and subjectivity, the researcher has strived to confirm the data gathered through critical observation, questionnaires and interview, published documents like journals, articles, books and other unpublished sources like archives, records from the offices of Ethiopian National Defense, Archival Agency and Ministry of Culture and Sport.

1.9.1.1.5. Focus group discussions (FGDs)

The researcher intended to conduct focus group discussions. In this method, the researcher has aimed to form a group of nine people who are assumed to be knowledgeable about the Ethiopian Army Museum history and its concepts. The main purpose of focus group research is to draw upon respondent's attitudes, feelings, beliefs, experiences and reactions in a way which would not be feasible using other methods, for instance, observation, interview, and questionnaire. The researcher expected to gain useful information from the Focus Group Discussion. Criteria's have been set identifying members of the group discussion.

1.9.1.2. Secondary Sources

Secondary data collected from- books, proclamations, journals, comment book and thesis.

1.10. Sampling Techniques

For the research, relevant stakeholders provided primary data using a selected sample technique. Data was gathered by administering questionnaires to chosen employees in the Ethiopia National Defense Force, Ethiopian Heritage Authority, Addis Ababa City Museum, and Ministry of Culture and Sport who are highly experienced in museum practices and activities and have better knowledge and academic backgrounds. The researcher utilizes Purposive select 80 of the Ethiopia National Defense staff to complete the questionnaire. The researcher also used the questionnaires that representatives from the Defense Museum Directorates and the various Army units completed. Purposive select eight important informants from the Army who are more knowledgeable about the history of the army museum have been chosen using a purposive sample technique. Additionally, Systematic Sampling 16 individuals with extensive work history in this field have been chosen from six museums.

1.11. Methods of data analysis

Both the quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods were used. **Qualitative data** was critically analyzed and interpreted to get the vivid pictures of the Study of Ethiopian Army Museum. **Quantitative data-** were just descriptive statistics (Percentage).

Data gathered from the sources has been used to support the study's title and draw a reliable conclusion. The information gathered through focus groups, questionnaires, interviews, and observation was examined, reviewed, and conclusions were drawn.

1.12. Ethical consideration

The data has been primarily gathered and accurately processed by using appropriate and relevant research methodology. The information verses researcher relationship, as well as the

reporting information collected has been corrected out according to the accepted ethical standards (Sarandakos; 1993:23).

1.13. Limitation of the Study

The researcher faced challenges related to lack of data and disinclination of informants at the time of conducting this research. In terms of data, it was difficult to obtain sufficient publications, proper museum archives, etc. on Ethiopian Army Museum. But the very few museum studies that have been done so far, the researcher were faced with lack of empirical literature. The other challenge was related to gathering information from some of the key informants who were not interested in giving interviews. Because of this, the researcher could not find information to include in his research.

1.14. Organization of the Thesis

This research conducted to investigate the study of the Ethiopian Army Museum. The thesis was organized into Five Chapters. Chapter one deal with a general introduction presenting the background, statement of the problem, the significance of the Study, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study and methodology etc. Chapter two has comprised the literature review. Chapter three deal with Data Presentation. Chapter four is about data analysis and interpretation. Finally Chapter five conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Concepts of Army Museum

A museum is a place where valuable, precious, and significant tangible and intangible heritages are preserved and used to share knowledge with the public. (Alexander & Edward, 2008).

Army museums have not received much attention from the still-emerging discipline of museum history. Army museum history may not have received the attention it deserves for a variety of reasons, some of which may be related to the well-known academic contempt for military studies. Army Museums' two primary forebears are. One developed from affluent, frequently titled collectors gathering private or constrained collections of weapons and armor; when they went public (mainly in the 19th century), they founded what were typically called armory museums, though similar collections frequently ended up in art museums. The other ancestor of army museums is the so-called arsenal and artillery museums, which are descended from obsolete military armaments and other equipment stored in state arsenals. (Barton C. Hacker/Margaret Vining, 2007).

2.2. Theoretical frame work

The history and tradition of a nation's army or military are the main topics of an army museum. These museums often conserve and present a variety of military-related objects, such as weapons, uniforms, rank, equipment, records, photos, and soldier mementos.

There are numerous army museums around the world, yet each one's precise focus may change based on the military traditions and history of the host nation. While some museums focus on a certain conflict or time period, others may cover a wide variety of military history (Wise: 1969).

An Army Museum's main goals are to inform visitors about the military's significance in history and to celebrate the contributions and accomplishments of soldiers who have served their country. Many Army Museums also function as research hubs, giving academics access to historical records and military-related items. (Julien: 2004).

The history and culture of a nation's military are vital to preserve and promote, and army museums also help to inform the public about the experiences of soldiers and their contributions to society.

Since it was first developed and evolved at the royal family's store as a cabinet of curiosity, a museum has undergone several stages in the real world. Numerous studies and other compelling events have caused these stages and meanings of museums to alter.

The majority of people view museums as cultural institutions that preserve and advance heritage. However, during the past 50 years, both their definition and their purposes have fundamentally altered, in part due to the global realities of museums (ICOM, 2016).

According to the ICOM (The International Council of Museums) Statutes, adopted by the 22nd General Assembly in Vienna, Austria on August 24th, 2007,

“a museum is a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of: Education, Study and Enjoyment” (ICOM, 2016).

The Museum 2000 seminar series and international conference also emphasize ICOM's definition for the 21st century museum (Museum 2000).

Today's world, according to Janet Marstine (2006), is a museological one. Museums, she claims, are one of the primary places where our modernity has been developed, fostered, and

sustained across time. Our world would be unfathomable without this amazing masterpiece. Janet, (2006). Museum theorist Donald Preziosi contends that museums are such an important part of our cultural milieu that they impact our most fundamental views about the past and about ourselves.

It's important to consider the museum as a building and environment that acts as a representation of one or more identities, a social gathering place, and a tribute to human memory. Both a cultural heritage archive and a platform for social discourse, museums serve these dual purposes. In this context, museums take on new roles as the embodiment of a people's cultures, the temple of heritage, the representation of a nation's identity or identities, and its successes.

People are beginning to wonder what museums are for the twenty-first century, so the discussion of confirmation or challenge comes at the perfect time. The constructions of areas with a human face, a dialogue forum, and a neutral ground where many voices at least have a chance of being heard even if it is not on an equal footing are being demanded in place of the monumental walls that surround the museum. Therefore, museums must abandon their traditional, anti-change stance and transform into dynamic, adaptable, and proactive institutions that welcome diversity and recognize change.

The museums and other historical monuments that are imbued with the unwritten memories of humanity will be these nations' "gold mines" in the twenty-first century. In contrast, museums in poor nations, particularly in Africa, must compete for few resources with other organizations like hospitals, schools, and other government-owned public institutions. Because of this, they must work to build their own resources and museums are not given primary priority. They must play a direct role in people's lives if they desire funding from the federal government. African museums, particularly those that are well-developed, were,

however, for a long time of little interest and value to the local population because they serve as centers of excellence for tourists from other nations. Because their techniques of exhibition have not altered, with the exception of tailoring the facts to meet the conditions, small, local museums across our country that run on poor budgets or none at all have lost all relevance. Many of them lacked aims or objectives and did nothing more than add to the deterioration of cultural treasures as they gathered dust in small places without the resources to create surroundings that would encourage their preservation or skilled employees to take care of them.

According to Omar Konaré (1991) (Konaré 1991: 377), it is possible to allow new methods for the preservation and promotion of Africa's cultural heritage to develop. Museums can reject the Western paradigm by having vision, independence, transformation, and community participation, embracing conversation, breaking away from reliance and exclusion, and involving the impoverished (especially the majority in rural areas). Therefore, it was believed that consistency and dynamism were necessary for proper, relevant, effective museums in Africa. African museums in the twenty-first century must take into account the needs of the continent, acting as hubs for cultural development and exchange in addition to being repository of cultural heritage.

The 21st century museum, according to the International Journal of Scientific Management and Tourism (2018), is no longer seen as only an establishment but as a living organism. Many museums in Africa had lost their relevance as institutions due to low visitor numbers, numerous inquiries regarding the significance of museums, and governments' scant attention to them. As a result, people still view museums as guardians of their nations' cultural legacy. As a result, especially in the twenty-first century, African museums have to reassess their place in the new society.

2.3.Review of related literature on Ethiopian museums

Numerous studies have been conducted on Ethiopian museums, but very few academics have attempted to investigate and evaluate the Ethiopian Army Museum as a whole. One of the select few academics, **Getachew Marasa**, wrote a paper titled "The Rise and Fall of Haile Sellase I Military Museum (1972-1991)" (Getachew, 2014), which outlines the development of Ethiopia's Army Museum. The Army Museum is only described in this one document. Other Ethiopian museums have been the subject of numerous study projects by academics, but none of them have included the Ethiopian Army Museum in their theses or dissertations. Temesgen, one of these academics, has studied Ethiopia's museum and gallery sector. He stated that a museum is a more recent innovation or experience in terms of gathering, recording, conserving, and disseminating cultural heritage. Although he has never mentioned the Ethiopian Army Museum, Temesgen has also fiercely argued that museums will be essential to unifying a diverse people into a nation.

Another scholar, Merkeb, completed his master's thesis on the "National Museum of Ethiopia." His MA thesis, titled "The Problem of Governance and Cultural Representation of the "National Museum of Ethiopia," was finished in 2007. At the international, regional, and national levels, he has amused critics regarding the beginnings of museums. Merkeb has also critically analyzed the state of museum exhibitions, exhibition strategies, materials used to display the function of the museum objects, the arrangement of the museum's four sections, and various types of collections that are primarily on display in the permanent exhibition hall (Merkeb, 2007). However, Merkeb was unable to offer any information regarding the Ethiopian Army Museum, which existed at least during the reign. Eyerusalem's MA thesis focused on "the role of Ethiopia's National Museum in the Development of Ethiopian Tourism." She has, on the other hand, made an effort to examine the "National Museum of Ethiopia's" involvement in the overall expansion of Ethiopia's tourism business. She has also

made an effort to conduct extensive research on the museum's four main display components, contrasting them one against the other in terms of the overall exhibition, technique, substance, and informativeness of the entire exhibition hall. (Eyerusalem 2015). As a result, it excludes the National Army Museum, as may be inferred from the museum research indicated above. The researchers made an effort to talk about important and crucial concerns with the Ethiopian National Museum rather than the Ethiopian Army Museum, with the exception of Getachew Meressa. However, they have not yet examined the history of Ethiopian Army Museum. Their research primarily concentrated on the founding and growth of national museums, as well as some of the problems related with museum collection administration, governance, conservation, and representation. The background of the Ethiopian Army Museum is one of the matters that the aforementioned investigators would not have encountered. This study should help the Ethiopian Army Museum fill the gap by revitalizing its past and pave the road for future research.

2.4. The Origin of Army Museum

The Army Museum is one of the most well-known institutions in the world. They are regarded as an important source of information about the historic events that have influenced our world due to their collection of military artifacts, photographs, and other memorabilia (Barton C. Hacker/Margaret Vining 2007). In this literature review, I looked at the role that army museums have in educating the public and advancing knowledge. I talked about the difficulties that the employees of army museums experience in running these establishments and made recommendations for best practices to enhance them. I concluded by describing some of the ways that army museums presently support global understanding, culture, and public education in general, and Ethiopia in particular. Army museums have not received much attention from the still-developing discipline of museum history (Edward, 1979). The marginalization of army museum history may be owing to their distinct origins as well as the

well-known academic contempt for military studies. There are two primary forebears of army museums. One came up as a result of affluent, frequently titled collectors accumulating private or constrained collections of weapons and armor. When these collections became public (mainly in the 19th century), they established what were commonly known as armory museums, but such collections frequently ended up in art museums. The third branch of army museums, known as arsenal and artillery museums, was descended from outmoded weapons and other military relics kept in state arsenals. The divisions between the categories were clear, even if they were not mutually exclusive – armor, edged weapons, pole arms, and firearms all found their way into collections of arms and armor. When compared to arsenal collections, arms and armor collections tend to focus on items that are uncommon, exceptional, and frequently attractive (Fredric & Todd, 1948).s

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, public national army museums began to gather collections of gunpowder weapons and armor. These museums of historical technology focus on gathering, preserving, and displaying army material culture. They displayed military in covert exhibits, which were normally organized chronologically. The same kind of important army collections that ended up in the new army museums also ended up in other types of museums, especially art museums, which tended to place greater emphasis on ornamental arts than army-historical value (J. Lee Westrate, 1961). The superb collection of armor and weapons housed at the New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art serves as a prime example. It wasn't added to an existing historical collection; instead, it was primarily amassed through donations and purchases at the turn of the 20th century. Its curators purposely eschewed what they called army accoutrements in favor of a more aesthetically pleasing collection that featured "the rich gear of the hunt and pursuit, the panoply of the tournament and joust, and the pomp of court life" (AMAH, 1960). Other American art museums have also built substantial collections using analogous methods with equivalent outcomes, despite

the fact that the Metropolitan's collection is unparalleled (John, 1985). An assessment of the world's museums containing sizable army collections in the general, military, and artistic domains was carried out in 1960 by the newly established Association of Museums of Arms History, the original name of ICOM (AMAH, 1960).

2.5. Army Museum in the 21st century

The Army museums of the twenty-first century are a crucial component of the larger Army Historical Program, which is how our museums successfully share and preserve the Army's heritage (J. Lee Westrate, 1961). In light of this, this essay is written with three main audiences in mind: the soldier who might want to know what services are provided at specific installations and where they can find more information about the history of the Army; researchers and educators who might be looking for additional sources of information on a particular subject; and the general public who might be interested in army history or the specific Army museums listed in this essay.

R. Cody Phillips (1992), one of the Army's most experienced curators, produced The Guide book to the US Army Museums. Before joining the Center of Military History, Mr. Phillips directed two Army museums, assisting one of them in meeting the American Association of Museums' stringent accreditation standards. Since then, he has advised dozens of museums on professional standards, staff development, fundraising, and museum activities, including a number that are not linked with the Army. Visiting an Army Museum may be both gratifying and educational. The exhibits are excellent, the programs are engaging, and the collections are spectacular. The history is given objectively, clearly, and concisely. Most of the year, these dynamic institutions are free and available to the public, safeguarding an important resource.

2.6. Army Museum in Africa

Army museums are a well-liked way to learn about the ever-changing history of conflict in Africa, both ancient and current. These museums offer invaluable insight into the stories of conflict in this region, from World Wars I and II to more recent battles in Kenya and Libya. The Museum of Army History in Johannesburg, South Africa, is possibly the most well-known. This one-of-a-kind museum is home to an outstanding collection of interactive exhibits that feature weapons from many battles, including airplanes, tanks, rifles, and artillery. It also contains items from the Boer War era that are kept inside a lovely collection of Edwardian buildings that provide visitors with a setting in which to consider more than 100 years of defense policy in this country. (Faraone, V., & Velinova- Currie, D., :2020).

Ancient weapons from some of Egypt's most famous people, including Cleopatra and King Tutankhamun, are on display at the Royal Armories Alexandria National Museum in Egypt, together with military equipment utilized by their troops, including chariots and griffins. Visitors can wander through fascinating rooms showcasing pictures and maps alongside artifacts from numerous historical conflicts, including, among others, World Wars I and II. The museum also has historically noteworthy military relics, such as swords, maces, bows, and body armor. Even short films showcasing notable fights from various eras are available for viewers. (Tshehla , S.: 2018)

Visitors-interactive sites, such as the Mpila Museum at uMgungundlovu in KwaZulu-Natal or the Zimbabwe Martial Warehouse at Victoria Falls Airport, are also located throughout multiple African nations and boast various types of artifacts related to military history while promoting educational experiences for site visitors through detailed exhibits or guided tours around specific artifacts found there! These locations are excellent resources for anyone

seeking insight into historic implications on war strategy not only within their own country, but also how those times affected others across Africa. (ibid).

In conclusion, military museums spread across a number of African nations provide exceptional perspectives on various events that occurred during the World Wars I and II (and beyond) up until the present, allowing all parties involved to view past events and their effects from a wider angle..

2.7. Army Museum in Ethiopia

Even while ancient Ethiopia did not possess a regular army in the modern sense, it did amass a sizable collection of army artifacts from the numerous conflicts it has fought.

Even if we look at Ethiopia's brief history of having a regular defense force, it is obvious that since 1900, when a modern army was first being built, we have not been able to protect our country's past. Defense forces had a variety of goals, tasks, organizational structures, etc., thus it is impossible to adequately characterize and describe the state of these forces in such a situation. (Fantahun Ayele 2010 pp15).

Over the past few decades, armies have changed alongside the numerous institutions that have developed in our country. This viewpoint holds that although Emperor Haile Selassie I during the Derg period made some attempts to build and grow an army museum, they were unsuccessful. General Abiy Abebe, who served as Ethiopia's minister of national defense in 1950, suggested setting up a museum to document and preserves the nation's military history. A building on the property of the current National Bank of Ethiopia was constructed expressly for this purpose the same year. The building's poor quality infuriated the Ministry of Defense, and the project was never finished. Ironically, the building was taken over and entrusted to the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts and later the Institute of Archaeology to display its collections over time when it was deemed inadequate for holding cultural

treasures. (Getachew: 2014). In an atmosphere of violence and chaos, half of the army's equipment was destroyed and half was lost. In 1987 E.C. the Federal National Army underwent a restructuring. on the basis of the army forces of the Transitional Government, namely the FDRE Army, by executive order when the Derg fell. Because of this, many things are thought to be avoidable but could be recorded as historical legacy. Beyond the concept, there hasn't been any ongoing effort to put up an Army Museum. Defense Public Relations, 1996, p. 14.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Data Presentation

3.1. Description of the Study

3.2. The Origin and evolution of Ethiopian Army Museum

3.2.1. The History of Ethiopian Army Museum during the Monarchy

Ethiopian museums stretch back to the early twentieth century, when Emperor Haile Selassie founded the Ethiopian National Museum in 1936. The museum was founded to contain archaeological and cultural items, but its collection later grew to include army artifacts and memorabilia. (Bereket: 2015).

Many Ethiopian soldiers fought against the Italian forces during the Italian occupation of Ethiopia from 1936 until 1941. Following Ethiopia's independence, the Ethiopian government began collecting and preserving military relics and memorabilia to honor Ethiopian soldiers' sacrifices throughout the conflict. In 1950, General Abiy Abebe, the minister of national defense at the time, advocated the idea of building a museum to record Ethiopia's military history and conserve its antiquities. The same year, a structure designated for this purpose was built on the grounds of the current National Bank of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian government founded the Army Museum, later renamed the Ethiopian National Armed Forces Museum, in 1972. The museum was formerly housed in Emperor Haile Selassie's royal palace, but it was later relocated to the new place in the capital city of Addis Ababa (Getachew: 2014).

The Emperor Haile Selassie I Museum was created to fulfill two goals. The first was to draw attention to the king's place in Ethiopia's military history and to his commitment to the nation's ongoing independence (Ministry of Defense Archives File No. 042). The government

founded and is in control of the Military Museum of Haile Selassie I, which works to uphold the legitimacy and power of the government. Additionally, it demonstrated the elite of the ruling class's desire and dominance. The Military Museum of the Haile Selassie I Museum's name made it clear that the king oversaw both the government and the military forces.

A wide variety of military items and memorabilia, like as weapons, uniforms, personal gear, and documents, are kept in the Ethiopian National Armed Forces Museum. The museum also houses a collection of works of art and images tracing the development of the Ethiopian military.

The battle flag of Emperor Menelik II, who ruled Ethiopia from 1889 to 1913, is one of the most important items in the collection of the Ethiopian National Armed Forces Museum. During the Battle of Adwa in 1896, when Ethiopian forces defeated the Italian army and stopped Italy from invading Ethiopia, Ethiopian soldiers flew the flag (Informant Col Estifanos G/Meskel and Major Tefera Nguse April: 2023). The battle flag is a source of tremendous pride for Ethiopians because it represents Ethiopian independence and struggle.

The Early Haile Sellasie I Army Museum was governed by an Advisory Board, with the Minister of Defense and the Museum's Director serving as Secretaries. **Lt.Gen.Wolde Selase Bereka** (Minister of State), **Mr.Tsagaye TeweldeBerhan** (Assistant Minister of State for Information and Civil Affairs), and **Major Zewdu Lule Seged**, director of the Museum, served on the board. (Ministry of defense Archives: Astedadare File No 390.).

The army museum of Haile Selassie I had the following flaw. The museum was unable to display historical and military events such as the 1960s coup d'état through photo or other collections. The museum also had flaws, such as collections that did not depict anti-government groups or the lives and experiences of regular people and low-ranking/ordinary

soldiers. For example, excluding from the collection some famous individuals who played significant roles in our country's military history, particularly the story of the patriots who refused to accept the king's migration abroad when the Ethiopian army was defeated during the Italian war of 1935-1936. Particularly, failing to gather the memoirs and artifacts of genuine patriots who sacrificed their lives in the fight against foreign invasion, such as by omitting Blata Tekle Wolde Hawariat, Dejazmach BeLai Zeleq, Bitwedded Negash, and the two brothers who opposed the king in the 1953 putsch attempt. (Informant Dr Hasen Said and G/Turuye Asafe , March 2023)

The museum acquired a total of 2694 Army and other items that were specifically tied to the king, royal family, and aristocracy in 1970, when it was in its fifth year. As a result, the museum used the following methods to gather its collections: military artifacts from the Ground Force, Air Force, and Navy; doing field research and expedition: To assist with this, the Ministry of Defense at the time granted 2838 US dollars to experts to gather appropriate artifacts from different parts of the country; The emperor used presents from many people to fund the purchase of antiquities from various nations. (Ministry of defense Archives: Astadadare File No 390.).

3.2.2. Army Museum in DERG era

In 1966, during the fourth year of the HaileSELLASSIE I Museum, the Derg, which adheres to a socialist worldview, seized power to run the country. Any remnants of a system with ancient origins were considered antithetical to communist ideas, thus once in power, the Derg demolished all relics associated with the feudal system. As a result, First World War military artifacts were taken from the museum's collection. Two of the museum's objects were stored in three rooms of the museum that was established in conjunction with the new defense headquarters building. The remaining items were presented in only one room due to the

directive of Derg Vice-Chairman Major Atnafu Abate. Another step was to remove the king's name from the name of the museum. According to this, "Army Museum of Haileselassie I" was replaced by "Army Museum". Socialism, Marxism, and Leninism formed the museum's philosophy. Photos of Derg regime leader Mengstu Haile Mariam and Fiqre Selase Wuagderes became permanent displays at the museum (Minster of Defense Archive: No. 048). The Ministry of Culture at the time removed all objects associated with the royal family and nobles from Addis Abeba's squares, museums, and government offices, hence the museum was closed for three years in a row from 1974 to 1977 (ibid).

The DERG government reorganized the museum in accordance with communist philosophy, which demanded that collections that opposed the new revolutionary ideology be removed.

The military administration ordered that all relics associated with the previous rule be removed. During the king's rule before to the revolution, he also scrapped plans to create a permanent Army museum (informant Major Girma H/yesuse and Colonel Agizewu Altaye : March 2023). The Derg claimed that the Army Museum should reflect communist doctrine and solely exhibit the socialist army and working-class culture. As a result, the museum's collections have been structured to reflect this.

3.2.2.1. During the Derg era, Army museum in Harari's Eastern Command

According to various sources, following the war in Somalia, Derg constructed a vast military museum in the eastern city of Harar, which was open to the public and had a large collection. According to Dr Hasen Said, a private artefact collector those collections served for the army and society until they were looted in 1991 (1983E.C), when the Ethiopian People's Revolution Democratic Front (EPRDF) government came to power. There are still vestiges of heavy tanks and other weaponry utilized in the battle.

3.2.3. The Army museum during the EPRDF era

Even though Derg received the Army Museum from Haile Selassie I, it had fewer objects and a greater concentration of W.P.E. (Worker Party of Ethiopia) interests. The museum experienced a second catastrophe in 1991, when the Ethiopian People's Revolution Democratic Front (EPRDF) defeated the Derg regime and took control of Addis Abeba. The majority of the priceless exhibits in the museum were robbed because of the commotion and confusion that ensued in Addis Abeba after the Derg government fell. (Informant Col Tamirat, Col/Tibebu and G/Desalegn March 2023) They set fire to themselves. There is no evidence that any work has been done to recover those objects, restructure the museum, or restore activities even after law and order were established inside the EPRDF administration. A few fortunate relics have been discovered in a room in Bela camp, the major Ethiopian defense headquarters of indoctrination, while many of the museum's collections have not been recovered.

The Ethiopian Army Museum also houses a collection of relics and memorabilia from the 1974–1991 Ethiopian Civil War. The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) and other rebel groups engaged in a civil war that resulted in the overthrow of the communist regime in 1991 (Ministry of Defense Archive: No. 4550).

The Ethiopian National Army Museum's collection comprises artifacts and memorabilia from both sides of the fight, such as weaponry, uniforms, personal gear, and documents. The museum also houses a collection of images and artwork depicting the human toll of the battle.

There are many army museums in Ethiopia, in addition to the Ethiopian National Armed Forces Museum. The Ethiopian Air Force Museum, located in Debre Zeit, houses a collection of aircraft and other objects relevant to the Ethiopian Air Force's history. (Informant General Desalegn Dache March 2023).

The Ethiopian Armored Museum, located in the city of Mekelle, has a collection of tanks and other armored vehicles that were used by the Ethiopian Army during various conflicts. The museum also has a collection of weapons and personal gear.

The Ethiopian Patriots' Museum, located in the city of Gondar, has a collection of artifacts and memorabilia related to the Ethiopian Patriots, who fought against Italian forces in the Italian occupation period (during World War II). The museum also has a collection of photographs and artwork that document the history of the Ethiopian Patriots (Informant Lij Daniale Jote and G/Desalegn March 2023).

3.2.4. Army Museum at the Age of Change since 2018

In recent years, the Ethiopian government has made efforts to expand and modernize the army museums in the country. In 2018, the Ethiopian Air Force Museum was renovated and expanded to include a new wing that focuses on the history of the Ethiopian Air Force.

The Ethiopian National Army Museum is also undergoing renovations to improve its facilities and expand its collection. The museum is expected to reopen in the near future with a new exhibition space and improved facilities for visitors. (Informant G/Desalegn and Col Tibebu March 2013).

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the change of 2018 was due to this museum. The only work that has not been done in defense for the past twenty-seven years and perhaps we are lagging behind the rest of the world is heritage protection and museum development. Many army members and leaders who have visited foreign countries and come back after seeing the museums of other countries, boldly say that they regret that our country, which is famous for its Army skills, does not have an Army museum (informant Col Kebede and Col/ Tezera March 2023). From this point of view, the establishment of the Heritage Protection

and Museum Directorate by the defense following the change is a historic step that has pleased many army members and relieved their frustration.

When EPRDF gave up its power to change leaders in a popular uprising, large-scale defense reform works were planned and started. Among the steps that took to achieve the defense reform program, the ministry of defense realized that military heritage protection and museum development work has not been implemented for the past twenty-seven years. Therefore, the ministry, as a reform, currently established army heritage protection and Museum Directorate by organizing and integrating four subsection that are known as heritage research, heritage collection, museum and archives and library (Minster of Defense archives, Astadadare File No. 390).

In conclusion, Ethiopia's military history and its struggle for independence and sovereignty are reflected in the history of the country's army museums. A varied collection of military relics and memorabilia that details the sacrifices made by Ethiopian soldiers during various conflicts may be found in the army museums in Ethiopia. Ethiopians and tourists can learn more about the nation's military past and the human cost of battle through these museums. (Minster of Defense archives File No. 4550).

3.2.5. Historical Classification of Ethiopian Army Museum

3.2.5.1. Ethiopian Air Force Museum

This museum was established in the Ethiopian Air Force compound where collections such as old Patez- 25 and Supersonic F-5 fighter planes, which were used in the Ethio-Somali war, different air crafts, photographs, and artilleries were collected and stored there since the Imperial era of Haileselassie I. (Minster of Defense Archive File No 4550).

3.2.5.2. Navy Force Museum

According to my informant, Since the Ethiopian Navy was established at Massawa in 1956, various museum collections such as navy crafts, weapons, photographs, etc. were collected and exhibited. In 1991, when the Ethiopian Navy was dismantled by EPRDF the navy museum and its collections were lost (Informant: Colonel Kebede and Colonel Tezera :March 2023)

3.2.5.3. Ethiopian Military Academy Museum

It is believed that this museum was established in the Holeta Military Academy by Emperor HaileSELLASIE I. In 1991 when EPRDF came to power, the museum was closed and its collections were lost. In 2002 this military academy museum was re-established and tried to find and re-collect its lost collections (Informant: Col/ Tibebu Goshu and Major Dawite Mamuye march)

3.3. Museum Legal Frame Works

The set of rules, regulations, and policies that regulate the establishment, operation, and management of museums is referred to as the museum legal framework. The legal framework differs by country and is frequently impacted by cultural heritage preservation and intellectual property legislation..

The legal structure of a museum comprises securing licenses, permissions, and enforceable legal transactions like purchase agreements, loans, and donations. These include building permits, fire and safety permits, and licenses. When displaying historical antiques and cultural objects, it's crucial that they also abide by intellectual property rules like copyright laws. A lot of nations have laws governing the preservation of cultural heritage that mandate that museums acquire, display, and manage collections in accordance with moral norms and

practices. To guarantee that museums operate within the bounds of pertinent laws and regulations, the legal framework must evolve along with management aims and objectives. In conclusion, having a legal framework in place for museums guarantees that they run morally and effectively while preserving cultural heritage for the benefit of the general public. (Dexter: 2009).

The Ethiopian Army Museum is governed by a legal framework that includes several important regulations and laws. Some of the key legal frameworks of the museum include:

The Ethiopian Heritage proclamation: This law governs the preservation and protection of Ethiopia's cultural and historical heritage. It sets out the rules for the management of cultural assets and museums.

The Ethiopian Army Establishment Proclamation: This is the proclamation that established the Ethiopian Army as an institution. It sets out the mandate, organizational structure, functions and powers of the museum. The Ethiopian Army Museum Council of Management Regulation: This regulation governs the management council of the museum, which oversees the day-to-day management of the museum but it is not effective..

The Ethiopian National Archives and Library Agency Proclamation: This proclamation establishes the Ethiopian National Archives and Library Agency, which provides support for museums and other cultural institutions. In summary, the Ethiopian Army Museum must be governed by a legal framework that ensures the preservation and protection of Ethiopia's army cultural heritage, however, the Ethiopian Army museum has no its own museum collection policy, constitution and other legal frame works.

Table 1. Questionnaire Response about Legal frame work of Ethiopian National Army Museum

Response	Respondents	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Ethiopia National Army Museum (ENAM) has its own legal frame works to run museum collection management and activities	Frequency	--	--	--	36	44
	Percentile				45	55

The majority of the informants reported that, there are no of legal frameworks to run the museum activities or are not clearly present in the case museum affairs. It clearly shows that Ethiopia National Army Museum (ENAM) has lack of in formulating and implementing clear policy on the museum activities and services. Moreover the legal fretworks that are working have shortcomings and should be accompanied by clear strategy and planning. Moreover, the availability of clear legal frame works is very important to be successful for any organization and the museum should be considering it.

3.4. Organizational Structure of Ethiopian Army Museum

A museum's organizational structure is normally comprised of a board of trustees or directors at the top, followed by a director who controls the museum's day-to-day operations. The director is in charge of the budget, fundraising, exhibitions, educational activities, and personnel. The museum may have several departments, such as curatorial, education, exhibitions, marketing, and development. A department head reports to the director and leads each department. The curatorial department oversees the museum's holdings and displays, while the education department creates public educational programs. Exhibits are designed and installed by the exhibits department, while marketing promotes the museum and its programs. Finally, the development section is in charge of fundraising and forming alliances

with other organizations. A solid and well-organized museum structure is critical to ensuring that the museum continues to provide high-quality exhibitions and programming while also attracting visitors and contributors. (Ambrose and Crispin: 2006).

With the assistance of an advisory board recruited from the Ministry of Defense, the tasks of the Ethiopian Army Museum that HaileSELLASSIE I personally opened were carried out, and the director (curator) of the museum served as the board's secretary. The importance that the imperial government gave to the museum can be inferred from the caliber of those chosen to serve on its board of directors. The Minister of Defense, the Minister of State, the Assistant Minister for Information and Civil Affairs, and the Director of the Museum, Lieutenant General KÄBÄDÄGÄBRE, and Major ZÄWDU'L'U'L SÄGÄD, were among them (Getachew:2014).

However, the Ethiopian National Army Museum was unable to carry out its obligations and responsibilities effectively. Since its inception, the museum has been managed by another department. As a result, it is unable to execute all of the museum collection management processes and fulfill its goal.

Furthermore, information indicates that when one organization encounters an organizational structure problem, it will be hampered in executing its tasks. The responsibilities will be dispersed and platted to other locations, with disastrous consequences. (Informant Temesgen and Turune March 2023). In the case of National Army Museum it is one of the departments under the ministry of defense by possessing only exhibition and collection tasks from among the whole collection management processes. The concerned bodies should rearrange the appropriate organizational structure for the Ethiopia National Army.

If there is any work that has not been done in defense for the past twenty-seven years and perhaps we are lagging behind the rest of the world, it is heritage protection and museum development. Many army members and leaders, who have visited foreign countries and come

back after seeing the museums of other countries, boldly say that they regret that our country, which is famous for its Army skills, does not have an Army museum. From this point of view, the establishment of the Heritage Protection and Museum Directorate by the defense following the change is a historic step that has pleased many army members and relieved their frustration.

Currently, When EPRDF gave up its power to change leaders in a popular uprising in 2017; large-scale defense reform works were planned and started. Among the measures taken to achieve the defense reform program, Army heritage conservation and museum were organized in four sections at the directorate level, recognizing that Army heritage conservation work has been neglected for the past twenty-seven years

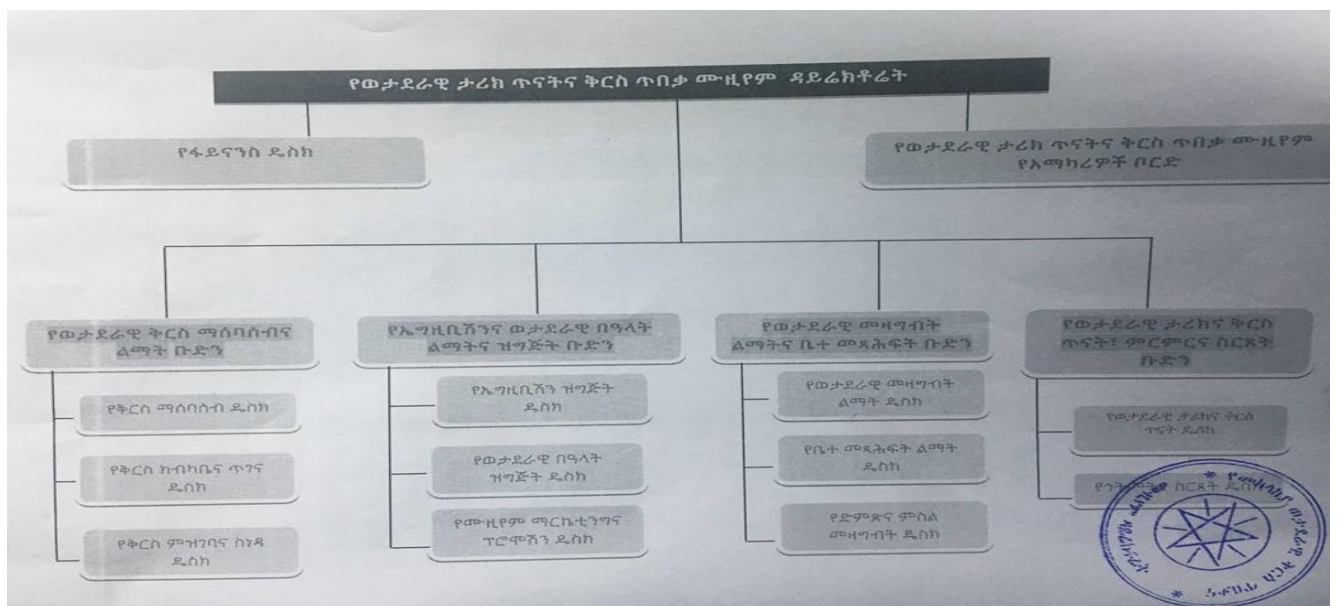


Figure 6: Current organizational structure of Ethiopian Army Museum (Defense Archive file No 3 Photo by Bergene march 2023)

3.5. Categories of Collection of Ethiopian Army Museum

Army history has always piqued people's interest, so it's no surprise that army museums are popular places for individuals interested in learning more about their respective countries' military histories. Army museums are organizations dedicated to conserving and showcasing historical relics and memorabilia from previous army engagements. These museums'

collections are diverse, and they frequently focus on different wars, battles, and military campaigns. (Barton C. Hacker/Margaret Vining, 2007). We will explore the categories of collections that can be found in army museums. The Ethiopian Army Museum is dedicated to documenting and conserves the army history of Ethiopia (Ministry of Defence Archives, Mareja File No.048). Ethiopian army heritage collections are traces of our nation's army history, so army heritages can be associated from science, history, culture, art and crafts by recording, studying, collecting, protecting and taking care of them so that they can be used for development and passed on to the next generation. The museum's collection be made up of a variety of categories, each of which contains unique items that provide insight into Ethiopia's army past. Ethiopian Army Museum comprises the following collections:-

3.5.1. Weapons and Equipment

Weaponry and equipment used by soldiers in battle is one of the most common categories of items discovered in Ethiopian army museums. Ethiopian weaponry: This category displays weapons used by Ethiopian military throughout history. The army is represented in the collection. Traditional weapons include spears, javelins, shields, swords, and ankase, while modern weapons include the Manishr, Carbine, Mewzer, Beljigue, Dimotfor, Guwande, and firearms used in conflicts and warfare. These collections might range from swords, bayonets, and muskets to tanks and planes. Visitors to army museums can obtain a better knowledge of the progression of military technology over time by viewing the weapons and equipment on display. They can also provide insight into army tactics and plans for gaining an advantage.



Figure 7: *Gurade and shotel in the army museum collection (photo by Bergene april:2023)*



Figure 8: *Shield (gasha) and spear in the army museum (photo by Bergene: April 2023)*



Figure 9: *Traditional weapons in the display (spear) (photo by: Bergene April 2023)*



Figure 10: *Imperial Guard, cavalry sword in the army museum with Segaba (photo By. Bergene April 2023)*



Figure 11: *Traditional weapone in the army museum (Seife) (photo by Bergene April:2023)*



Figure 12: *1,Mauser, 2,Belgim, 3,Sinader and 4,Alben rifles in army museum display (photo by Bergene April 2023)*



Figure 13; Mitragliatrice FIATmod.35 machine gun in the army museum display (photo by. Bergene April 22023)



Figure 14: 82m.m HE mortar in the army museum collection (photo by: Bergene April 2023)



Figure 15: U.S Arsenal 75 MM gun in the army museum collection (photo by. Bergene march 2023)

3.5.2. Uniforms and Personal Gear:

Uniforms and personal items are another prominent type of collection found in army museums. Helmets, Ranks, boots, and backpacks, as well as medals, tilters, badges, and patches, can be found in these collections (Fredric & Todd, 1948). The uniform collection showcases the many uniforms worn by Ethiopian military over the course of history. It demonstrates how the military uniform has developed over time and the significance of various patterns and colors. Medals and decorations: This section of the collection features honorary medals and decorations awarded to warriors who have shown remarkable bravery and devotion to their country. Visitors can discover more about soldiers' daily lives and have a greater appreciation for the sacrifices they made by looking at these objects. Additionally, uniforms and other personal items might shed light on the social and cultural environment of the era in which they were used.



Figure16: Uniforms in the army museum (photo by Bergene April 2023)



Figure17: Different army medals in the collection (photo by Bergene April 2023)



Figure18: Different commandants titer in the army museum display (photo by Bergene may 2013)

3.5.3. Photographs and artwork

Army museums frequently feature collections of artwork and pictures that depict the history of the army during a specific era or battle. Photographs and artwork can offer a distinctive viewpoint on how people perceive war. In addition to the wreckage and devastation left in the wake of conflict, they can depict the feelings and sufferings of soldiers (AMAM 1960). Visitors may find this type of collection to be very poignant as it allows them to connect with the human aspect of military history. In the Ethiopian Army Museum, there are portraits of generals on the one side and paintings of troops, senior officials, and patriots on the other.

3.5.4. Transport and Vehicles

Vehicles and transportation are another kind of collections that can be found at army museums. From boats, planes, and helicopters to jeeps, trucks, and motorcycles, these collections might contain anything. Vehicles and transportation were essential to military operations, and army museums' exhibits can assist visitors comprehend the strategic value of transportation in conflict. Additionally, they can provide light on the technological developments that made it possible to move personnel and equipment with speed and efficiency.(FGD-3 march 2023)



Figure 19: Russia Orka vehicle with BM 40 Conduit . (Photo by Desalegn 2021)

3.5.5. Documents and Archives:

Ethiopian Army museums frequently house collections of documents and archives that shed light on the historical backdrop of a specific conflict or time period. Letters, diaries, and official papers such as maps, instructions, and battle plans can all be found in these collections. Visitors can obtain a better grasp of the political and social contexts of the conflicts they are learning about by examining these papers. They can also learn about how

decisions are made and the obstacles that military leaders face. The advantages of establishing an archive.

The Ethiopia Army archival collections allow the population to quickly learn about the army's previous battle strategies, accomplishments, and blunders. It also allows the army to learn about and better its profession because properly preserved records are sources of information. (Informant col Tibebe and Col Mengstu April: 2023)

Archives protects rights, builds national trust, trust between the people and the army, aids in the protection of the rights/pension/of the army and the army's family, protects the rights and interests of the country/government, updates the institutional system, and contributes to shaping the next generation as a responsible citizen who knows his identity well.

They help to strengthen common ideals and understanding, which helps to develop people-to-people ties. It is utilized to preserve national identity.



Figure 20: Archives at Old Airport (photo by Bergene April 2023)

3.5.6. Monuments and Memorials:

Many army museums feature memorials and monuments honoring troops who have fought and died in military battles. These collections might range from statues and plaques to gravestones and burial grounds. Memorials and monuments serve as vital reminders of soldiers' efforts and can help visitors comprehend the human cost of war.

Finally, army museums are significant institutions that help us learn about our country's military history. They have a wide range of collections that can assist visitors in gaining a better knowledge of the social, cultural, and political backdrop of previous Army wars. Visitors can obtain a more thorough picture of the human experience of battle by exploring the kinds of collections found in army museums. (FGD-3 march: 2023).

3.6. Collection Management in the Ethiopian Army Museum

The beginning and evolution of the National Army Museum's collections are inextricably linked to the museum's establishment. Many collections were given as gifts to army diplomats from various cities both locally and globally, and these became part of the collection. Following the establishment, the museum's collections began to grow, and several collections were added that were exclusively images in the store. Since collections are the core of museums, the National Army Museum (NAM) must carefully gather its collections from a variety of sources, preserve them, and advance in a scientific manner. (Lee:1961).

For a long time, the only processes among the collection management operations that NAM has been undertaking are exhibition and education. Other aspects, such as documentation, research, and conservation, were not carried out at the National Army Museum. Those cases were not completed due to an ineffective organizational structure and a lack of professionalism. By preserving and imparting historical army history, experience, and

Heroism to the Army of a new generation, the museum will contribute to army professionalism. Researchers, academicians, and trainees can use the museum collection to increase army knowledge and abilities because professionalism means being knowledgeable and skilled in the field of army profession. As a result, the museum collection will comprise topics connected to army history, strategy, tactics, and artefacts utilized to achieve those strategies. (Informant professor Abebaw, Dr Zelalem and Dr Takele March 2023).

Table 2. Questionnaire Response on collection management

Response	Respondent	Excellent	<i>Very good</i>	good	moderate	poor
Ethiopia National Army Museum is always conducting to increase its collection in verified ways	Frequency			17	22	41
	Percentile			21.25	27.5	51.25
The existing collections in storage are efficient to represent the history of the armored forces.	Frequency				33	47
	Percentile				41.25	58.75
The museum uses different ways and methodologies to collect and manage objects gathered at the storage	Frequency			8	24	48
	Per centile			10	30	60
The collections of the national army museum are open for research and have continuous follow up for conservation	Frequency	3	23	32	10	12
	Percentile	3.75	28.75	40	12.5	15
Collections at the storage of national army museum are well organized and documented	Frequency			15	27	38
	Percentile			18.75	33.75	47.5

The table above indicates the circumstances of collection management in National Army Museum. Accordingly the majority of respondents 51.25% replied that the museum is poor to conduct the activities to increase collections in a verified ways. In addition 58.75%

respondents argued that those collections the galleries and storage do not represent the army and history of the society. Out of the respondents 60% are indicated that the capacity of National Army Museum to use varieties of methodologies to collect heritage is at the lowest level. Inters of the exposure for research activities of those collection is almost good as 40% of respondents and 47.5% of respondents the storage is poorly organized and documented.

Table 3. Questionnaire Response on the National Army Museum Exhibition

Response	Respondent	Excellent	Very good	good	moderate	poor
The displayed exhibits of the museum are informative, communicative, entertaining.	Frequency		4	11	26	39
	Percentile		5	13.75	32.5	48.75
National Army Museum has more material objects in the exhibition and storage.	Frequency	3	12	32	12	21
	Percentile	3.75	15	40	15	26.25
Historical National Army Museum exhibition displays represent the army heritage.	Frequency			12	15	23
	Per centile			15	18.75	66.25

According to the above table 48.75% of the respondents indicated that the displayed exhibits of the museum are poor informative, communicative and entertaining. More than 26.25% of the respondents noted that the museum has small number of material objects in the storage and exhibition. For the question that how they got the museum 66.25% of respondents replied it is below their expectation cannot represent the history.

3.6.1. Collection Acquisitions of Ethiopian Army museum

The process of acquiring new objects or artworks for a museum's collection is known as acquisition. It is an important component of museum work because it allows museums to extend their collections, improve their exhibitions, and provide fresh and engaging

experiences to visitors. Acquiring objects for a museum collection can be a complicated process that requires careful research, negotiation, and money. Objects can be acquired by museums through acquisitions, donations, bequests, or loans. (Ambrose and Crispin : 1992). Museums must examine aspects such as the object's historical, cultural, and aesthetic significance, its condition, and its connection to the museum's mission and collection when collecting things. Overall, museum collection acquisition is an important and ongoing activity that assists museums in preserving and disseminating the world's cultural legacy.

The Ethiopian Army Museum is a museum dedicated to the Ethiopian Army's history and role in the country's growth. The museum in Addis Ababa houses a collection of military artifacts and memorabilia. Weapons, uniforms, medals, pictures, and other historical artifacts from Ethiopia's military history are included in the collection. Object acquisition for the Ethiopian Army Museum is a continual process including a variety of initiatives. Objects are acquired by the museum through a variety of ways, including donations, bequests, and purchases. The three branches of the National Defense Forces made contributions to the museum's collection: the ground force, the air force, and the navy. Furthermore, the directors agreed, according to the Department of Defense, that artifacts for display in the museum would be gathered through field collection. The ministry even set aside \$2,838 USD per year for two experts tasked with gathering acceptable resources from the country's numerous provinces. Through this type of acquisition, the museum acquired a significant quantity of artifacts connected to high-ranking military officers, but very few relating to common troops. Among the treasures gathered were vintage rifles, traditional military costumes, and medals. As evidence of Ethiopia's expansion and modernization, late versions of weapons and army outfits were included in the collection. (Getachew: 2014)

During its early years, the Ethiopian Army Museum's collection was mostly comprised of military relics mixed in with heritage items belonging to the emperor, the royal family, and

other members of the nobility. The museum contained around 2,694 objects in its collections five years after it opened in 1977. The heritage on display was clearly designed to pay homage to the empire's past. The museum's objects were organized chronologically, with the Italian invasion of Ethiopia serving as the main event. (Ministry of Defense Archive: File No 4550). The first era concentrated on Ethiopia's military history prior to 1935, with displays of traditional weaponry such as spears, shields, bows, and arrows, as well as an assortment of vintage firearms used by specialist infantry battalions and cavalry. In the second group of items in the timeline, the emperor led the nationalist resistance against fascist Italy. Moving forward in time, the third exhibit category aimed to depict the story of the country's post-fascist military history. In 2019, the Ethiopian Army Museum acquired a collection of relics from the Battle of Adwa, which was one of its most significant acquisitions. The Battle of Adwa was a key victory for Ethiopia in 1896, when Ethiopian soldiers decisively defeated Italian forces. Weapons, clothes, and other battle-related items are included in the collection.

The acquisition of the Battle of Adwa collection was a notable accomplishment for the Ethiopian Army Museum, since it brought valuable historical relics to the museum's collection. This acquisition of object also contributed to enhance public awareness of the museum's collection and the importance of preserving Ethiopia's military heritage.

Table 4: Lists of Collections in the Ethiopian Army Museum

No.	Items	Quantity
1	Stamp and Titters	545
2	Traditional Weapons:-shield, spear, sword, etc...)	63
3	Modern weapon:- Alben, Wochefo,Sinader, Beljig, etc..	106
4	Group Weapons:- gunner, tanks, mortars	23
5	Uniforms	33
6	Patriots Photo	55

7	Gifted heritage collections from diplomat	112
8	Combat organisation Maps	24
9	Chief of Staff and Defence Minister Photos	40
10	Heavy canon	58
11	Badges and Medals	34
12	Statue of Black Lions	1
13	Military grave yard at east Command in Harar	1

In addition to object acquisition, the Ethiopian Army Museum engages in conservation and preservation initiatives to guarantee that the collection's objects are properly cared for and maintained. Overall, collection acquisition at the Ethiopian Army Museum is a continuing activity that is critical to conserving and promoting Ethiopia's military heritage. The museum's efforts to acquire preserve, and show military relics assist in educating and inspiring visitors, as well as contributing to a better knowledge of Ethiopia's rich history.

3.7. Public Expectation on Ethiopian National Army Museum

According to **FGDs-1** the Ethiopian Army Museum is a notable organization that contributes significantly to the preservation and sustainability of the nation's military heritage. The public has specific expectations of the museum and its collection because it is a public institution that houses patrimonies.

The public's main expectation is that the museum would give an authentic and thorough account of Ethiopia's military history. Visitors can anticipate seeing a variety of relics and exhibitions that highlight the nation's military might and the army's contribution to the growth of the country. Additionally, they anticipate that the museum will explain and contextualize the historical facts and artifacts on display.

The public also anticipates that the museum will be approachable and interesting to a variety of audiences. Visitors anticipate an ordered, well-maintained museum with labels and signage that are easy to understand. They also anticipate that the museum will include educational activities and events that are suited to various age groups and interests. (Informant Lij Daniel Jote Mesfin March 2023)

The general public also anticipates the museum to be a symbol of pride and identity for the country. In addition to showcasing Ethiopia's military prowess, the museum's collection and exhibitions ought to reflect the diversity of Ethiopia's ethnic and cultural groupings. Additionally, visitors anticipate that the museum will foster a sense of nationalism and solidarity.

Ultimately, the general public anticipates that the museum will actively engage in continuing conversations and debates about Ethiopia's military past and present security strategies. Visitors anticipate that the museum will interact with academics, researchers, and other stakeholders to advance a greater comprehension of the nation's military past and its significance in determining Ethiopia's present and future. (Informant Dereje Birehanu March 2023)

The Ethiopian Army Museum must strive to live up to the high standards set by the general public by giving every visitor a fun, educational, and inclusive experience.(ibid)

3.8. Stake Holder Participation

The Ethiopian Army Museum's activities depend heavily on stakeholder participation. The museum understands that in order to properly fulfill its role of conserving and promoting Ethiopia's Army history, it needs collaborate closely with a variety of partners.

The Ethiopian government is one of the museum's major stakeholders. The museum must cooperate closely with government representatives because it is a public institution and must be in line with national priorities and policies. The government is essential in providing the money and other resources needed to run the museum. (Informant Dor Hasen Said march 2023)

The military community is another crucial stakeholder for the museum. In order to gather artifacts and tales that detail the Ethiopian Army's history and accomplishments, the museum works closely with both current and past soldiers. To improve understanding of Ethiopia's military past, the museum also interacts with the military community. (ibid)

The museum also understands the value of interacting with a larger audience. To make sure it efficiently meets their needs and expectations, the museum actively solicits feedback from visitors and other stakeholders. To raise awareness of its collection and educational initiatives, the museum also collaborates with community groups and academic institutions.

The museum interacts with partners in the cultural and academic sectors in addition to these stakeholders. To exchange information and resources and encourage cooperation in the field of military history, the museum works with museums and cultural organizations in Ethiopia and other nations. In order to advance scholarly inquiry and scholarship in the topic of Army history, the museum collaborates with academic institutions. (Informant Dr Zelalem Tefer and Dr Takel March: 2023).

Stakeholder involvement is crucial to the Ethiopian Army Museum's activities overall. The museum successfully preserves and promotes Ethiopia's Army legacy through interacting with government representatives, the military community, the general public, and partners in the cultural and academic sectors. (ibid).

3.9. New initiative for establishing Ethiopian Army Museum

In recent years, the Ethiopian Army Museum has been revitalized, with new efforts aiming at reestablishing the museum as a prominent institution for preserving and showcasing the country's Army heritage. The development of a new strategic plan is one of the museum's primary priorities. The plan highlights the museum's future vision and contains goals for extending the collection, upgrading the museum's facilities, and improving the visiting experience. The strategy also includes plans for community engagement and promotion of the museum's educational activities. (Informant Dr Hasen Said march 2023)

Another important goal is the formation of alliances with other museums and cultural institutions. The museum has been collaborating with institutions in Ethiopia and other countries to share knowledge, resources, and skills. These collaborations will assist the museum in expanding its collection, reaching new audiences, and encouraging collaboration and creativity in the subject of military history. (Informant Dr Ayele Bekire march 2023)

In addition, the museum has been attempting to digitize its collection in order to make it more accessible to academics, scholars, and the general public. The digital collection will feature high-quality photographs of the collection's objects, as well as detailed information about their history, value, and context. (ibid)

Aside from these activities, the museum has been actively engaging the public and raising awareness of its collection and programming. The museum has been conducting events, seminars, and workshops to promote the museum's collection and educate the public about the history of Ethiopia's army. The museum has also been attempting to expand its outreach activities to schools and other educational institutions, with the goal of encouraging young people to study Army history. (Informant Genral Turuye, and Col/ Kebede April: 2023)

Overall, these projects represent a considerable attempt to rebuild the Ethiopian Army Museum as a premier institution for preserving and showcasing the country's military history. The museum is trying to guarantee that Ethiopia's Army heritage is preserved for future generations by forming new collaborations, expanding the collection, and promoting educational programs. (ibid)

3.10. Challenges and Opportunities of Ethiopian National Army Museum

This is reflected in the **FGDs-1** the Ethiopian Army Museum, located in Addis Ababa, is a national museum dedicated to promoting the Ethiopian army's history and traditions. The museum displays a wide range of relics, including weapons, uniforms, flags, and photographs, relating to Ethiopia's Army history from ancient times to the present day. However, the Ethiopian Army Museum, like many historical museums, faces a number of obstacles and opportunities that must be handled in order to fulfill its potential.

One of the most significant issues challenging the Ethiopian Army Museum is a lack of finance and resources. The museum is currently underfunded, making it difficult to maintain and preserve its enormous artifact collection. In addition, the museum lacks current facilities and technology, limiting its capacity to engage visitors and give a more engaging and immersive experience. The museum also has the difficulty of drawing a diverse audience. While the museum is popular among military aficionados and researchers, the ordinary public frequently overlooks it.

Another issue confronting the Ethiopian Army Museum is a lack of public awareness and comprehension of the significance of military history. Many Ethiopians are unfamiliar with the country's military history and may not recognize the value of an army museum. This lack of interest and comprehension may make it difficult for the museum to attract visitors and

gain public support. Furthermore, the museum may face criticism from some who see the army as a negative force and oppose the idea of honoring its history. (Informant Dr Hasen Said march 2023).

Despite these obstacles, the Ethiopian Army Museum has various potential to broaden its reach and influence. One possibility would be to use the museum's collection to promote national togetherness and pride. Ethiopia has a rich and diversified Army history, and the museum can help to foster a sense of national identity and togetherness. The museum can also be used to educate the public about Ethiopia's army personnel's sacrifices and services, as well as to recognize their service.(Informant Lij Danel jote April 2023).

Another possibility is to upgrade the museum's facilities and technologies in order to improve the tourist experience. To engage visitors and give a more immersive experience, the museum can add interactive exhibits, virtual reality experiences, and multimedia presentations. Furthermore, the museum might broaden its outreach activities in order to attract a broader audience, such as school groups, visitors, and local communities. This can be accomplished through targeted marketing, collaborations with other museums and cultural organizations, and community outreach initiatives.

The Ethiopian Army Museum can also work with other museums and institutions to foster cultural exchange and learning. The museum may form alliances with worldwide museums and cultural organizations in order to exchange objects, expertise, and knowledge. This can help the museum's collection grow, its research capacities improve, and promote cross cultural understanding.(Informant Col/ Dwite April 2023).

To summarize, the Ethiopian Army Museum faces a number of difficulties and opportunities that must be handled in order to reach its full potential. Significant hurdles must be overcome, including a lack of financing and resources, a lack of public awareness and

comprehension of army history, and the difficulty of drawing a diverse audience. The museum, on the other hand, has the potential to use its collection to promote national unity and pride, update its facilities and technology to improve the visitor experience, and work with other museums and institutions to encourage cultural exchange and learning. With the correct policies and investments, the Ethiopian Army Museum has the potential to become a premier institution for presenting Ethiopia's rich and diversified army history.

3.11. The Role of National Army Museum of Ethiopia

The Ethiopian National Army Museum is known organization dedicated to preserving and showcasing the country's military history. The museum is located in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia's capital city, and was officially opened under the reign of Haileselassie I. The primary goal of the museum is to highlight Ethiopian Army history and teach visitors about the country's past Army history, Army methods, and victories. (Ministry of defense files No. 048).

The museum is committed to preserving Ethiopia's rich Army history and is a vital component of its cultural heritage. It is the location of a sizable collection of historical military relics, including weapons, outfits, medals, and papers from the 19th century. Artifacts from the pre-colonial period, the Italian occupation, and the Marxist rule are among the items in the museum's collection. The museum also has displays that emphasize Ethiopia's participation in numerous local and global crises.

One of the museum's principal missions is to teach visitors about the history of the United States Army. The museum offers guided tours that give visitors a full history of Ethiopia's army. The tours are led by qualified and experienced guides who are well-versed in the history of Ethiopia's army. Visitors can learn a lot about the Army items on show, including their historical context and significance, from the guides. (Informant G/Desalegn april 2023).

The museum is also important in preserving Ethiopian Army history. Many of the museum's objects are rare and valuable, and they require specialist care and attention to be preserved for future generations. The museum has a staff of qualified professionals who are in charge of the items' conservation and restoration. The team employs cutting-edge techniques and equipment to ensure that the artifacts are kept in the greatest possible condition.

The museum not only preserves and promotes Ethiopian Army history, but it also functions as a research center. The library in the museum houses a large collection of books, records, and other resources connected to Ethiopian Army history. Researchers and intellectuals interested in Ethiopian Army history are welcome to visit the library. The museum also holds seminars and conferences that bring together researchers, historians, and Army professionals to explore various aspects of Ethiopia's military history. (Informant G/Desalegn april 2023).

The museum's contribution to the promotion of Ethiopian Army history extends beyond its borders. To promote Ethiopia's Army history and culture, the museum has formed alliances with other museums and organizations throughout the world. The museum has also taken part in a number of international exhibitions and events to highlight Ethiopia's military heritage and promote cultural exchange.(informant: Dr Zelalem Tefera and Dr Ayele Bekerie, March 2023).

Given the extensive and intricate history of the nation, the museum's role in promoting Ethiopia's Army history is particularly significant. Ethiopia has a proud and lengthy military history that goes back thousands of years. Throughout its history, the nation has been a party to various wars, including confrontations with colonial powers, nearby nations, and internal uprisings. Ethiopia's Army's history is a testament to the nation's tenacity, tenacity, and patriotism. In order for future generations to comprehend and value Ethiopia's Army heritage, the museum is essential to maintaining and spreading this history. (ibid)

In the end, it should be noted that the Ethiopian National Army Museum is an essential organization that has a big part to play in safeguarding and promoting Ethiopia's military heritage. The museum's objective to inform visitors about Ethiopia's Army history and culture depends on its collection of Army relics, guided tours, research center, and international collaborations. Given the extensive and intricate history of the nation, the museum plays a crucial part in showcasing Ethiopia's Army history. Ethiopia's Army heritage is preserved for future generations, and the nation's contributions to regional and global peace and security are honored and recognized thanks to the museum.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

4.1. Existing Conditions of Collections in the Ethiopian Army Museum

The army museum contains a variety of items. They can be broadly divided into four categories: moveable, immovable, intangible, and tangible items. Battlefields, forts, historical structures, monuments, cemetery areas, etc. are included in the immovable heritages/collections (Belchieren: 1991). Even though such artifacts exist and are controlled by the Ethiopian Army Museum, they are not well documented or preserved. Adwa's battleground, Maqdela's fort, and Karamara's Ethio-Somali battleground are only a few examples of immovable heritages that require proper documentation and preservation.

Because they have previously suffered natural and man-made destructions, these cultural treasures urgently require adequate care handling. Natural disasters include erosion, landslides, floods, sand and dirt buildup that covers a site, as well as unneeded weeds and plants that obscure the visibility of the locations. In terms of anthropogenic destructions, human and animal encroachment and interventions caused these historical legacies to deteriorate and be destroyed. (Informant Col Tamirate and Chichargachew march 2023)

4.1.1. Traditional weapons in Ethiopian Army Museum

Moving heritage collections, including medals, uniforms, and combat weapons, range from heavy weapons, such as tanks, military vehicles, and machineguns, to light weapons, such as guns, grenades, muzers, alben, wochefo, and sinader, among others. Some of these collections are scattered, poorly organized, and poorly managed outside the Ethiopian Army Museum. The right handling, including documentation and conservation, must be given to these army relics and collections. (Informant Col Tamirate and Chichargachew march 2023)

4.1.2. Uniforms in the Ethiopian Army Museum

Uniforms, a set of standardized apparel worn by armed forces during military operations or ceremonies (Kannik: 1968), are examples of military outfit materials. Uniforms at the Ethiopian Army Museum are split into three regimes: Monarchy (until 1974), DERG (from 1974-1991), and EPRDF, which is divided into two periods from 1991 to 2018 (Informant Col Tamirate and Chichargachew march 2023) and from 2018 to the present. Uniforms in the Ethiopian Army Museum require maintenance and care because some of them whether in the display portion or in storage, will be faded and stained, while others will be aged and ripping. Particularly, uniforms worn throughout the Imperial and DERG eras call for urgent conservation efforts because these clothing items were important in the development of Ethiopia's modern army. (Informant Col Tamirate and Chichargachew march 2023).



Figure 6: Uniform Collections in the Ethiopian Army Museum (Photo by Bergene April 2023)

A museum's conservation efforts for military uniforms can take a variety of forms to safeguard these priceless historical relics from harm and deterioration. Because they are currently constructed of organic fabrics that contain natural fibers like cotton, wool, and silk, etc., these Ethiopian military uniforms should be stored in spaces free from humidity, dust, and light exposure. The Ethiopian Army Museum does not have any storage facilities of this nature. To avoid creasing or folding, these uniforms should also be stored on padded hangers or in acid-free cartons. They require routine cleaning to get rid of dust, debris, and other things that could harm them.

Temperature and humidity are not properly managed in the Ethiopian Army Museum. All of the uniforms on exhibit and in storage at the Ethiopian Army Museum have therefore been checked for deterioration and damage caused by changes in humidity and temperature.

4.1.3. Weapon collections in the Ethiopian Army Museum

The Ethiopian Army Museum examines collections of military weaponry, from light to heavy weapons, for deterioration and damage. To ensure that these historical artifacts be preserved for future generations, thorough documentation and conservation measures are necessary. Some of these military tools are corroding and rusting. Therefore, they require cleaning and maintenance. According to ICOM (2004), routine cleaning and maintenance of military equipment can assist prevent rust and corrosion and guarantee that it operates as intended. The appropriate storage of these fighting weapons is essential to preventing harm from environmental elements like humidity and sunshine. The Ethiopian army museum's heavy military artifacts urgently require restoration, which entails fixing broken military equipment.



Figure 7: light weapons collections (photo by Bergene April 2023)



Figure 8: heavy weapons collections (photo by Bergene April 2023)



Figure 9: Tanks collections (photo by Desalegn April 2021)

4.1.4. Army Medal Collections in the Ethiopian Army Museum

Military Medals are a valued and significant category of the Ethiopian Army Museum's military holdings. They serve as a representation of a soldier's valor and contributions. Since Haile Selassie I's rule till the present, numerous medals have been made and given out.

(According to Seble Teklu, Grima Bulit, and Fayisa March 2023), the medals are also known as Imperial Medals, Revolutionary Ethiopian Medals, and Medals made under the EPRDF rule. Regarding paperwork, handling, presentation, and conservation, almost all medals are not in acceptable shape. Therefore, they require appropriate management and care to preserve their importance and worth. As a result, the following conservation techniques can be used on Ethiopian military medals in the Ethiopian Army Museum. (Informant Col Tamirate and Chichargachew march 2023).

A. Cleaning: is a necessary part of maintaining medals in order to keep their luster and appearance. Utilizing cleaning tools that won't damage the awards, like as soft, fragile brushes, microfiber cloths, and mild detergents, will prevent tarnishing and corrosion.

B. Protection: In order to prevent fading, tarnished, damage from moisture or dust, and restricted exposure to light, medals should be stored in a cold, dry atmosphere.

C. Handling: Use clean hands when handling medals and avoid touching the medal's surface to avoid leaving fingerprints or transferring oils to the material.

D. Professional Restoration: in the event of damage, restoration services can repair and, in many cases, restore.

4.1.5. Military Battle Fields and Sites and Forts

Ethiopia, a country in Africa's Horn, has a long history of conflict and battles dating back thousands of years. Ethiopia has been invaded and fought off by a number of foreign countries throughout its history, including the Italians, Egyptians, and Somalis (Marcus: 2001). As a result, Ethiopia has multiple historical battlefields and forts that serve as memories of the country's turbulent history. As a result, since Emperor Haile Selassie I's rule, the Ethiopian National Army Museum has attempted to maintain and administrate these most

significant Ethiopian battlefields and forts, as well as their historical relevance. The following are some of Ethiopia's most significant battles and forts, as well as their historical significance for the Ethiopian National Army Museum:

A. Adwa Battlefield

The Ethiopian Empire and the Kingdom of Italy engaged in battle on March 1, 1896, which is also known as the Battle of Adwa or the Battle of Adowa. One of the pivotal conflicts in African history, the conflict took place close to the town of Adwa in northern Ethiopia, Tigray. Emperor Menelik II's Ethiopian armies overcame the Italian army, which was aiming to broaden its colonial dominion in Africa (Marcus: 2001). The triumph dealt a severe blow to European colonial powers and gave other African countries the will to fend off colonization. Although the Ethiopian Army and its museum consider this battleground to be a part of their historical heritage, it requires adequate management, maintenance, and conservation efforts. The Adwa battlefield is an important historical location in Ethiopia and will eventually be designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site (Informant Lij Daniel Jote Mesfin, prof Ababaw and Eframe Amare march 2023). As a result, efforts are being made to conserve the area and shield it from deterioration and harm. To encourage community participation in the preservation of the Adwa battlefield, efforts must be made. Conservationists may make sure that the place is preserved for future generations by involving local populations in its management and preservation. To increase awareness of the significance of the site and the need for conservation, community involvement can include initiatives like educational programs, cultural events, and outreach projects (Crooke: 2007). The control of visitor traffic in the Adwa battlefield is another conservation effort. The site draws a lot of visitors each year, and controlling visitor flow is crucial to keeping the battlefield and its buildings in good condition. To lessen the effect of tourism on the

monument, steps can be taken include regulating the number of visitors, designating walking trails, and offering educational resources on its historical value.

B. Magdala Fortress

Northern Ethiopia is home to the Magdala Fortress, sometimes referred to as the Amba Mariam. Emperor Tewodros II constructed the stronghold in the 1860s and used it as both his home and military command center. Emperor Tewodros committed himself rather than give up his position to the British in 1868 when a British military army attacked the castle (Marcus: 2001).

The Magdala Fortress is now a well-liked tourist attraction and a representation of Ethiopian resistance to colonial powers. To observe the remnants of the fortification and the palace of Emperor Tewodros, tourists can trek to the top of the mountain. The Maqdela fort is currently vulnerable to harm and destruction due to both natural and human-caused deterioration. The lack of financing for the Maqdela Fortress' maintenance and restoration is one of its biggest issues. Although the fortress is an important historical site, it needs regular maintenance to stop additional damage. The money for rehabilitation and upkeep is still insufficient, and the Ethiopian government and ministry of defense have few resources to devote to the preservation of the site. As a result, the fortress may deteriorate further, threatening the loss of an important cultural heritage site. (Informant Col Tamirate and Chichargachew march 2023).

Another issue confronting the Maqdela Fortress is a lack of suitable infrastructure and visiting facilities. While the stronghold is a famous tourist attraction, it lacks basic services like restrooms, food sellers, and parking. As a result, tourists may not have a pleasant experience, affecting the site's reputation and potential for tourism earnings. Furthermore, natural calamities such as landslides and earthquakes pose a threat to the Maqdela Fortress.

The stronghold is situated on a mountain, and erosion and soil instability can cause major damage. There is also the possibility of earthquakes, which might cause structural damage to the fortress and endanger tourists.

Finally, the Maqdela Fortress is threatened by unlawful excavation and looting. The fortress holds precious antiquities and historical relics that could entice looters trying to profit from the selling of stolen goods. Without sufficient security, the stronghold may be subject to theft and unlawful excavation, causing irreversible damage to the site.

Other battlegrounds, such as Karamara and Maechewu, are unable to be adequately handled, defended, and managed. Ethiopia's battlefields and forts are reminders of the country's lengthy and often turbulent history. From the Battle of Adwa to the fortifications of Maqdala and Mekelle (a battle site between the Ethiopian Vanguard Army and the Italians (Marcus: 2001), these places provide insight into Ethiopia's history and its conflicts with foreign powers. They also serve as symbols of Ethiopian resistance and resilience, urging future generations to struggle for the freedom and sovereignty of their nation.

4.2. Challenges of Collection Management in the Ethiopian Army Museum

4.2.1. Absence of Legal Frame works

Every museum has its own set of rules. Many countries' regulations differ, making it difficult to grasp how each country's distinctive museums were formed and operated (Brcaw: 1997). In Ethiopia, for example, the Ethiopian Army Museum had no clear legal foundation before it was founded, yet it continued to operate and flourish as a cultural institution. This could have happened due to inattention and a lack of awareness about museums and their functions.

Since 1944, Ethiopia has had three Antiquity Proclamations based on the constitutions of 1955, 1987, and 1995 (Antiquity Proclamation, 1966, 1989, and ARCCH, 2000). The 1966 Antiquity Proclamation emphasized the need of saving and preserving items made before

1850. It did not prioritize where, when, or how to conduct research or safeguard and develop cultural resources. Furthermore, there was no indication of how a museum was formed and administered as a recognized cultural institution in the proclamation (Negarit Gazeta, 229/1966).

We had the 1989 Antiquities Proclamation, which emphasized antiquity study, inquiry, and protection without contemplating where heritages should be stored, researched, and displayed. It made no mention of the establishment, duties, or responsibilities of any museum in the country (Negarit Gazeta, 36/ 1989). The FDRE issued a proclamation in 2000 calling for the study and protection of cultural heritage. In terms of time, technology, and stakeholder support, this Cultural Heritage proclamation outperforms its predecessors. It makes an effort to emphasize the significance of collecting, documentation, study, conservation, museum openings, and global treaties preserving cultural heritage. Museums, according to Article 12 of the Proclamation, are in responsibility of collecting, preserving, conserving, investigating, and displaying artifacts from culture.

The Ethiopian Army Museum has been defined by the absence of a mission statement, vision statement, and objectives since its inception (Informant: Professor Abebaw Ayalew and Andulame Girmaye, March 2023). As a result of their absence, it lacks a clear knowledge of its destination, aims, and how to get there. The vision and mission statements of museums convey their primary goals and aspirations (Kevin: 1992). The Ethiopian Army Museum, for example, may continue to run quietly, but it is unlikely to prosper if its vision, mission, and so on are not expressed in the future. The Army Museum still has a low chance of success due to its imprecise vision for the road or shape that this expansion, extension, and improvement should follow.

Since its beginnings, the Ethiopian Army Museum has had inadequate collection management methods. The museum collection management policy is intended to put forth the essential principles that govern the expansion and preservation of the museum collection in accordance with the museum's mission and industry standards (ICOM, 2013:3). If there is no collection management policy in place, the Ethiopian Army Museum will be unable to ensure that the acquisition, de-accession, and loans of works in the collection are carried out in a manner that is consistent with the museum's goal, does not break any laws, and reflects the highest standards.

4.2.2. Ideology difference

The Ethiopian Army Museum preserves the history and achievements of Ethiopia's armored forces. The museum displays equipment, weaponry, uniforms, and other relics used by the Ethiopian military from the late 1800s to the present (Getachew: 2014). The museum, however, also displays the ideological contrasts that have molded Ethiopia's armed services over time.

Ethiopia has a long and proud military history, dating back to the Battle of Adwa in 1896, when Ethiopian forces fought the Italian army and secured the country's independence. Since then, the Ethiopian military has been critical in protecting the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as aiding regional peacekeeping activities. (Informant Professor Ababaw Ayalewu and Dr zelalem Tefera march 2023).

However, numerous political ideologies have influenced the Ethiopian military's structure, organization, and operational doctrines (Informant: Dr Hasen Seid and Yoliana Teklu March 2023). The Ethiopian Army and its museum's most major ideological distinctions may be traced back to three separate periods in Ethiopian history: the imperial era, the socialist period, and the post-socialist period (Getachew: 2014).

The Ethiopian military was organised along traditional lines during the imperial era, which lasted from the late nineteenth century to 1974, with a concentration on imperial army formations and collections that indicate the imperial rule (informant G/Desalegn Dache and Col/Mengstu march 2023). The varied uniforms, weaponry, and equipment on display in the Ethiopian Army museum illustrate this era. The imperial period, however, was also characterized by a strong feeling of nationalism and patriotism, as seen by the military's involvement in maintaining Ethiopia's independence and territorial integrity.

The socialist phase, which spanned from 1974 to the early 1990s, signified a dramatic shift in the Ethiopian military's philosophy. The Derg regime's socialist government attempted to reform Ethiopian society by promoting socialist ideals and nationalizing major businesses, including the military (Alem: 1982). The Ethiopian Army Museum depicts this period with different exhibitions focusing on the military's role in supporting the socialist government's objectives, such as the display of Soviet-made military equipment and weapons. Beginning in the early 1990s, the post-socialist period saw a return to a more traditional military structure and operational concepts. Ethiopia's military was reformed to suit the new federal organization of the country. As a result, collections from the Imperial and DERG periods were scattered and got rid. (Informant Dr Hasen Seid and Yoliana Teklu March 2023).

The Ethiopian Army Museum in Addis Ababa houses the country's military history and heritage. However, the museum has not been immune to the harmful impact of Ethiopia's long-standing ideological divides.

One of the most prominent detrimental consequences of ideological differences in the Ethiopian Army Museum is historical falsification. The exhibits and displays at the museum are intended to highlight Ethiopia's military history and achievements; however they can be biased towards one philosophy or political stance. This prejudice can result in the exclusion

or marginalization of specific groups or individuals, as well as the promotion of a skewed and narrow narrative of history.

Another negative effect of ideological differences is the possibility of conflict and friction within the museum. The Ethiopian Army Museum is manned by a varied set of people, many of whom may hold opposing political or ideological views. This can lead to arguments and clashes over how the museum should be operated, what exhibits should be included, and how the country's military history should be portrayed.

Furthermore, ideological conflicts may result in a lack of funding and support for the museum. Political leaders that do not share the museum's ideology may be less willing to contribute resources to the museum, resulting in a shortage of funds for upkeep, preservation, and new displays. This can result in a reduction in the museum's quality and a lack of public interest.

4.2.3. Representation Problem

A sizable collection of military artifacts and memorabilia from before the turn of the 20th century may be found at the Ethiopian Army Museum (Getachew: 2014). There are considerable problems with how the collections are displayed and presented to the public, despite the abundance of historical material stored within the museum.

The lack of organization and labeling of the museum's collections is one of its main issues. Frequently, museum visitors are given no direction or information and are left to roam aimlessly among the various exhibits. Visitors must infer the significance of many of the objects because they are either unlabeled or have labels that are difficult to see or interpret.

Lack of contextualization for the artifacts is another problem. There is minimal attempt made to relate the relics to the larger historical context of Ethiopia or the entire world, despite the

fact that certain exhibits do include a brief historical overview of the time period or battle in which the items were utilized. Visitors may find it challenging to completely comprehend the significance of the things on show as a result. Dr Hasen Seid and Yoliana Teklu March 2023).

The conservation and maintenance of the museum's collections are also problematic. Many of the items are on exhibit in dimly lit or humid spaces, which might eventually cause harm. Items may occasionally be placed without any coverings or barriers, which increases the risk of damage or even theft.

The absence of variety in the collections is one of the Ethiopian Army Museum's most serious representational issues (Informant Col/Kebede Mikael and Bereket Zewude march 2023). Most of the exhibit's objects concentrate on Ethiopia's military history from the viewpoint of a single dictatorship, with little emphasis placed on the contributions of other regimes and peoples or the position of women in Ethiopian military history. This limited perspective not only upholds a partial understanding of history but also misrepresents the varied experiences of Ethiopians.

Lack of involvement with current military or national security-related concerns is another problem. The museum's collections are heavily weighted toward past battles and military campaigns, but there is no attempt to relate these events to current concerns about Ethiopia's military or national security. This may make it seem disconnected from the country's current reality to younger generations and make the museum seem less relevant.

The Ethiopian Army Museum could take a number of actions to resolve these representational issues. First, the museum might spend more money on improved collection labeling and arrangement, giving visitors clear and understandable information about the

significance of the objects on show. Interactive exhibits, multimedia displays, or guided tours could all be used to achieve this.

Second, the museum might make an effort to give its holdings additional meaning by relating the artifacts to the larger historical context of Ethiopia and the rest of the world. This could be accomplished by utilizing historical timelines, maps, or multimedia exhibits that provide viewers a thorough grasp of the historical events and conflicts being represented.

Thirdly, the museum should make investments in improved collection preservation and conservation to safeguard the items from harm and theft. Protective coverings, improved lighting and climate management, and heightened security measures could all be used to achieve this. (Informant Col/Kebede Mikael and Bereket Zewude march 2023).

Fourth, by including artifacts from a wider range of ethnic groups and emphasizing the achievements of women in Ethiopian military history, the museum might attempt to diversify its collections. This might contribute to offering a more thorough and accurate account of Ethiopia's past.

At last, the museum might attempt to connect its treasures to modern issues regarding the military and national security, giving visitors a better knowledge of the difficulties Ethiopia is currently facing.

Subsequently the Ethiopian Army Museum has substantial representation issues in how its collections are organized, labeled, and presented to the public. The museum could create a more engaging and relevant experience for visitors while also providing a more accurate and complete representation of Ethiopia's military history by investing in better labeling and organization, providing more context for its collections, improving preservation and conservation efforts, diversifying its collections, and engaging with contemporary issues related to military and national security.

4.2.4. Improper Organizational Structure

The Ethiopian Army Museum houses historical items and mementos of major importance to Ethiopian culture and history. However, the museum is hampered by an ineffective organizational structure, which limits its ability to adequately preserve and show its treasures (Informant: Col Tezera and Col/ Tibebu March 2023).

The lack of a defined hierarchy and chain of command is one of the key issues with the museum's organizational structure. Because different departments and individuals may be uncertain about their duties and responsibilities, this can lead to confusion and inefficiencies in decision-making. This can also contribute to a lack of accountability, as determining who is ultimately responsible for the museum's triumphs and failings can be difficult.

Another issue with the museum's organizational structure is a lack of communication and collaboration across different divisions (Burcaw:1997). This can result in a lack of coordination in the planning and execution of exhibitions and events, as well as a lack of resource and knowledge exchange. Without efficient communication and collaboration, the museum may struggle to manage its collections successfully and provide visitors with a meaningful experience. (Informant: Col Tezera and Col/ Tibebu March 2023).

There is also a dearth of specialty and skill among the museum's staff. While many museum staff are enthusiastic about their jobs and have extensive knowledge of Ethiopian military history, there is a need for further specialization in areas such as conservation, exhibition design, and marketing. The museum may struggle to successfully preserve and show its artifacts to the public if it lacks specialist competence in these areas.

To address these difficulties, the museum's structure and management procedures should be reorganized. This could entail creating a clear hierarchy and line of command, with duties and responsibilities clearly specified for each department and employee. It could also entail establishing regular communication and collaboration channels, such as regular meetings and shared assets.

Furthermore, investing in specialist skills in areas such as conservation, display design, and marketing could benefit the museum. This could be accomplished through the hiring of new employees or through collaborations with outside organizations and specialists.

4.2.5. Discontinuity of Ethiopian Army Museum

The Ethiopian Army Museum is a significant storehouse of historical items and memorabilia vital to Ethiopian culture and history. However, the museum has had times of discontinuity throughout its history, primarily due to politics and ideology (Getachew: 2014), which have had a substantial impact on its ability to successfully conserve and showcase its holdings.

The loss of institutional knowledge and competence is one of the key consequences of discontinuity at the Ethiopian Army Museum. Staff members may depart or be reassigned during protracted times of discontinuity, such as when the museum is closed for renovations or during political upheavals, resulting in a loss of knowledge and experience concerning the museum's collections and operations. This might make it difficult for the museum to efficiently manage its collections and deliver meaningful experiences to visitors.

The loss of financing and resources is another effect of discontinuity. When a museum closes or its operations are disturbed, it may lose financing from donors or the government, as well as access to resources including conservation equipment, exhibition design software, and marketing materials. This might make it difficult for the museum to preserve and show its

contents properly, as well as attract visitors and produce cash. (Informant: Desalegn Ababaw and Dereje Birahanu 2023)

Discontinuity may also result in a decline in public participation and interest. The museum might become less noticeable and relevant to the general public if it is closed or if its operations are interrupted. This may result in a decline in public interest in and participation in the museum's programs and collections as well as a loss of possible donations and visitor money.

Discontinuity might also cause visitors to lose faith in the museum. When a museum closes or has its activities interrupted, the public may view it as unreliable or untrustworthy, especially if there is a lack of openness or communication regarding the causes of the discontinuity. As a result, it could be challenging for the museum to develop and sustain relationships with patrons, sponsors, and allies. (Informant: Desalegn Ababaw and Dereje Birahanu 2023)

Several actions could be implemented to alleviate the effects of discontinuity at the Ethiopian Army Museum. First, the museum may make long-term planning and sustainability investments to build the infrastructure and resources needed to withstand times of discontinuity. This may entail creating backup plans, creating long-term finance plans, and putting policies in place to preserve institutional knowledge and experience. (informant : Major Dawit Mamuye and Wubet Anteneh 2023)

Second, even during times of discontinuity, the museum might continue to try to maintain public interest and participation through consistent outreach and communication activities. This can entail using social media, email newsletters, and other digital channels to keep supporters and visitors informed about the museum's intentions and activities.

Third, the museum might place a high priority on accountability and transparency, making sure that it shares openly and honestly the causes of any periods of discontinuity as well as the actions taken to remedy them. Even in trying times, this can aid in establishing and maintaining the public's trust.

Finally, the museum might endeavor to create connections and collaborations with other organizations and institutions in Ethiopia and around the world. This can assist the museum gain access to resources and knowledge, as well as broaden its public reach and relevance.

As a result, discontinuity may have a severe negative effect on the Ethiopian Army Museum, resulting in a loss of institutional knowledge and expertise, money, and resources, as well as public interest and involvement and trust and confidence. However, the museum can more effectively withstand times of discontinuity and continue to preserve and present its collections for future generations by investing in long-term planning and sustainability, maintaining public interest and engagement, prioritizing transparency and accountability, and fostering partnerships and collaborations. (Informant: Desalegn Ababaw and Dereje Birahanu 2023)

4.2.6. Lack of Qualified Professionals

For the management and upkeep of varied collections, displays, and artifacts, museums need specialists. Professionals are equipped with the essential knowledge and skills to take proper care of and conserve these artifacts (Corr: 2000). A museum can serve as a venue for informal education, and staff members can provide workshops, educational programs, and tours for visitors. Visitors can have a deeper understanding of these objects by learning about their history, culture, and other significant features through these programs (Hooper, 1999).

A notable cultural institution that highlights the history of the nation's armed forces is the Ethiopian Army Museum, which is situated in the nation's capital, Addis Abeba. The absence

of professionals is one of the museum's biggest problems, though. In the setting of museums, where there are several collections of various kinds of things, a professional has specialized knowledge in a certain field, which is crucial. A specialist can identify, classify, and interpret the artifacts in the museum, helping to provide the visitors a more thorough understanding of the exhibits. (Informant: Desalegn Ababaw and Dereje Birahanu 2023)

The Ethiopian Army Museum struggles to find and keep skilled staff members and has a serious staffing shortage. The Ethiopian Army Museum's staff has few opportunities for professional growth, which is one of the reasons for its lack of professionals. The lack of a focused training program at the museum for its staff members may cause them to lack specialized knowledge and abilities. A museum can serve as a venue for informal education, and staff members can provide workshops, educational programs, and tours for visitors. Visitors can gain a deeper understanding of many objects by learning about their history, culture, and other significant features through these programs. This could result in a lack of imagination and innovation when creating new exhibits and displays, which would ultimately hurt the museum's capacity to draw people. The Ethiopian Army museum must serve as a venue for informal education, and experts can provide seminars, educational programs, and tours for visitors. Visitors can gain a deeper understanding of many objects by learning about their history, culture, and other significant features through these programs.

Additionally, there is a lack of experts in fields like conservation and restoration at this army museum. The maintenance of the museum's collection depends on the preservation of antiquities and historical objects, which calls for specialized knowledge and experience. Without skilled experts, the museum might find it difficult to adequately maintain its collection, which over time could result in damage and degradation. In conclusion, the Ethiopian Army Museum faces a huge obstacle that must be resolved if it is to reach its full potential as a cultural institution: a lack of specialists.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Ethiopian Army Museum is a notable archive of the nation's military history, and it is situated in Addis Ababa. The museum is home to a sizable collection of military equipment, including weapons, gear, and artifacts from the history and present of Ethiopia's military. The museum's exhibits offer visitors a special chance to learn about Ethiopia's military history and its significance in defining the nation.

In this part, numerous attempts are made to condense the key findings of the study. Despite the fact that this study contains numerous internal summaries and suggestions. Several findings and suggestions might be drawn after thoroughly examining the Ethiopian Army Museum. This essay will go into great depth about these discoveries and offer suggestions for the museum's future growth.

5.1.1. Conclusions

The Museum is a valuable resource for preserving Ethiopia's military history. Therefore the Ethiopian Army Museum is critical to the preservation of the country's military history. The exhibits of the museum present a detailed picture of Ethiopia's military history, including battles, equipment, and tactics. The museum's collection ranges from ancient swords and shields to current tanks and aircraft, and it demonstrates how Ethiopia's military has changed over time.

The museum's contribution to the preservation of Ethiopia's military history is significant, as it ensures that future generations can learn about the country's military history. The museum's displays are an invaluable resource for Ethiopian military historians, scholars, and students.

Though it is a valuable resource, the Exhibits at the Museum are not well-organized or informative. The exhibits are not organized chronologically, thus visitors cannot trace the evolution of Ethiopia's military history through time. In addition, the museum's exhibitions do not include specific information about each piece, such as its historical value or how it was used.

The displays of the museum are likewise not physically appealing, with numerous antiquities housed in glass cases or placed on walls. The museum's attention to detail and organization provide visitors with an entertaining and educational experience.

Furthermore, the staff at the museum lacks knowledge and helpfulness. The workers at the Ethiopian Army Museum are unhelpful and poorly versed in museum knowledge. The staff members are not knowledgeable about the museum's displays and are unable to give guests in-depth explanations. Additionally unhelpful are the staff personnel, who assist guests as needed and respond to their inquiries. The museum's staff members are an integral part of the whole experience, and their expertise and friendliness enhance visitors' enjoyment and learning.

There are also no legal frameworks at the Ethiopian Army Museum. The acquisition, preservation, and interpretation of Ethiopia's military history and heritage are severely hampered by the Ethiopian Army Museum's absence of a legal framework, such as a museum strategy, mission, or vision. There is a risk of poor management, the loss of artifacts, and an insufficient portrayal of Ethiopia's varied military history without clear legislative standards and laws guiding the management and functioning of the museum.

The last conclusion that the researcher point out is that Nonexistence of museum professionals in the Ethiopian Army Museum. A fundamental obstacle that prevents the efficient management and preservation of Ethiopia's military history and heritage is a lack of

skilled staff at the Ethiopian Army Museum. The museum may have trouble fulfilling its mission to gather, preserve, interpret, and exhibit Ethiopia's military history to the public without a trained and committed staff of experts with the requisite training in museum management, curation, and conservation.

5.1.2. **Recommendations**

The museum should strive on raising awareness of the museum in the community. Despite its significance, the Ethiopian Army Museum is hardly recognized to the general public. The museum's location, tucked away in a residential neighborhood, makes it difficult to locate. The Ethiopian government should consider developing a marketing effort to promote the museum's exhibitions in order to raise public knowledge of the museum.

The museum may also collaborate with local schools to offer field trips that would allow children to learn directly about Ethiopia's military history. The government can ensure that more people learn about Ethiopia's military history by expanding public knowledge of the museum.

The Ethiopian Army Museum must expand of the Museum's Exhibition There is opportunity for development even though the museum's present exhibits are instructive and well-organized. To engage visitors and offer a more immersive experience, the museum can think about introducing more interactive exhibitions, including simulations or virtual reality experiences.

The museum can also think about adding more current military history to its collection, such as Ethiopia's participation in peacekeeping operations in other African nations. The government can make sure that the museum stays interesting and relevant for upcoming generations by increasing its collection of exhibits.

As a modern and professional museum, the Ethiopian army Museum invest in the training and development of its staff. Therefore, the government should spend money on staff development in order to make sure that the museum's employees continue to offer exceptional customer service to visitors. The employees at the museum might receive further instruction on Ethiopia's military history, enabling them to give tourists even more in-depth knowledge.

In order to guarantee that visitors get the help they require and have a great experience at the museum, the employees could also obtain training in customer service. The government can guarantee that the museum continues to provide exceptional service to tourists by making investments in personnel training and development.

To fulfill its proper task the Ethiopian Army Museum develop legal Frameworks. It is critical that the Ethiopian government takes efforts to develop a legal framework that secures the museum's appropriate management and preservation, including clear criteria for the acquisition and exhibition of items, staff training, and public engagement. Such safeguards will help to ensure that the museum remains a significant educational and cultural resource for future Ethiopian generations.

In addition, the Ethiopian Army Museum must offer both long-term and short-term training for its staffs. It is critical that the Ethiopian government address this issue by investing in museum staff training and professional development programs, recruiting skilled workers, and providing enough funds for museum operations. By doing so, the government can ensure that the Ethiopian Army Museum maintains the highest professional standards and serves as a vital resource for all Ethiopians interested in their country's military history.

Finally, the Ethiopian Army Museum is an important resource for preserving Ethiopia's military history. The displays in the museum must be well-organized and informative, and the

staff must be knowledgeable and helpful. The Ethiopian government should explore developing legislative frameworks, boosting public knowledge of the museum, expanding displays, and investing in staff training and development to increase the museum's efficacy. The Ethiopian Army Museum can remain an entertaining and instructive resource for future generations by implementing these ideas.

Annex

Table 1, Profile of Informants

No	Ran k	Name of key informant	Age	Sex	Date of interview	Educational back ground	Work place and profession
1		Abebawu Ayalew	46	M	22/7/15	Assistant professor	Heritage conservation and research general director
2		Bereket Zewude	42	M	11/7/15	MA in museology	NME exhibition expert
3		Grma Bulite Dima	58	M	12/7/15	MA in museology	NME pain art high courtier
4		Blayneh Tegenh Gashaw	48	M	12/7/15	MA in museology	NME Heritage site development expert
5		Lej Danieljote Mesfine	79	M	12/7/15	MA in Mgt	veterinary association and museum President
6		Dereje Birhabu	50	M	18/7/15	MA in museology	Ethiopia postal museum manager
7		Efirem Amare	53	M	17/7/15	MA in Social anthropology	NME cultural heritage collection and laboratory director
8	Col	Tamirat Adugna	53	M	15/7/15	MA in peace and security	National Army HR
9	Maj	Dawite Mamuye	45	M	6/8/15	MA in public Mgt and policy	Military academy Museum coordinator
10		Anduaem Girmaye	45	M	10/7/15	MA in archaeology	Archaeology research director
11		Desalegn Ababaw	46	M	10/7/15	MA in culture study	NME Heritage conservation and control directorate director
12		Sebile Tekilay	35	F	10/7/15	MA in social anthropology	NME Curator of historical heritage
13		Demisew Asefaw	36	M	11/7/15	MA in tourism development	NME Museum exhibition expert
14		Zelalem Tefera	55	M	10/7/15	PHD Archaeologist	IES Museum vice directorate
15		Fayisa Wodajo	30	M	10/7/15	MA in museum study	IES Museum Inventory expert
16		Chicharigachew kumusa	30	M	8/7/15	Diploma	IES Museum Heritage documentation and registration
17		Wubet Antenne	35	M	8/7/15	BA	IES museum conservatory
18	Col	Tibebu Goshu	68	M	18/7/15	MA Mgt	Former Army museum director
19	Col	Mengistu Feleke	60	M	17/7/15	BA	Military Journalist

20	B/G	Desalegn Dahce	50	M	18/7/15	MA	Anthropologist Former army museum director
21	M/G	Turuye Asefe	50	F	25/7/15	MA	Leadership General directorate of army museum
22		Takele Merid	45	M	22/7/15	PHD	Anthropologist and IES Directorate
23	Col	Kebede Micheh	46	M	22/7/15	MA	Leadership Navy
24	Col	Tezera Bekele	51	M	22/7/15	MA	HR Navy

Table 2: Profile of Focus group discussion (FGDs)

No	Rank	Name of group	Age	Sex	Date of discussion	Educational background	Working place and position
1 G1		Ayele Bekerie	>65	M	14/7/15	PHD Historian	Academic associate professor
2		Hasen Said	60	M	14/7/15	PHD Archaeologist	Senior Advisor Army Museum department
3		Temesgen Yohannes	45	M	14/7/15	MA museologist	Senior Advisor Army Museum department
4 G2	Col	Agizew Altaye	42	M	14/7/15	Msc in mechanical engineering	Research team leader of the Army museum
5		Yoliana Teklu	25	F	14/7/15	BA Anthropology	Exhibition team of Army museum
6		Tiruneh Zatew	36	M	14/7/15	BA History	Documentation team of Army museum
7 G3	Col	Estifanose G/meskel	91	M	12/7/15	BA Leadership	Korea museum president
8	Majo	Tefera Niguse	90	M	12/7/15	BA in Mgt	Korea museum vice president
9	Majo	Girma H/yesuss	68	M	12/7/15	BA in Mgt	Korea museum finance

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ፋንታሁን አየ ለ (ዶር)፣ የ እትዮጵያ ሰራዊት ከድል ወደ ወድቀት(1967-1983) አድስ አባባ፣ 2010

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

College of social sciences

Department of archaeology and heritage management

Graduate program in museum studies

By: Bergene Baleso

Address: Mobile +251920980917

Email: bergenebaleso@gmail.com

Advisor: Kassaye Begashaw (PhD)

Dear Respondent

I am conducting a research to the partial fulfilment of my MA in Museum Studies at Addis Ababa University. The purpose of this research is to Study the Ethiopian National Army Museum. The information you provide is highly essential for successful completion of the study. Please answer all items objectively. The researcher assures you that information provided will be kept confidential and be used only for an academic purpose. This questionnaire has two parts. Part one is about the general background of the respondents and consists of items about your experience and part two includes response to Army Museum in closed ended questions of National Army Museum.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

Questionnaire for Army Museum directorate

Part 1: Background information

Gender: Male Female

Age 21-30 31-40 41- 50 and above

Qualification: certificate Diploma First Degree second-degree PhD.

Name of the institution _____

Name of the department _____

Current position: _____

Job experience in year _____

1, The major problems of Army Museum discontinuity related questions please, put a (√) mark with the option)

No	Dimensions	√
1	Political and ideology different	
2	Limited awareness towards museum	
3	Low attention towards National Army Museum	
4	Lack of professional on the area /sector	
5	Lack of budget	

2, The National Army Museum Roles related questions please, put a (√) mark with the option)

Dimensions	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
The National Army Museum preserves the history and unity of the Ethiopian people					
The National Army Museum of Ethiopia in terms of building the morale and unity of the army					
The role of the Ethiopian National Army Museum in the construction of a modern army					
The role of Army museum as a source and inspiration of history and culture for posterity Army museum for nation building					

3. The Army Museum history and unities to society please, put a (√) mark with the option)

Dimensions	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Currently the collection and exhibition of the National Army Museum satisfy the needs and interests of the army unities and the general public.					
The current national army museum organizational structure satisfies the interests of the general public and national army unities.					
The army unit have no major complains on national army museum collection					

4. The Collection Management related questions please, put a (√) mark with the option)

Dimensions	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Ethiopia National Army museum is always conducting to increase its collection in verified ways					
The existing collections in storage are efficient to represent the history of the Armored forces.					
The museum uses different ways and methodologies to collect and manage objects gathered at the storage.					
The collections of the national army museum are open for research and have continuous follow up for conservation.					
Collections at the storage of national army museum are well organized and documented.					

5. Exhibition related questions please, put a (√) mark with the option)

Dimensions	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
The displayed exhibits of the museum are informative, communicative, entertaining					
National Army Museum has more material objects in the exhibition and storage					
Historical National Army museum exhibition displays represent the army heritages.					

6. Organizational structure related questions please, put a (√) mark with the option)

Dimensions	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
The current organizational structure satisfies the interests of the general public in the Ethiopia National Army Museum.					

7. Legal frame work related questions please, put a (√) mark with the option)

Dimensions	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
ENAM has its own legal frame works to run museum collection management and activities					

8. Stakeholder participation related questions please, put a (√) mark with the option)

Dimensions	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>moderate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
ENAM is closely working with the Ethiopia National Museum and tourism in heritage development works.					
As stake holder you have effective plan to work with the ENAM to solve the challenges in collection management.					
As stakeholders to ENAM in heritage development works your sayings are valuable.					

Appendix 2

Addis Ababa University

Graduate program

Department of Archaeology and Heritage Management

Interview Question for informant person

Dear Respondents:

The purpose of this interview is to collect data for study leading to an MA in Museum Studies. **The interview focuses on investigating and assessing The Ethiopian National Army Museum.** Your frank and sincere participation in the interview are very important for the success of this Study. Therefore, kindly spare a few minutes to participate in the discussion. Your responses contribute for the successful completion of the research.

Please do not write your name in any part of the questionnaire.

Part One: Direction – put a tick in appropriate place

Sex: Male Female

Age 21-30 31-40 41- 50 and above

Qualification: certificate Diploma First Degree second-degree PhD.

Other

Field of Study

Leading questions

1. How did the Ethiopian National Army Museum evolve?
2. What Do you think that the gap of documentation, conservation and collection management in National Army Museum? How fill the gap?
3. What are the current challenges and opportunities of the National Army Museum?
4. What are the differences between the National Army Museum and other conventional museums?
5. What happened to the former national army museum?
6. What is the significance of the re-establishing of the army museum in Ethiopia?
7. Who could be the stakeholder of the army museum?
8. What are you think is the problem of the discontinuity of army museums in Ethiopia?
9. What are you think is the role of a national army museum in a professional army building?
10. What is your view of the category of collections in the army museum?
11. What kind of professional and structure needs for a national army museum? Why?
12. How could you assume the Ethiopian society understands army heritage collection as one of our parts of history?
13. What do you think is the benefit of a National Army museum re-establish in terms of preserving the history and unity of the people?

Thanks for your contribution for the studies

Appendix .3
Addis Ababa University

Graduate program

Department of Archaeology and Heritage Management

Questionnaire to be completed (filled) by respondents.

Questionnaires for museum professionals

Dear Respondents:

The purpose of this Questionnaire is to collect data for study leading an MA in Museum Studies. The questionnaire is focuses on investigating and assessing The Ethiopian National Defense Museum. Your frank and sincere responses are very important for the success of this Study. Therefore, kindly spare a few minutes to fill out this questionnaire. Your responses to this questioner will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Please do not write your name in any part of the questionnaire.

Part One:-

Put a tick in appropriate place

1. Sex: Male Female

2. Age 21-30 31-40 41- 50 and above

3. Qualification: certificate Diploma First Degree second degree PhD .

Other

Field of Study

Questionnaires

1. What could be the benefit of the army museum in reconstructing it for the general public as a living museum?

.....
.....
.....

2. Do you think launch an army museum to the general public is important? What is your justification?

.....
.....
.....

3. What could be the expected current challenges to establish an army museum?

.....
.....
.....

4. What kinds of solutions do you expect to overcome these problems?

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. What is the contribution of the army museum to Ethiopia's history, culture, and create harmony among different nations and nationalities?

.....
.....
.....

6. Do you think the public has contributed to collecting army heritage for the museum? If yes, how? If not why?

.....
.....
.....

7. What are the army museum's current opportunities for the national defense force?

.....
.....
.....

8. What could be the contribution of the army to collect heritage for the museum purpose?

.....
.....
.....

9. What kind of professional should lead the museum and the historical buildings?

.....
.....
.....

10. How can army museums contribute to professional army building in the country?

.....
.....

11. What kind of collection is appropriate for the national army museum?

.....

12. What is your opinion on the future evolvement of army museums throughout the country?

.....
.....
.....
.....

13. What is your view on national army museum collection management?

.....
.....
.....

Appendix 4

Addis Ababa University

Graduate program

Department of Archaeology and Heritage Management

Focus Group Discussion Questions (FGD)

Dear Respondents:

The purpose of this FGD is to collect data for study leading to an MA in Museum Studies.

The FGD focuses on investigating and assessing The Ethiopian National Army Museum.

Your frank and sincere participation in the FGD are very important for the success of this Study. Therefore, kindly spare a few minutes to participate in the discussion. Your responses contribute for the successful completion of the research.

Please do not write your name in any part of the questionnaire.

Part One: Direction – put a tick in appropriate place

Sex: Male Female

Age 21-30 31-40 41- 50 and above

Qualification: certificate Diploma First Degree second degree PhD.

Other

Field of Study

FGDs leading questions

1. What do you think is the benefit of a National Army museum re-establish in terms of preserving the history and unity of the people? Describe
2. What Do you think that the gap of documentation and conservation in National Army Museum collection? How fill the gap?
3. What do you think the problems for the discontinuity of National Army Museums in Ethiopia?
4. How did the Ethiopian National Army Museum evolve?
5. How does the National Army Museum handle its collection and narrate/re-construct its history?
6. What is the role of the National Army Museum in the context of a professional army building concept?
7. What are the current challenges and opportunities of the National Army Museum?
8. What are the differences between the National Army Museum and other conventional museums?
9. What happened to the former national army museum?

Thanks for your contribution for the studies

Appendix 5
አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የድህረ ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

የአርኪኦሎጂ እና የቅርስ አስተዳደር ክፍል

መጠይቅ

ለወታደራዊ መዘናኛ ምዳይሬክቶሬት ባለሙያዎች እና ለተለያዩ ጦር ሰራዊት ክፍሎች

ወድ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች፡ -

የዚህ መጠይቅ አላማ በመዘናኛ ፕሮግራም ጥናት የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ለመስራት መረጃ መስጠት ነው። መጠይቁ የሚያተኩረው የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘናኛ ፕሮግራምን ታሪኩን፣ አሰራሩን፣ የተቋቋመበትን አላማ እና አስተዋጾ መመርመር እና መገምገም ላይ ነው። ለዚህ ጥናት ስኬት የአርኪዎ ግልጽ እና ቅን ምላሾች በጣም አስፈላጊ ናቸው። ስለዚህ ይህንን መጠይቅ ለመላክ ጥቂት ደቂቃዎችን ወስደው መጠይቁን በመላክ እንዲተባበሩኝ ስል በትህትና እየጠየቅሁ ላደረጉልኝ ትብብር በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ። ለዚህ መጠይቅ የሚሰጡት ምላሾች ለጥናት ስራ የምወልድ ነው።

እባክዎን ስምዎን በማንኛውም የመጠይቅ ክፍል ወስጥ አይጻፉ።

ክፍል አንድ፡-

በተገቢው ቦታ ላይ ምልክት ያድርጉ

ጾታ፡ ወንድ ሴት

ዕድሜ 21-30 31-40 41- 50 እና ከዚያ በላይ

የትምህርት ደረጃ፡ ስርተፍኬት ዲፕሎማ አንደኛ ዲግሪ ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ፒኤችዲ

ሌላ

የ ጥናት መስክ (መጽ)

1. የ ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎች ምን ዓይነት ማቆሚያ ሂደት ያጋጥማል ተብሎ የ ማህበረሰብ ተሳታፊነትና እና ተግዳሮት ምን

ሊሆን ይችላል ብሎ ያስባሉ?

2. እነዚህን ችግሮች ለመፍታት ምን ዓይነት መፍትሄዎች ይጠበቃሉ ብሎ ያስባሉ? -----

3. የ ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎች ምን ዓይነት ማቆሚያ ሂደት ያጋጥማል ብሎ እና በተለያዩ ህብረተሰቦች መካከል አንድነትን

ለመፍጠር የ ማቆሚያ ሂደት ማቆሚያ ሂደት ምን ዓይነት ማቆሚያ ሂደት ያጋጥማል ብሎ ያስባሉ?

4. የ ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎች ምን ዓይነት ማቆሚያ ሂደት ያጋጥማል ብሎ እና በተለያዩ ህብረተሰቦች መካከል አንድነትን

5. የ ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎች ምን ዓይነት ማቆሚያ ሂደት ያጋጥማል ብሎ እና በተለያዩ ህብረተሰቦች መካከል አንድነትን

6. የብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎች ምን ዓይነት ግንባታ አስተዋፅኦ ያደርጋል ብሎ ያምናሉ? መልሱ አዎ ከሆነ እንደት አድርጎ ያብራሩ፡፡

8. የብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎች ምን ዓይነት የቅርስ ስብስብ መደብ አለበት ብሎ ያስባሉ?

8. በኢትዮጵያ ስለ መግቢያ ተውሎ የብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎች እድገት ምን አስተያየት አለዎት?

9. የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎች በቅርስ አያያዝ ላይ ምን አስተያየት አለዎት? -----

10. ስለ ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘድ ምን አስተዳደር አስተያየትዎ ምን ድን ነው? -----

11. ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘድ ምን ዳይሬክቶሬት ተገቢ የአደረጃጀትና መዋቅር አለው ብለው ያስባሉ? መልስዎ የለም ካሉ መሆን ያለበት አደረጃጀት ቢገልጹ? -----

12. በብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘድ ምስብስብ ወስጥ ያለው የቅርስ ምዝገባና እና ጥበቃ ክፍተት አለ ብሎ ያምናሉ? ካለ ትክክለኛ መፍትሄው ምን ድን ነው? -----

Appendix 6
አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የድህረ ምረቃ ፕሮግራም

የአርክቴክቸር እና የቅርስ አስተዳደር ክፍል

መጠይቅ

ለወታደራዊ መዘዎች ምዳይሬክቶሬት ባለሙያዎች እና ለተለያዩ ጦር ሰራዊት ክፍሎች

ወድ ምላሽ ሰጪዎች፡ -

የዚህ መጠይቅ አላማ በመዘዎች ጥናት የሁለተኛ ደግሪ ለመሰራት መረጃ መስጠት ነው። መጠይቁ የሚተከረው የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘዎችን ታሪኩን፣ አሰራሩን፣ የተቋቋመበትን አላማ እና አስተዋጾ መመርመር እና መገምገም ላይ ነው። ለዚህ ጥናት ስኬት የእርስዎ ግልጽ እና ቅን ምላሾች በጣም አስፈላጊ ናቸው። ስለዚህ ይህንን መጠይቅ ለመመላት ጥቂት ደቂቃዎችን ወስደው መጠይቁን በመመላት እንዲተባበሩኝ ስል በትህትና እየጠየቅሁ ላደረጉልኝ ትብብር በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ። ለዚህ መጠይቅ የሚሰጡት ምላሾች ለጥናት ስራ የምወልድ ነው።

እባክዎን ስምዎን በማንኛውም የመጠይቁ ክፍል ወስጥ አይጻፉ።

ክፍል አንድ:-

በተገቢው ቦታ ላይ ምልክት ያድርጉ

ጾታ: ወንድ ሴት

ዕድሜ 21-30 31-40 41- 50 እና ከዚያ በላይ

የትምህርት ደረጃ: ስርተፍኬት ዲፕሎማ አንደኛ ደግሪ ሁለተኛ ደግሪ ፒኤችዲ

ሌላ

የጥናት መስክ (ሙያ)

1. ብሄራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘድ ምን ዓይነት ታሪክ ይዞ ለትወልድ ከመስተላለፍ አንፃር ያለው ማድ ፡ ፡

እ.በ.ጥሩ በ.ጥሩ ጥሩ ዝቅተኛ በጣም ዝቅተኛ

2. የኢትዮጵያ ወታደራዊ መዘድ ምን ዓይነት ታሪክና አንድነትን ከመጠበቅ አኳያ ያለው ፋይዳ ፡ ፡ እ.በ.

ከፍተኛ በጣም ከፍተኛ ከፍተኛ ዝቅተኛ በጣም ዝቅተኛ

3. ብሔራዊ ወታደራዊ መዘድ ምን ዓይነት ወታደር ስነ-ልቦና ከመገንባት አኳያ ያለው ማድ ፡ ፡

እ.በ. ከፍተኛ በጣም ከፍተኛ ከፍተኛ ዝቅተኛ በጣም ዝቅተኛ

4. የኢትዮጵያ ወታደራዊ መዘድ ምን ዓይነት ማህበራዊ ስነ-ምግባር ስለሰጠ ከየት ጀምሮ ነው ብሎ ያምናሉ?

- ከአፄ ቴዎድሮስ ከአፄ ዮሐንስ ጀምሮ ከአፄ ምኒልክ ጀምሮ

- ከአፄ ኃይለስላሴ ጀምሮ ከመሳፍንት እና መኳንንተነት ጊዜ ጀምሮ

5. የኢትዮጵያ ወታደራዊ መዘድ ምን ዓይነት ለዘመናዊ ሰራዊት ግንባታ ያለው ማድ

እ.በ. ከፍተኛ በጣም ከፍተኛ ከፍተኛ ዝቅተኛ

6. የሰራዊት አባላት በየክፍሉ ቅርሶችን የመጠበቅ እና የመንከባከብ ግንዛቤ እንደት ይገልጻሉ;

እ.በ.ጥሩ በ.ጥሩ ጥሩ ዝቅተኛ በጣም ዝቅተኛ

7. የሰራዊት ታሪክ በመዘድ ምን ዓይነት ለተተኪ ትወልድ እንዲማር እና እንድንመራ ማድረግ; እ.በ.

አስፈላጊ ነው በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው

አስፈላጊ ነው አስፈላጊ አይደለም

8. የሰራዊት መዘድ ምን ዓይነት ገናናነት በአለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ከመስተዋወቅ አኳያ ያለው ፋይዳ ፡ ፡

እ.በ.ጥሩ ነው በ.ጥሩ ነው ጥሩ ነው ዝቅተኛ

Appendix 7 Ethiopian Army museum Archives

ቁጥር 197/5143/6-62
ሰኔ 6 / 1964 ዓ-ም

ለቦር ጋደሶች ጠቀላይ መሪ
አዲስ አበባ

ገርግጥ ገንዘብ ገንዘብ መልካም ፈቃዳቸው ሆኖ በሚያዝያ
27 ቀን 1964 ዓ.ም ተመረቀ የተከፈተው የቦር ቤተ መዘክር
የመጠሪያ ስደት ከየክፍሉ በሚደርሱን ይህን ዓይነት ለዓ. አገልግ
ይቻል የቦር ሚዛንም ቤተ ገባቸው ይገኙ ቤተ መዘክር አያሉ ስለ
ሚጻፈልን ስለዚህ ጉዳይ ለወደፊት በመገጸጸቸው ህዚ አገልግ
ያዳገም "የተገኘው ጋደሶ ሥላሴ የቦር ቤተ መዘክር" ተብሎ
በጉፊቱ ውስጥ ይገኛል። በዚህ መሠረት ከፍሎች ሁሉ
ለመዘገባቸው ሆነ ለመገጸፍ አገልግሎታቸውን አገልግረው አገልግሎት
ያሉ።

ገንዘብ
26-9-64

አጋዥ ገንዘብ : ብርሃን :
የሰጠው ገንዘብ : የግብታው ገንዘብ : መግቢያ :
ሪፖርት : ሚኒስቴር :

ቁጥር. 250/5143/6.62/1

የጥቅምት 2 - ቀን 1965 - ዓ.ም

ለኢትዮጵያ ገንዘብ ነገሥት መንግሥት ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ጸ/ቤት
ለዲቦ ስበብ

መሰከረም 2 ቀን 1965 ዓ.ም በቁጥር 4/ገ1/ጠ7 የተጻፈለንን ደብዳቤ
ይመለከታል።

1. ሚኒስትር ለሌክሳንደር ሚሪያሌስ ለገደ የጦር ውዜ የቆ ሕገዳ ለአገር
መከላከያ ሚኒስትር ለመሥራት ሲያዩሉ ሥራውን በ12 ወር ውስጥ በሚገባ ጨርሰው
ለጣብረት 7 ታላታ ገብተው ጥቅምት 17 ቀን 1947 ዓ.ም / ለገደ ለወር 7 ለቀ
ጣጠር ጥቅምት 27 ቀን 1954 ዓ.ም / ለገደ በገተራት ፈርመዋል፤ በገተራት
የሚጻፍው ከተፈረመበት ቀን ጀምሮ ስለሆነ የሕገዳው ሥራ የተጀመረው በዚያ ቀን
ነው፤ ለግት ይቻላል።

2. በገተራት መሠረት የሕገዳው ሥራ ጨርሰው ጣብረት የሚገባቸው
ጥቅምት 17 ቀን 1948 ዓ.ም / ለ.አ.አ. ጥቅምት 27 ቀን 1955 ዓ.ም /
ነበር ሚኒስትር ሚሪያሌስ ገን በገተት ውል መሠረት ለሰፈጸው፤ በተወሰነው ለገደ
ዓመት ጊዜ ውስጥ ቁርቱ ሀላር 29 ቀን 1949 ዓ.ም / ለ.አ.አ. ታህሣሥ 8
ቀን 1956 ዓ.ም / ለገደ ለላጠና ቀደም ነበር ይገኘው ከኢትዮጵያ ገንዘብ ነገሥት
መንግሥት የሥራ ሚኒስትርና ለገደዚህም ከአገር መከላከያ ሚኒስትር በተወጣው መስ
ገዳቸው ተረጋገጠዋል።

3. በዚያም ወላላ ሥራውን ጨርሰው ሳይሰረኩን ሕገዳውን ከቦር ለተ
ከበደ ሚኒስትር ተረክበው ለገደ ቀጣጠረ ሰኔ 8 ቀን 1949 ዓ.ም ከኢትዮጵያ ገንዘብ
ነገሥት መንግሥት የጸሕፈት ሚኒስትር በደብዳቤ ቁጥር 5801.8 331/85 በተ
ዘዘው መሠረት በጠቅላይ ወር 1949 ዓ.ም ከቦር ነታቸው ተረክበውታል፤ ይህም የሆነ
ነው ሚኒስትር ሚሪያሌስ በገተራት ውል መሠረት የሕገዳው ሥራ ጨርሰው ሳይሰረኩ
ቸው ነው ይህም ለስተሳሰብ ሕገዳው በ5 ቀን ስር በነበረ ጊዜ ጣብረት ከሚ
ገባቸው ጊዜ 611 ቀን ማሳለፋቸውን የሚያሰረዳ ስለሆነ በገተራት በሌላ ቀን
14 በተመለከተው ውል መሠረት ሚኒስትር ሚሪያሌስ ለመከላከያ ሚኒስትር በቀን ለገደ
መተ ለቃላት ስር / \$150 / 611 x 150 = \$91650 / ዘጠና ለገደ ሺህ በድት መተ
ለቃላት ስር / ኪሳራ መክፈል ይኖርባቸዋል።

ወልደ : ሥራ : በረከ :
ሰ / ጊዜ : ሰ :
ሚኒስትር : ደኤታ :

637



ቁጥር: 378/111/007

አዲስ አበባ፣ ጊዜያዊ፣ - 2. 1965 ቀን፣ ጊዜያዊ ግድግዳ

የግድግዳ ግንባታ ስራ ለማስፈጸም
የሚያስፈልጉትን ጽሑፍ ቤት ።

ለአገልግሎት ገ. ገ. መንግሥት
የአገር መከላከያ ሚኒስቴር

አዲስ አበባ

ሚኒስቴር ከገንዘብና የግብር ሙዛን ለመሥሪያ ቤቅ መከላከያ ሚኒስቴር
ቴ. ጋር ጥቅምት 27 ቀን 1954 ዓ.ም በተጻፉት ውል ዓተነ ገንዘብ
ቀርቶ በሚገኝበት ሁኔታ በመቀላቀል ሚኒስቴር ጽ/ቤት
አገልግሎት ከገንዘብና የግብር ሙዛን ለመሥሪያ ቤቅ ገንዘብ
ገቢዎች በዚህ መሥሪያ ቤቅ በመጠናቀቅ ላይ ስለሚገኙ፣ ገንዘብ
ከሌላ መጠን በሆነ ዓይነት ስለሚገኝው ሥራ የመከላከያ ሚኒስቴር
መሥሪያ ቤቅ ያዘጋጀው የሥራ ዘርዘር ለስፔሪያል/ ስለሚያስፈልገው
ይኸው ሠነድ ባስቸኔው አገልግሎት አስቸኳይ ሆኖ ፡፡።



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ፌ/ዲ/ም/ቤ ተፈ/ፊ
ሚኒስቴር ዲ. ስ. ገ.

የግብር ሙዛን ለመሥሪያ ቤቅ
ገንዘብ ሙዛን ለመሥሪያ ቤቅ
አዲስ አበባ፣ ቀን 5/3/65 ሳ. 90
ቁጥር 258/5143/6.62/1

ቁጥር 290/5143/6.62/1


ግንቦት-17/1965-9-ያ



ለጠቅላይ ስብሰባ አባቶች
የአስተዳደር ጭምር ረዳት ሚኒስትር
መከላከያ ሚኒስትር

የታ.ጋ.ሥ.ጦር ቤተ መዘኮር ጥበቀ አስተዳዳሪ ሽለቃ ዘውዱ
ሌላበገድ ያቀረቡት መሰታወሻ ገልባጭ ተጠቅሟል።

በብዙ ዲግሪና በከባድ ወጪ የተሠራው የታ.ጋ.ሥ.ጦር ቤተ
መዘኮር በጥቃቅን ወጪ መታጠቅ ወይም መከሰስ መከገም ለሥራ ጋላሬገት
በተጠባባቂው በጊዜ ላይ ይህን የመሰለ ችግር መደረግ ቀር ያበኛል።
ጉዳዩ በዚህ ብቻ ባይቀር በመቀላቀው አስተባባብ ለመለከት አባዛኝነት
የማይቻረድ ወቅብ ማሰከተሉ አይቀርም። ስለዚህ በጽዳት ዕቃዎች አለ
መቀረብ ለሚደርሰው ወቅብ ተጠያቂው የአስተዳደር ጭምር መሆኑ ስለማይ
ቀር ጥገናዎች አገዳደሩን አስታውቃለሁ።


ወልደ ሥላሴ ሰረክ
ሰ/ጸ/ረ/ሰ
ጊንቦት 17 1965

አዲስ አበባ

ቁጥር 173/5143/6-02/11
ግንቦት 2/1964 የጥ

ለክብር ለ/ጌጌል አበበ ገጦላ
የክብር ዘበኛ የሥ ለዘዘና
የገ.ገ.ኃ. ለ ዓ ሌታ ጣዘር ገዥ
አዲስ አበባ

ክብር ሆይ፣

በቅርቡ በገርጫዊ ገንዘብ ነገሥት ተርቀ የተከፈተው የጦር ቤት መዘክር ለሕዝቦች ለጦርና ለፖለቲካ ሠራዊቶች ጣቢያ ገንቢት ለሰረጸ ሆኖ በሌተገኘ የክብር ዘበኛን ዘገፍተ የሚ ያበገገኙ ሁለት ያርፍና የጀገጃ ፍላጎት ያላቸው መኮንኖች ለገ ጌዎቹ ለደረገሉን ዘገፍ በጣክበር ለገልጻለሁ፡፡

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ወልደ ሥላሴ ገጠማ
ለ/ጌጌል
ግንቦት 2/1964

ቀን _____

_____ ቀን 196... ዓ.ም

ለኢትዮጵያ ገንዘብ ገንዘብ ገንዘብ
ዓ.....
አዲስ አበባ

ህዚኦው የተገኘው ጋዜጣ ሥላሴ የጦር ቤተ መዘክር በክርገው አውር
ገላገ ግረሬያ አካባቢ ሚያዝያ 27 ቀን 1964 ዓ.ም በገርግደ ገንዘብ ገንዘብ
ቀርቶ መከፈተና ይህም ዜና በረዲዮ፣ በጋዜጣና በቴሌቪዥን ግለሰብ የሚታወቅ
ነው።

የተገኘው ጋዜጣ ሥላሴ የጦር ቤተ መዘክር ሁለት ከፍተኛ ቤቶች ሁለት
ሚገኙ ሲኖሩት አገራችን ቤት ታሪክ ስዕሎችን፣ የጦር አልባባተንና ሙሉ ሁኔታን
በየግዕዝ ገና በየክፍሉ የያዘ ሲሆን፣ አገራችን ደገፍ ልቀ ልቀ መሣሪያዎችንና
ትጥቆችን የያዘ ነው። ሚገኙ ደገፍ አገራችን የጦር ጦር ተሸከርካሪዎችና ጦራ
ኛች የተረረረበት ሲሆን፣ አገራችን ደገፍ የከፈረ ጋዜጣ አውርገላገናች የተከለ
ከለብን ሆኖ ይገኛል።

የጦር ቤተ መዘክር ጠቅላላ ዝግጅቱ ለቦስት ተከፍሎ።

ሀ. ከ1928 ዓ.ም በፊት፣

ለ. በጠላት ዘመን፣

ሐ. ከዚህ ዘመን ወዲህ ያለው ሲሆን፣ በጠቅላላው የኢትዮጵያ ጦር
ጋዜጣ መገኘትና ጦራ ስለሚገኝ ጠቅላላ ለግባዩት የሚችል ነው። ወደፊትም
የአገራችን ጉዳይ ኢትዮጵያ ረገድ ተጋብሮ በትኩረት ይገለጻል ተብሎ ተስፋ
ተጥሎታል።

የዚህ የጦር ቤተ መዘክር ገና የላጣ ኢትዮጵያ ነገሳትና ለመጠበቅ
የታወቀችውን ትጥቅና የጦር መሣሪያዎችን ከገንቢው ግብር ስለሆነ፣ ለትርጉም
የቀረቡት ጠባቦች ትጥቆችና የጦር መሣሪያዎች በአገር ውስጥ የተሠሩ በቻ ሳይ
ሆኑ፣ አገራችን በውጭ አገር የተሠሩ ሆነው በጋርገጥ በገዢና ከግዴታ ገንዘብ
በስጦታ የተገኙ ናቸው።

የጦር ቤተ መዘክር ገዢ ውስጥ በጋዜጣ ጦር በአገር ጋዜጣ በባ
ጦር ጋዜጣ ጥረትና ብርታት የተጠቀረ ገዢ ሆኖ ለገደመሆኑ መጠን፣
የቦስት ጋዜጣ መገንጠያ ከፍተኛውን በመከላከል ዘገታዎችን ለግብርና ገደ መዘጋ
ቸውን አገልግሎት፣ የኢትዮጵያ ጠቅላይ ጠቅላይ አስከሬን ደቂቅ የሚታወቁትን የገደ

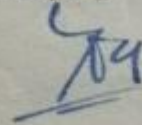
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የጋዜጣ ጋዜጣ ጋዜጣ ጋዜጣ
34
.....2

ቁጥር 283/5143/6-62/1
መጋቢት 20/1965 ዓ ግ

ለኢትዮጵያ ገዢ ገንዘብ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር
የሚኒስትር ጽ/ቤት
አዲስ አበባ

የቀዳማዊ ኃይለ ሥላሴ የጦር ቤተ መዘክርን በሕገ ለማ
ደጋግ ማሻሻል ዘገባ የተዘጋጀውን የትኩረት ረድቆ ሁለት ኮፒ
በጠቀሳላው ስም ለ / ገሰ ከዚህ ጋር እያዘዘ እያቀረቡ
ለገባሉ ተርታ እንዲወሰን ይደረግ ዘገባ አሰጣጥ፡፡

ከሰላሳ ጋር



ወ/ሮ ገሰ ገሰ : ከሰደ : ገሰ ገሰ
ሚኒስትር

እኛ ተባባሪ ጋደላ ሥላሴ፤ ሥላሴ ከገዛነበልር፤ገዛ 17ሥተ

ዘ ኪ ት ቀ ስ ያ

ለዘመናዊ የቦር ጋደላ፤ገዛ ብርታት መሠረት ላይ፤ገዛ ከከባቶ
ቢፈረስ ለመጣው ለተከታይ ትውልድ ለሚተላለፈው የወታደር ባሕላ
ገዛ፤ 1964 የቦር መሣሪያ ቀርቦ ግናሪያ ይህን ዘገዳ የሚሠራውን
የቦር ቤተ መዘከር ሕንጻ የመሠረት ይገጋጃ በገዛ በ41ኛው
ዓመት አገረናል፡፡

ግዳዘያ 27 ተገ 1964 ዓ.ም

We, Haile Selassie I, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia, in this the 41st year of Our reign, hereby lay the cornerstone of this National War Museum as a permanent place to house objects and weapons of Ethiopian military tradition, a legacy which we have inherited from our forefathers to be passed on to succeeding generations, and which have served as a firm basis for the development of our modern Armed Forces.

5th May, 1972

ጥንቃቄ ተገር _____ /1965 ዓ.ም.
የተገናኘው ጋዜጣ ሥላሴ የጦር በተ-ወዘከርን ለግደታ
የወጣ ጥንቃቄ

ዋና አገልግሎት ዘአገልግሎት ህዳሳ
የተገናኘው ጋዜጣ ሥላሴ
ሥነ-ምግባር አገልግሎት ገጽ 17 ስምጥ ዘአገልግሎት

ለዘመናዊ የጦር ጋዜጣችን በርዕድት መሠረት ላይረገጠው ከአባቶች ለወረረሰ
ለውጭ ለተከታይ ጥቅል ለሚተላለፈው የወታደር ባሕሪ ገናኝ ገናኝ የጦር ማህሪያ ቅርስ
ግናሪያ ህገ ዘገባ የጦር በተ-ወዘከር ግደታ ከሰረገረ ሆኖ በግጥም፤

በተሸሸለው ሕገ-ገጥምችን በአገታዎ 27 እና 29 የተገረገረው መሠረት በግ
ድረገና የሚገለጽበት ስር በታችን የወከረበትን ተወልድታልን ተገላግሎት ገለጻል፡፡

1. አጭር አርዳታ

ህገ ጥንቃቄ "196_ ዓ.ም. የተገናኘው ጋዜጣ ሥላሴ የጦር በተ-ወዘከር
ግደታዎች ጥንቃቄ" ተብሎ ለወታደር ይቻላል፡፡

2. አጭር

የተገናኘው ጋዜጣ ሥላሴ የጦር በተ-ወዘከር በአገር ውስጥ ሚኒስቴር ሥር የሚ
ተገደር ሆኖ በዚህ ጥንቃቄ ተቋቋሟል፡፡

3. ትርጉም

1. "የጦር ጋዜጣችን" ግለት የምድር ጦር፤ የኮሮር ጋዜጣችን የባሕር ጋዜጣችን ነው፡፡

2. "ታሪካዊ ቅርጾች" ግለት ከ1850 ዓ.ም. ወላይ ያሉት ወታደር ነክ ታሪካዊ
ቅርጾች ናቸው፡፡

3. "ሚኒስቴር" ግለት የአገር ውስጥ ሚኒስቴር ነው፡፡

4. "የጦር በተ-ወዘከር" ግለት የተገናኘው ጋዜጣ ሥላሴ የጦር በተ-ወዘከርና በአ
ገታዎ 5 የተወለደው ከፍተኛ ኮሚቴ በሚወሰነው መሠረት የሚቋቋም ለሆኑ
ቅርጾች የጦር በተ-ወዘከር ናቸው፡፡ *Ymt*