

## THE TRIUMPH OF THE EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE – SCENES OF THE CRUSHED REBELLION IN ETHIOPIA.

By December 17 when the Emperor Haile Selassie returned to his capital with his victorious loyal troops, the rebellion against his régime had failed. The rebels, who were led by General Mangistou Newe, had taken advantage of the Emperor's absence in Brazil to seize Addis Ababa. They took the Imperial Palace, made hostages of members of the Government and the Crown Prince and forced the latter to broadcast a statement in support of the coup d'état. Many of the hostages were shot when it was learned that loyalist troops had advanced on the capital. The American Ambassador, Mr. Richards, escaped by jumping out of a window.

The Emperor had reached Asmara on December 16 and the next day he entered Addis Ababa; the revolt collapsed absolutely and the hunt for rebels began. One of the leaders, Colonel Worqineh, shot himself to escape arrest and his body was publicly displayed. A large part in the defeat of the rebels was played by the Church; one Bishop announced that all who fought against the Emperor would be excommunicated.

The rebels had counted on receiving far more support than they actually met, as they had depended on the Air Force coming over to their side.

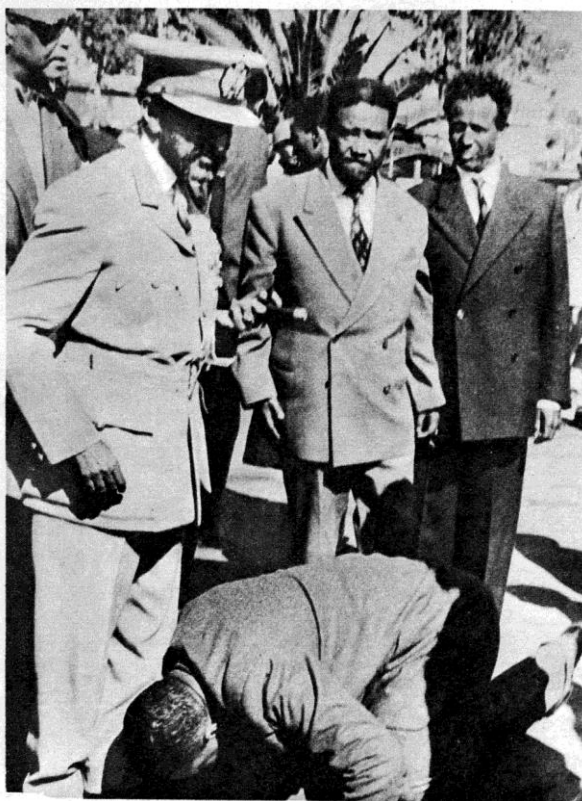
The Emperor took up residence in the Jubilee Palace in Addis Ababa since the Imperial Palace had suffered severely in the fighting. At a press conference there on December 20 he announced that his development plans would go on much as before; he inferred that the rebels would be dealt with leniently.



In control of the capital: loyal troops patrolling Addis Ababa in a tank on December 18 after the return of the emperor.



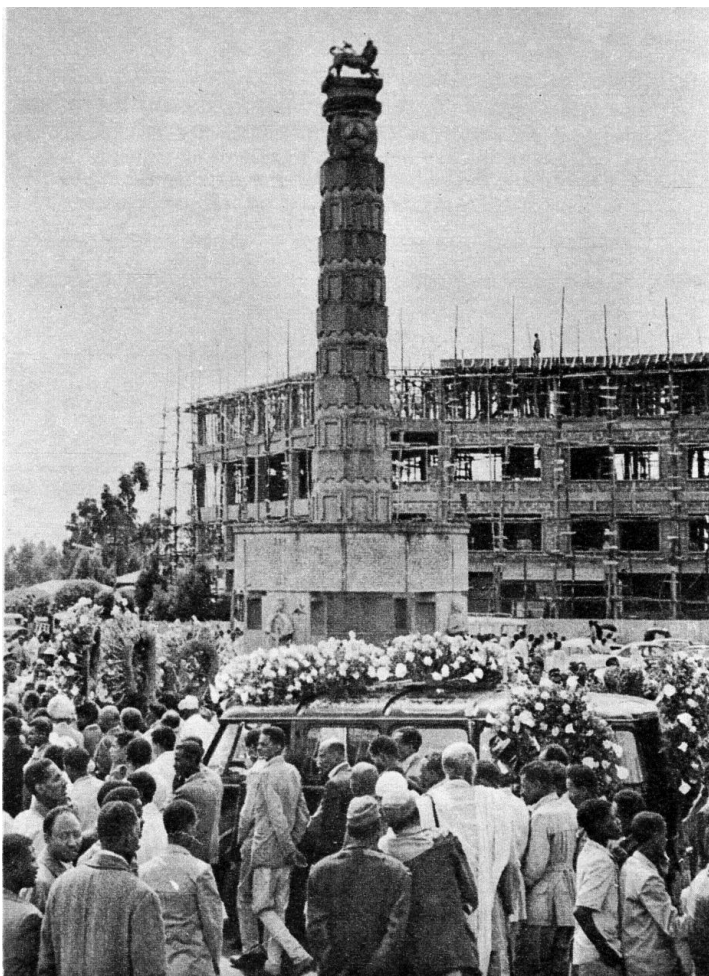
Loyal troops taking cover behind pillars in front of the imperial palace after its recapture



An official kissing the emperors feet as a sign of his loyalty, in Addis Ababa on December 17, the crown-prince was cleared of implication.



The emperor Haile Selassie broadcasting to the nation from the jubilee palace on December 18 after the revolt was over.

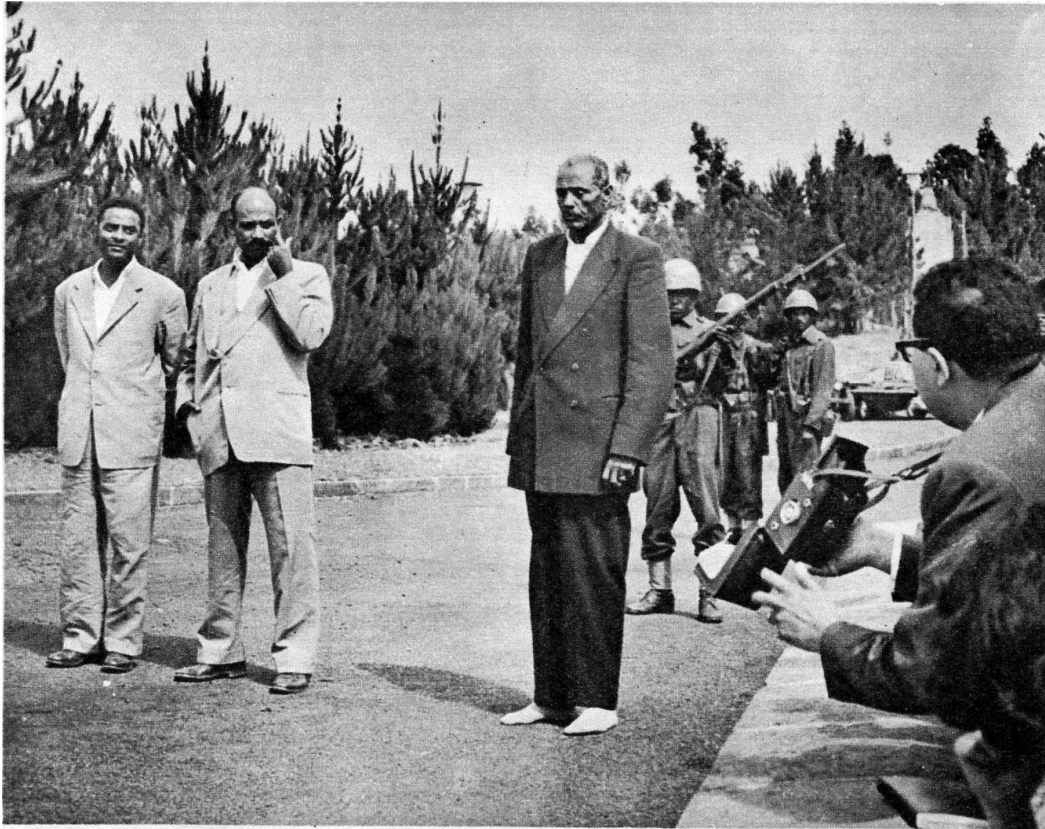


The funeral procession of the six ministers and other members of the imperial entourage killed in a massacre by the rebels.



A couple of rebel prisoners after they had been captured in street fighting in Addis Ababa. It is reported they had scarcely fed during the revolt.





Three rebel officers, Colonel Mulletu, Major Oluku and Colonel Tarafa waiting under guard to be interviewed by the emperor.



Troops guarding the gates of the jubilee palace after the successful crushing of the revolt by the emperor on December 17.



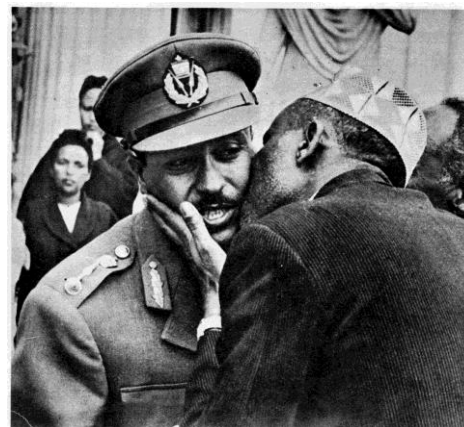
The jubilee palace in Addis Ababa where the emperor Haile Selassie is now living since the imperial palace was badly damaged.



Strung up in Menelik Square: the body of a rebel leader, colonel Gebreheyoun Worqineh, who committed suicide to avoid being arrested.



With the strain of the revolt on his face: the sixty eight-year-old emperor of Ethiopia.



General Merid Mengasha, chief of staff of armed forces, who helped crush the revolt, being kissed on the cheek by a loyalist.