

	<i>jib, jibb</i> (A) kinds of hyena, <i>Crocuta crocuta habessinica</i> , <i>Hyæna hyæna dubbah</i> ; <i>jib</i> (A) pocket		
HDM80	Jib Dur Giyorgis (church) 09°49'/39°21' north-west of Debre Birhan	09/39	[Gz]
HDR95	Jib Gedel 10°47'/37°04' 2462 m, north of Bure <i>jib terara</i> (A) hyena mountain	10/37	[Gz]
H....	Jib Terara (Gibtarara) (with old fort)	13/38	[+ Gu]
	<i>jibb washa</i> (A) hyena cave Jib Washa (which one?) During his campaign to Shewa Oct. 1855 - Feb. 1856, emperor Tewodros fought a battle at Jib Washa. [Zänäb 1902]		
HDM84	Jib Washa (Gib Uascia), see Gundi		
HDS09	Jib Washa 09°59'/38°24' 2315 m, near Tulu Milki	09/38	[AA Gz]
HE...	Jib Washa (Gib Uascia) (mountain) 3124 m	12/37	[+ Gu]
HET47	Jiba (Amba Guba), near Finarwa 13°02'/39°06' 1631 m	13/39	[Gz]
H....	Jiba Sirie (sub-district & its centre in 1964)	05/38	[Ad]
??	Jiballa, not far from Abay river There was a legend that six pictures of Virgin Mary and Child were brought from Alexandria at the same time that a piece of the True Cross arrived in Ethiopia, and that one of the pictures was given to the Jiballa church. "In the deeper parts of its ravine, near the Abbai, stand two fortress-like sandstone pinnacles rising from the lowlands, called Jiballa and Mutara. They /mainly Mutara/ are famous as prisons for political offenders of high degree." [Cheesman 1936]	../..	[Ch]
	<i>jibat</i> (O) thick forest		
HDC79	<b>Jibat</b> (G. Jibati, Gibati, Gibatti, Djibat) Jibat (mountain) 08°47'/37°28' 2822/3072 m "There are many legends about Mount Jibat. They say that on the summit there used to be a castle of Negus Zara Yakob (fifteenth century A.D.). The ruins of this castle exist to this day, but the mountain has become overgrown with such thick forest that to get to them is very difficult." [A Bulatovich 1897]	08/37	[WO Gu Gz x]
pict	J Doresse, Ethiopia, (1956) London 1959 p 209[93] local type of house under construction		
HDK12	Jibat & Mecha awraja 09°10'/37°45' (centre in 1980 = Ambo) Governor in 1961 was Fitawrari Sahelu Defaye.	08/37	[Gz]
map	by Mapping & Geog. Inst. October 1961		
HDD40	Jibatu 08°35'/37°34' 2012 m, west of Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
??	Jibela (Jibella) (mountain in Gojjam), cf Jibla In a letter to Michel d'Abbadie from the metropolitan Selama on 3 February 1859 it is said: "Tedla Gwalu is now in revolt in Gojjam which he controls. He holds Jibella and Mutara." [Acta aethiopica II p 68]	../..	[n]
HE...	Jibgodo (centre in 1964 of Lege Gedi sub-district)	11/39	[Ad]
HET78c	Jibiet, see Gijet		
HFC56	Jibira (Gibbira) (area), cf Jebara	14/37	[+ WO]
JEA56	Jibitu (Gibitu) (area)	11/40	[+ WO]

HEJ66	Jibjibba (Gibgibba) (area)	12/37	[+ WO]
	On 11 November 1941 a South African Air Force plane made a daring landing on a hastily-cleared landing strip near Jibjibba. The purpose was to transport the wounded British officer Michael Tutton to Dabat where he was operated on, but he died the next day. [Shirreff 1995 p 254]		
HEL65	Jibla 12°21'/38°57' 2551 m, north-west of Lalibela	12/38	[Gz]
HDB42	Jibo 08°34'/35°52' 1833 m, north-east of Gore	08/35	[Gz]
HDL65	Jibo 09°40'/38°53' 2648 m, south-east of Fiche	09/38	[Gz]
HES12	Jibo (mountain) 12°46'/37°41' 2741 m north-east of Gondar <i>jibri</i> (O) cotton plant, <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> ; <i>Jibril</i> , a male name among Moslems, corresponding to angel Gabriel	12/37	[Gz]
HDD29	Jibril 08°21'/38°24' 3043 m, north of Butajira	08/38	[Gz]
JCG36	Jibrille (Gibrille, Gibri) (pass)	06/40	[+ WO Gu]
JCG35c	Jibruk (Gibruch)	06/40	[+ Gu]
HDS24c	Jibuti (Dumbuka, Dembucrai?) April 1941: "Johnson -- had taken up an ambush position with his small force on the ridge known as Jibuti or Dumbuka 28 kilometres from Debra Markos through which the road to the Abbai runs and waited for the Italian column." "At dawn on 3 April Maraventano's transport column left Usciater to return to Debra Markos -- The column consisted of 30 empty lorries and a Red Cross vehicle, escorted by two armoured cars, a platoon of Blackshirts and 50 of Ras Hailu's <i>banda</i> . As they approached the Jibuti ridge from the south they were spotted by Johnson's sentries. Johnson turned his men round, let the Italians get within range, and opened up with Brens and anti-tank rifle. The leading armoured car attempted to return fire but could not elevate sufficiently, and the escort got out and returned fire from behind rocks. The two armoured cars were knocked out by the Boyes anti-tank rifle and 25 trucks were destroyed. The remaining five trucks were turned round and the survivors went off in them in the direction from which they had come. Italian casualties were seven nationals killed and one missing, five <i>banda</i> killed and 12 wounded. Johnson's force suffered no casualties. The result of this highly successful ambush was that Maraventano's withdrawal plans were disrupted and he could not carry all the supplies he needed." [Shirreff 1995 p 148-149]	10/37	[n WO]
	<i>jid</i> (Som) 1. road, path; 2. justice, right thing to do; <i>jida</i> (jiidhaa) (O) damp, moist, wet, raw; <i>Jidda</i> (Gidda?), name of Mecha and Tulama tribes, also of an Arsi Oromo tribe; <i>Warri Jidda</i> , a clan of the Haroresa of the Borana people		
HDE33	Jida 08°29'/38°45' 1795 m, south-west of Zikwala	08/38	[Gz]
HDE34	Jida 08°25'/38°52' 1686 m, south of Zikwala	08/38	[Gz]
HDL35	Jida 09°20'/38°53' 2814 m	09/38	[AA Gz]
HDG66c	Jidda, cf Gidda, Gide	09/35	[Wa]
JDJ73	Jide (small railway station) 09°44'/41°52' north of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
JDB79	Jido 08°47'/41°34' 1507 m	08/41	[Gz]
HEE49	Jifa 11°15'/39°16' 3061 m, south of Mekdela (with church Medhane Alem a little to the north)	11/39	[Gz]
H....	Jiffa (centre in 1964 of Gabba sub-district)	08/35	[Ad]
HE...	Jiffa sub-district (centre in 1964 = Cherer)	11/39	[Ad 18]
JDS00	Jifgofyol (Gifgofiol) (area)	09/42	[+ WO]
JDK78	Jifu Meider (Gifa Medir, G. Mehider)	09/43	[Gz WO]

Jifu Meider 09°44'/43°17' 1713 m, mountain partly in Somalia

*jiga* (O) destruction?

- HDL65 Jiga 09/38 [LM]
- HDR78 **Jiga** (Jigga, Giga, Gigga) (with sub P.O.) 10/37 [Gz MS WO Gu]  
Jiga, MS: 10°30'/37°25' = HDR69, 1820/2100 m; Gz: 10°40'/37°22' 1830 m  
north-west of Dembecha, Amba Tullo near to the south-east
- 1940s When Gideon Force marched south from Injibara on 24 February 1941 one goal was to try to capture the Italian fort at Jigga where there was a garrison of about 250 men. [Shirreff 1995 p 91]  
Ted Boyle reached the fort of Jigga on the evening of 28 February 1941 with three companies and 200 baggage camels. Jigga was held by a company of colonial troops, six officers and about 250 men. An ambush by Ken Rowe and Corporal Wodaju was successful on 1 March, surprising a transport column and causing five killed and several wounded. [Shirreff 1995 p 97]  
"Captain Boyle's orders had been to cut the road leading south from Burie towards Debra Markos near the little fort of Dembecha. This, after an unsuccessful but tiring night attack on another little fort, Gigga, he had proceeded to do." [Mockler 1984 p 347]
- 1960s Population 1,624 as counted in 1967.  
The primary school (in Kola Dega .. awraja) in 1968 had 233 boys and 44 girls, with 7 teachers.
- Jiga : Amba Tullo**  
Colonel Leopoldo Natale's column on 5 March 1941 made camp at Amba Tullo, "a strong position about one mile east of the river Dirr, across the river from the fort of Jigga, which was burned and its garrison collected as the column went past. -- /Three British platoons/ followed and made camp about 1000 yards from the Italians." [Shirreff 1995 p 107]
- Jiga : Charaka**  
"Only five miles down the road from the Italian camp at Amba Tullo, the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion, in its camp on the Charaka river, was preparing for its night attack on Dambacha fort, oblivious that Natale was advancing towards them and completely out of contact with Wingate and Boustead."  
"At 3.00 a.m. on 6 March /1941/ the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion returned to its camp on the Charaka river. Although disappointed with the failure of Haile Yusus (inevitably referred to as 'Highly Useless') to turn up, Tutton was happy with the performance of his men. Luyt and Clarke -- reported rumours -- that the Burye garrison had evacuated and reached Jigga. Boyle failed to appreciate that the large Burye garrison would not stop at the small fort of Jigga, but would go on to Dambacha, and that he was sitting astride its route. He took no special precautions and the battalion retired to rest leaving normal sentries. Its strength was 300 Ethiopians and seven Europeans, eight after Rowe returned -- Their position was taken for concealment, not defence, they had no field of fire, and most of the area was covered with elephant grass, shoulder or head high. When the action started they had to stand to fire their weapons over the grass."  
"Back at Jigga, at 4.00 a.m. on 6 March Boustead took Harris to the fort from which there was a commanding view of the countryside and, as dawn broke, pointed out to him the route he wished him to follow -- Harris set off to try and cut off the /Italian/ column --"  
"At 5.00 a.m. the Italian column broke camp and marched off, 6000 fighting men against the Ethiopians' 300 -- The Savoia aircraft soon appeared to cover the march. Natale's aim was to reach Dambacha -- He must have known that there was an enemy force ahead, but had no precise knowledge of where it was."  
"As the 11th Colonial Battalion rounded the bend at first light leading to the final stretch of road before the Charaka bridge, they spotted the camp of D company, the 2nd Ethiopian Battalion, and deployed either side of the road --"

/there is a detailed story of the battle at Charaka on p 112-122 of Shirreff's book/  
 [Shirreff 1995 p 108-111 with plan of the battle area]

JCN87	Jiga 08°01'/40°28' 1232 m	08/40	[Gz]
H...	Jiga Giyorgis (centre in 1964 of Sinan sub-district)	10/37	[+ Ad]
H....	Jiga Kwami Ber (J. Kuami B.) (centre in 1964 of Sostu Wesen sub-district)	10/37	[+ Ad]
HDD62	Jiga Silase (church) 08°42'/37°43' north-west of Weliso	08/37	[Gz]
HEC78	Jigadi (Gigadi) (mountain) see under Bahir Dar	11/37	[+ It]
??	<b>Jigat</b> (historically recorded area in Gojjam) Emperor Susneyos in 1613 marched by way of Mätäkäl to attack the Agäw, Gongga and Jigat peoples. He seized "many slaves, male and female, more than ever before", while his commander Yona'él also captured numerous slaves and much livestock. [Pankhurst 1997] When the Oromo conquerors passed the Abay in the early 1600s and poured into Gojjam they also "crossed via Guman to attack Gongga and Jigat". [Mohammed 1994]	../..	[Pa]
	<i>jige</i> (A,O) communal labour, cooperative work jigera: <i>jigra</i> (A) kinds of guinea-fowl, <i>Numida</i> spp.		
HEA49	Jigera (Gigara) (area)	11/35	[+ WO]
HDL73	Jigera sub-district (centre in 1964 = Guda)	09/38	[Ad]
JBH38	Jigessa	03/41	[WO]
HDR78	Jigga, see Jiga		
JDK33	Jigigga, see Jijiga		
HEB42	Jigmathia (Igmestia) 11°16'/35°55' 988 m	11/35	[Gz]
HEK01	Jigna 11°50'/37°38' 1815 m	11/37	[Gz]
JC...	Jigo (Dshigo) (mountains)	07/43	[18]
HDT09	<b>Jihur</b> (Jehur, Jihir, Juhur, Jiru, Giurru, Fre: Djiour) MS: 09°58'/39°20' = HDU00; Gz: 10°01'/39°15' 2638 m (centre in 1964 of Jiru sub-district, with sub-post office under Debre Birhan)	10/39	[Gz MS Ad WO]
1960s	The primary school (in Tegulet & Bulga awraja) in 1968 had 261 boys and 99 girls, with 7 teachers		
1990s	The government denied claims by the TPLF to have captured the town of Jihur in early January 1990. State television showed Getachew Abebe, chief administrator of northern Shewa, touring Jihur. TPLF claimed that Jihur was the fourth town in Shewa they had taken in recent months. Around 20 January ENA said that government forces had recaptured Jihur. [News]		
JBR83	Jiji (area)	05/41	[WO]
HDL63	Jijiga 09°40'/38°45' 2623 m, south of Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
JDK33	<b>Jijiga</b> (Jigjiga, Jigjigga, Jig Jiga, Jigigga, Djigdjiga) (Giggiga, Giggigga, Jejega, Gigh-giga, Giggica) (Ger: Dschidschiga) MS: 09°18'/42°46' = JDK22, 1670/1696 m; Gz: 09°21'/42°48' 1609 m Centre of Jijiga awraja and wereda, and in 1964 also of Beri & Bartira sub-district. Within a radius of 10 km there are at km	09/42 09/42	[Gz Mi 18 Wa] [WO x It]

7SE Karabasse (Carabasse) (area)  
 8SW Garbo (/Bur Cul/ Gama) (hill) 2135/2154 m  
 10SW Dibba (Bur Dibba) (hill) 2140 m  
 10W Marda (mountain) conical peak 2289 m  
       road pass at about 2000 m  
 10NW Tochdintei (area)  
 10N Burka (Burca) 1680 m  
 5NE Eliare (area)  
 10NE Elbeyih (El Bahai) 1703 m, El Bhai 1614 m  
       with geodetic base near village

- geol In the vicinity of Jijiga occur biotite gneiss and amphibole gneiss with mica schist, quartzite, and crystalline calcite, all complexly associated with migmatites. Argillaceous lacustrine deposits over 100 m thick and hundreds of square kilometres in extent, and containing fresh-water pelecypods such as *Melanoides* and *Gyraulus*, occur east of Jijiga.  
 [Mohr, Geology 1961 p 40, 200]  
 East of Jijiga occur outcrops with unlimited reserves of silica where grains of quartz are embedded in the matrix.  
 [Mineral 1966]
- meteo Mean annual rainfall 563 mm.
- 1891 The post of Jijiga was erected in 1891 at a short distance from the strategic Marda Pass. This centre "played a crucial role in extending the influence of the central government into the desert. The soldiers placed in Jijiga represented a new order as nearly all of them maintained their livelihood on salaries rather than land."  
 [12th Int Conf 1994 p 995]
- 1900 On 21 March 1900 the forces of Grazmach Benti, entrenched in a large thorn zariba at Jijiga, were surprised by a huge Dervish force of 6,000. It was said that the Dervish leader was able to raise such a huge Ogaden levy partly by telling them that the Ethiopian arms "were powerless against them". That may also explain his decision to send the Ogaden levy against the Ethiopian army at Jijiga with spears and entirely without fire-arms. Hence the heavy loss, more than 2,500, among the Dervishes. "The fight did not last five minutes," was how Grazmach Benti described the battle. The Dervish force retreated southwards, while Benti returned to Harar leaving a garrison of 1,000 men at Jijiga.  
 [7th Int Conf p 304]  
 Another source says that the date was 5 March 1900 and that the Dervishes lost 170 lives.  
 [12th Int Conf 1994 p 648]
- 1910s In early September 1916 Lij Iyasu held a large meeting in Jijiga "where he met numerous Somali chiefs of the Ethiopian and British Ogaden. He presented them with gifts of modern rifles and took part in social events and Muslim religious ceremonies. In fact, non-Muslims were excluded from participating -- but a Somali agent of the Italian consulate in Harar managed to inveigle his way in --"  
 "In a major address Iyasu urged peace and friendship upon the assembled leaders. -- Finally, he swore on the Koran that he was of the Muslim faith. It can be assumed that Tafari and the government also had spies in Jijiga who reported the alarming news."  
 [Marcus, Menelik II, (1975)1995 p 276]  
 Fitawrari Tekle Hawariat, who had received agricultural instruction in Russia, was appointed governor of Jijiga in 1918. He was described by an officer in British Somaliland as "a more or less cultured Abyssinian".  
 The system of land tenure then in operation was based on a "system of serfdom in support of the State". Peasants tilled the land and delivered grain in return to support government staff and soldiers.  
 "Thwarted by Somali aversion to serfdom, Tekle brought Gallas to cultivate the rich pasture lands to the north of Jijiga. Each family received one hundred and twenty acres (48½ hectares) and paid a tithe of one-tenth of their produce to the Governor. The grain

was buried in pits and distributed daily to the Governor's household and soldiers. Tekle was succeeded by Kenyazmach Galagorgis who penetrated further eastwards towards the British Protectorate border and settled Amharas on the lands belonging to the Somali Gadabursi and Issa clans. Neither of these clans consented to the intrusion of colonisers which was exacerbated by the erection of Coptic churches, and the seizure of Somali livestock on the pretext of tax collecting. The Ugaz (sultan) Nur Robleh whose clan was first affected by the forward advance of Amhara settlers and 'tax collectors' paid a number of bulls each year to the Governor of Jijiga to forestall further acts of colonisation." [J Drysdale, *The Somali dispute*, London 1964 p 44-45]

1920s A post office was opened within the period 1923-1932. Post cancellation stamping is known from 1928.

In 1925, Kittermaster complained to Imru, Governor of Harar, of further violations by Jijiga 'tax collectors' during which a man was killed. Imru consented to a joint enquiry, acknowledged the violation and paid compensation.

[Drysdale p 47]

The first simple airfield at Jijiga was established about 1929.

1930s "Violations continued, culminating in an incident about the time that the Duke of Gloucester was to attend the Emperor's Coronation in 1930, in which both the Ethiopian Governor of Jijiga, Fitaurari Tafassa, and the Borama District Commissioner Walsh were involved.

Walsh had arranged to meet Tafassa, the new governor of Jijiga, to discuss 'border affairs'. The meeting was to be held in the border region near Borama where Ethiopian 'tax collectors' had recently crossed into the Protectorate and seized some livestock. Tafassa, protesting his ignorance of the exact limits of the border, reluctantly agreed to hand over the stock. As Walsh and his escort approached the Ethiopian camp, shots rang out and the two sides exchanged fire. Mules bolted and loads were scattered in all directions. Two Ethiopians were killed. Tafassa refused to conduct an enquiry and demanded Walsh's arrest. The incident hastened consultations for a joint Anglo-Ethiopian boundary commission to delimit the boundary on the ground."

[Drysdale p 47]

Jijiga was administrative centre of the Ogaden district in the early 1930s. It was also the customs station for contacts with British Somaliland. Governor in 1935 was Fitawrari Mazlaka (of Jijiga town?) and Fitawrai Shiffera (Chiffara, of Jijiga district?).

Ato Kibret Astakie was director of customs.

Père Joachim was leader of the Catholic mission and Frère André of the mission school. Monsieur Thomas was director of the government school. There was also an Arabic school with two teachers.

Elias Nasser was manager of a garage with 8 motorcars.

Agents for trading companies were M. Hoghossian for Régie des Tabacs, M. Yervant for the salt monopoly, Askar Ali for Mohammedally & Co., Sheik Saïd for A. Besse.

There was an agency of Said Bazarah, an export-import firm founded in 1887.

Merchants more of their own were Jean Galatis, Della Gramatica, D. Livierato, Babayani.

Comte & Comtesse de Roquefeuille lived at Jijiga.

[Zervos 1936]

"In August 1931, Dedjazmatch Gabre Mariam -- left Harar, his governorship, with twelve thousand men. Fitorari Shefara left his Gibbi (government house) at Jijiga with three thousand men. The two armies marched south to clear the *bandas* out of Ogaden."

[G L Steer 1936 p 15]

Spelling used by the post was DJIDJIGA (-1932-). Postmaster was Ato Elyas.

1930 An airplane crash at Jijiga in July 1930 concerned the eighth or ninth aircraft ever acquired to Ethiopia. As destructive accident it was the second in Ethiopia. The plane was a Fiat AS-1 with 85 hp engine, of type training airplane and bought in 1929. Italians discovered the remains in May 1936.

[EAL 35 years]

The first tests in air pilot training in Ethiopia were passed at Jijiga by Mishka Babitcheff and Asfaw Ali on 1 and 4 September 1930. Their teacher Gaston Vedel arrived to Ethiopia in October April 1930.

[ditto]

Colonization of Ogaden by Ethiopian troops was started in July 1930, and by January 1931 there were 9,000 soldiers with provisions for six months. Before no Amhara had been settled outside Jijiga, but now there were many posts and villages with 150-200 men each.

1931 Gunnar Agge, until then mission doctor for the Swedish BV in Harar, signed a 3-year contract with Dejazmach Gebre Maryam's Ogaden forces from March 1931.

1933 When the Emperor passed Jijiga on 23 January 1933, the local traders, especially the branches of Bazara and Mohammedally, petitioned that customs duty for goods coming from British Somaliland should be abolished. The Emperor seemed to promise this, but it was not done in reality.

[Italian accusation in 1935]

1935 Emperor Haile Selassie "was endeavouring to organize Ethiopian resistance in the face of overwhelming odds. On 11 November /1935/, he flew to Jijiga, in Ogaden, and drove thence to Daggabur, to strengthen resistance on the south-eastern frontier."

/Or he flew from Akaki to Jijiga on 19 November?/

[Pankhurst, The Ethiopians, 1998 p 230]

/When?/ *Bejerond* Tekle-Hawaryat Tekle-Maryam, known for having drafted the 1931 Constitution, was governor of Jijiga and is said to have taken Dire Dawa as a model when he tried to implement modern town planning.

[Getahun Mesfin Haile]

1936 Jijiga was for some time the headquarters of Dejazmach Nasibu and a centre of supplies. It was occupied by Italian forces under General Navarra in the evening of 5 May 1936 (same day as Addis Abeba was occupied).

[Guida 1938]

Poison gas bombs were never used against Jijiga by the Italian attackers.

Graziani's forces entered Jijiga on 7 May 1936. When Marshal Graziani in May visited an Orthodox church, he fell into a six metre deep well but was saved "as by a miracle".

[told by Graziani to his biographer]

Post office of the Italians was opened 5 June 1936 and closed 10 March 1941.

Its cancellations read GIGGIGA\*HARAR. The post later used spelling JIJIGA around 1963.

[Philatelic source]

1937 An Anglo-Italian agreement was signed in January 1937 that a road connection would be built between Jijiga in Ethiopia and Berebera in British Somaliland.

1938 About 11,000 inhabitants, with the surrounding area mostly inhabited by semi-nomadic Darod Somali. *Commissariato di Giggiga*, post, telegraph, hospital, airport, hotel Albergo C.I.A.A.O. with 16 rooms, Banco di Roma, restaurants, *spaccie*.

[Guida 1938]

The Italians built a mosque in Jijiga. The road Harar-Jijiga 105 km was gravelled in the 1930s but not asphalted, and Jijiga-Garbailek 60 km to the border was maintained but not coated. The trail Jijiga-Shebeli 55 km was listed by the Italians in 1938 among "piste difficilissime".

1941 The attack on Italian Somaliland by the British forces in Kenya began in January 1941 and moved swiftly through to Mogadishu and Jijiga, by-passing British Somaliland from which the Italians had already withdrawn. Nigerians of the British forces occupied Jijiga on March 17.

[J Drysdale, The Somali dispute, London 1964 p 58]

"But unlike the Ethiopians, the Italians did not resist. Seventeen days later /starting from Mogadishu/ the Nigerians were well past Dagghabur on the far side of the Ogaden driving into Jijiga, only half an hour after the Italians had pulled out - an advance of 744 miles

/about 1200 km/, the swiftest advance in the whole war."

"As the Nigerians halted in Jijiga, looking doubtfully at the high hills above them, and the KAR and the South Africans took their lorries through the Ogaden to join them --"

"The road from Jijiga wound up through the boulder-strewn hills of the Marda Pass and continued for 100 miles through country ideal for the defenders before debouching into the plateau of Harar. Brigadier Smallwood and his officers christened the peaks above them: Saddle Hill, Observation Hill, Camel Hill, and, with more originality, Marda's Left Breast, Marda's Right Breast and Marda's Behind. They had been ordered to wait for reinforcements before attacking, but they were unused to waiting, and three days in hot and dusty Jijiga were more than enough. Despite orders, they attacked."

[Mockler 1984 p 365-366]

1942 The Reserved Area according to the Ethio-British agreement of 31 January 1942 included more than Ogaden and of course Jijiga.

[Drysdale p 60]

1948 Plans for the evacuation of the British from Ogaden and Jijiga were discussed early in 1948. Ethiopian officers began to take over the administration from British officers in May-July of that year.

"The last burst of overt Somali nationalism occurred in Jijiga when Major Demeka, the governor-designate of the Ogaden Province, requested the British military administration, which was still in charge, to remove the SYL flag /Somali Youth League/ flying from party headquarters. It had been run up to give offence to the Ethiopians and was in fact illegal. As the leaders refused to pull down their flag, the police brought it down with a machine gun mounted on an armoured car. Disturbances followed, during which a policeman was killed and another wounded -- The police opened fire on the crowd, killing twenty-five of them and that was the end of the final act of defiance by the SYL before it was proscribed --"

Thus, after 13 years, Ethiopian administration of Jijiga was resumed.

[Drysdale p 70-71]

"The Ethiopians were advised on 17 March 1948 that British troops would shortly be withdrawn from Jijiga. The Addis Ababa government quickly planned a new administration for Ogaden, which was in place by the end of September 1948."

[Marcus 1994 p 157]

The protocol about the British leaving Ogaden was signed on 24 July 1948.

The restoration of Ethiopian rule in the Ogaden was scarcely welcomed by the Somali.

The most serious incident occurred in Jijiga on the dawn of the restoration of Ethiopian rule in 1948. The Somali Youth League had opened a branch in this town and mobilised support among its inhabitants. When the SYL office was forcibly shut down, a riot erupted in the town, and in the ensuing suppression some four dozen people, mostly of the Gerri clan, were shot dead.

[J Markakis, National and class conflict .. (Cambridge Univ. Press) 1987 p 174]

1949 Makhtal Garad Dahir (b 1907) became a chief of the Rer Ishak in 1928. He joined the Somali Youth League in the 1940s. He was arrested in 1948 by the British and turned over to the Ethiopians who sentenced him to death in 1949 in Jijiga. He won an imperial reprieve and was consigned to the prison in Addis Abeba until 1958. He was allowed to return to the Ogaden in 1962 and fled to Mogadisho in 1963.

[Markakis 1987 p 291 note 20]

The hospital in 1949 had one doctor and 250 beds.

1950s Jijiga town was centre of Jijiga awraja (-1956-). Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic there (-1955-). Jijiga was included in a list of post offices for 1954.

1954 An agreement in 1954 secured the rights of British Somali subjects to entry into Hawd (Haud) for fourteen years, and a British liaison officer was stationed in Jijiga to oversee its implementation. His name was J. Drysdale.

[Markakis 1987 p 173 + p 290 note 7]

By 1954 a division of Saab B17 of the Air Force was stationed at Jijiga. The airbase was located on an open plateau, with runways of compacted earth. At some distance there was

an area where bomb felling could be trained. There was thin grass, but water was available and food and other provisions could be found in town.

The staff was essentially Ethiopian, with Major Aberra Woldemariam as commander in the mid-1950s (he later became top leader of the whole Air Force). A couple of Swedish technicians took turns and used to stay there for a few weeks at a time.

A young ostrich named Putte was kept as a pet there, and he sometimes picked away tacks from the outdoor notice board. Another pet was a young cheetah named Tariko.

There were some Nissen pre-fabricated huts and other shed-like buildings. Once around 1955 there was a crash and two young Ethiopian pilots were killed.

[J Waernberg, Svenska vingar över Etiopien, Sthlm 1999]

1956 Population 4,031 in 1956. There were 13 telephone numbers then.

1957 A government sheep-breeding station was established at Jijiga for the crossing of imported purebred Karakul rams with local ewes. One hundred Ramboillet rams from the United States arrived in 1957. Results of the program was very satisfactory.

[Agriculture in Ethiopia, Rome (FAO) 1961 p 450]

1959 Sub-province Governor of Jijiga awraja in 1959 was Ato Germame Neway (one of the top leaders of the attempted coup d'état in December 1960).

He had been transferred there because he had been "too active" in an awraja in Sidamo.

"In the difficult desert lands of the south-east the people considered Girmamé Neway a good governor, a view even begrudgingly admitted by his enemies in Addis Ababa.

Girmamé had to spend hours presiding over Somali litigation. Often he was in the law courts from early morning until late at night. After its creation in 1960 he had also to deal with security problems on the borders with the hostile Somali Republic. -- Girmamé considered improvements in hygiene, through clinics and education, to be of paramount importance. He was appalled to discover eight clinics and hospital buildings empty and deteriorating. Built of West German pre-fabricated material they had been erected by the Ministry of Works -- for he learnt that they had been promised to the Ethiopian Somalis by the Emperor when he toured the area in 1956. Girmamé went to Addis Ababa to discover why the Ministry of Public Health was neither staffing nor equipping the buildings. That ministry disclaimed all knowledge of them! -- Girmamé -- wearily reiterated 'but the buildings are there'.

-- He sought furniture and provisions for the school buildings in the Ogaden and also asked the Ministry of the Interior for thirty-seven lorries and some tractors. -- /Top ministers/ combined to try to frustrate any development which would add to Girmamé's influence - for they continued to fear him."

"For his part, despite intellectual isolation in the desert, the governor of Ji-jigga calmly reconsidered his own role. He saw with increasing clarity that such as he could not hope to bring about any fundamental changes through further participation in the existing system. -- He decided to challenge, and if possible overthrow, not just an Emperor, but the whole system of Ethiopian government itself."

[R Greenfield, Ethiopia, London 1965 p 372-373]

1960 In September 1960 a Saab B17 was damaged by a ground-loop at the airbase. Its propeller was exchanged, but for repair of its hydraulic system it had to be flown to Dire Dawa in a somewhat risky condition. Its pilot then was Abebe Wordofa, who a little later in December refused to fly attacks against the attempted Ethiopian coup-makers. He was not executed for his refusal to obey orders, but he was transferred to air transport activities.

[Svenska vingar .. p 94-95]

At Liul Ras Makonnen School 19 students passed 8th-grade examination in 1960.

1960s The average daily traffic on the Harar side in 1963 was 24 buses, 14 cars, and 21 trucks. The connection to the sea through Somalia was only a dry weather road inside Ethiopia. In 1966 it was decided that a contractor would be engaged to design a master plan for Jijiga.

An elementary school constructed with assistance from Sweden through ESBU was completed by 1966.

In 1967 there were 59 telephone numbers of which 25 for public functions. The hospital was named from Dejazmach Afework. Commercial names were Agip, and Aerated Water of Harrar. Foreign personal names were Chandilal Odfiavjee Talati, Defaueri Domenico, F. Hall, Mooljee Veljee. The rest were 14 on Moslem personal names and 7 on Christian-type names.

Leul Ras Mekonnen primary school in 1968 had 910 boys and 574 girls, with 28 male and 3 female teachers.

Sudan Interior Mission primary school had 96 boys and 49 girls in grades 1-4, with 3 male Ethiopian and one female foreign teacher.

Leul Ras Mekonnen junior secondary school in 1968 had 126 male and 56 female students in grades 7-8, with 7 teachers (Ethiopian).

1970s There were petrol filling stations of Mobil and Shell (-1978-).

1974 In the early stage of the Ethiopian revolution single units from the 3. Division started rebellion around 13 April 1974 in Jijiga and put its governor under house arrest. [C Potyka 1974 p 22]

1975 Population 18,111 in 1975. Spelling used by the post was JIJIGA around that time.

1976 When John Kalb and his group sought permission in 1976-1977 to survey fossil sites near Jijiga, the local military commander suggested that they come back at a time when "tourism will be more convenient".

[Kalb 2001 p 244]

1977 The Somali full-scale invasion of the Ogaden in the second half of 1977 had two prongs, with the northern command launching its forces westwards towards Jijiga. The Somali army made good use of its superiority in tanks and armoured personnel carriers.

[Markakis 1987 p 230]

On 14 August 1977 foreign journalists were shown the remains of a Somali MiG-21 aircraft said to have been shot down after having attacked the Jijiga airfield.

Report from the WSLF that Jijiga, after changing hands briefly on 31 August, had been finally taken by the WSLF on 13 September remained unconfirmed in Addis Abeba.

[Keesing's p 28634]

Jijiga fell to Somali forces on 17 September 1977, when the Ethiopian mechanized unit defending it mutinied and fled in panic.

[Area handbook 1993]

At the end of September 1977, Ethiopia's armed forces were said to have withdrawn from the strategic Gara Marda pass.

"By December 1977, as Russian arms shipments to Ethiopia began to take effect, and as 18,000 Cuban troops were drafted into the front lines on the Ethiopian side, the picture began to change dramatically.

The Somali advances quickly became bogged down and, in March 1978, a large Somali force was surrounded and massacred at the town of Jijiga - a victory achieved by the surprise tactic of using giant Mil-6 helicopters to airlift armour, artillery and men behind the Somali lines. Two days later a humiliated President Mohamed Siyad Barre had withdrawn all his troops from Ethiopian soil."

[G Hancock, Ethiopia - the challenge .., London 1985 p 53]

1978 "Early in February 1978, the Ethiopians launched a two-stage counterattack toward Jijiga that had been planned and directed by Soviet advisers and backed by Cuban troops.

Moving east and south from Dire Dawa, an Ethiopian column crossed the highlands between Jijiga and the Somali border, bypassing Somali troops dug in around the Marda Pass. In the second offensive strike, joined by Cuban troops, the Ethiopian army trapped the Somali forces around Jijiga between helicopter-borne tanks that had landed to their rear and a determined frontal assault from Harer. On March 5, the Ethiopians retook Jijiga after two days of fierce fighting in which they defeated four Somali brigades and killed 3,000 Somali troops. Within a week, the Ethiopian army had reestablished control over all the region's major towns. Meanwhile, the Ethiopian air force's F-5 fighters had won air superiority in engagements against Soviet-made Somali jets. On March 9, Siad Barre ended the undeclared war by announcing that he had recalled all SNA troops from the

- Ogaden."  
[source 1993 p 313]
- 1980s Population 25,320 in 1987.  
/Around 1985-88 UN officers had just been to Jijiga:/  
"There are three hundred thousand Somalis just sitting in the desert. They need everything - tents, food, water, medical care. But the odd thing is that they're well organized. There's always a Somali spokesman at the camps. Very different from the refugees in Jimma."  
[Mrsden-Smedley 1990 p 74]
- 1990s An important administrative and commercial centre, situated at the bottom of the foothills of the Chercher Mountains and looking on to a vast plain that merges into the Ogaden. There is a daily market. [Camerapix 1995]  
Jijiga is one of ten air force bases in Ethiopia.  
[World directory of defence .. 1995]  
Jijiga was taken by EPRDF (representing the new government power of Ethiopia) on 5 June 1991.  
Population 24,716 (estimate for 1993?).
- 1995 Radio Ethiopia said on 2 July 1995 that Ato Abdul Hassan of the Ethiopian Somali Democratic League (ESDL) won a federal council seat by, in Jijiga constituency, beating a candidate from the Oromo People's Democratic Organization (OPDO) with a difference of 73,970 votes.  
In late July 1995 what had provisionally been called Region 5 was named the Somali Regional National State. Jijiga would be the seat of the regional government and Somali its working language. Chairman was Ato Id Tahir.
- 2000s Jijiga is almost the end of the road in Eastern Ethiopia. The remains from the one year occupation of Somalia still affects life around Jijiga. The beautiful Karamara hills to the west of the city were thoroughly mined, and there are still dangerous areas off limits. The character of Jijiga has evolved, and now the government is dominated by Somali officials, and the ethnic character of the city is increasingly Somali.  
Buying things in Jijiga is surprisingly easy and cheap. This is mostly because the border with nearby Somaliland is highly porous.  
One of the big surprises I found in Jijiga was the presence of some very large pigs in a dry riverbed with a large and convenient (for the pigs) supply of garbage. Why was there a bunch of pigs running wild in a heavily Moslem area? As Ethiopian Orthodox Christians also don't eat pigs, they are an extremely rare sight in Ethiopia. I queried about the origin of the pig family, and the best answer I got was that they were left by Cuban troops after they withdrew. They were stationed in Somali region from 1977 until they dribbled away in the 1980s.  
I became aware that Cubans had been a big presence on my first visit there. Instead of children calling out to me 'ferengi, ferengi', they called out 'Cubano, Cubano'. The main lasting impression that Cubans seem to have left is about their eating habits. Apart from the legacy of pigs, there is always a story about the Cubans eating donkey, or that they used it as a joke when inviting Ethiopian military friends saying that they had served them donkey.  
Although there are threats of attacks from bandits or rebels, the chief danger on the road is the chat trucks which hurdle recklessly down this road in the morning. These 3 ton trucks pick up chat from the markets around Harar, and rush it to Jijiga to be sold as fresh as possible.  
The road eastwards from Jijiga is also fascinating. You descend into the desert which is scenic in a dry sort of way. The interesting part is that you can go down to a border and stare across into an area which has a government not recognized by anyone in the world. How many places on the globe can you do that?  
Overall, the trip to Jijiga and environs is not something that normal tourists would do.  
[John Graham in AddisTribune 2001/12/28]  
"The Roman Hotel just east of town is a good budget choice -- By far the best midrange bet is the Africa Hotel."

Buses leave daily for Harar and for Hargeisa in Somalia. The airport is 2.5 km out of town. There are flights via Dire Dawa to Addis Abeba twice a week.

[Lonely planet 2000 p 306-307]

UNHCR maintains an office in Jijiga (-2000-).

Population about 37,100 in 2001. President of the Somali regional government in 2001 was Ibrahim Duleni.

text	Nega Mezlekia (b 1959), Notes from the hyena's belly. Memories of my Ethiopian boyhood. Toronto 2000. /The author was born in Jijiga, escaped from Ethiopia in 1983 and lived in Canada from 1985./		
picts	G Agge, I svart tjänst .., Sthlm 1935 p 208 interior of clinic; L Farago, Abyssinia .., London 1935 p 273 well; H Mörne, Afrikansk oro, Sthlm 1936 p 109 captured Italian tank, 118 Red Crescent flag on the convent hospital, 121 smoke after bomb attack, 128 well in the plain, 134 Somali-type house; Gli annali .., anno III vol I/Roma 1940/ p 716-717[10] new Italian-built minaret of old mosque; D Buxton, Travels .., London 1949(1957) p 128-129[5] market scenes; Aethiopien, München (Terra Magica) 1958(1963) pl 70 landscape with Opuntia cactus on the road towards Degeh Bur; Africa (London) Nov 1977 no 75 p 32 sign "Welcome to Jijiga"; Nat. Geogr. vol 163 May 1983 p 634-635 refugee camp for Somali nomads; Vi (Sthlm) 1984 no 4 p 2-3 two-page colour photo of Shek Sherif camp for refugees near Jijiga.		
JDK25	Jijiga awraja (Gigiga ..) 09°15'/43°00' (centre at least in 1964-1980 = Jijiga)	09/42	[Gz Ad]
1950s	Sudan Interior Mission had a clinic there (-1955-) - located where? The Jijiga Plains are mainly grass plains used for grazing, though sorghum and corn are grown wherever water is available. In 1957, for instance, when rainfall in the plains was ample, the cultivated fields were extensive. [Agriculture in Ethiopia, Rome(FAO) 1961 p 49]		
1990s	In October 1995 Radio Ethiopia published that chemicals had been sprayed in the Jijiga and Gode areas to reduce crop damage and that more than 20 million birds had been killed.		
texts	N J Cossins, A study of the Somali clans in the Jijiga area of Ethiopia, ILCA, Addis Ababa 1971; Jijiga rangeland development. Survey of present land use and preliminary assessment of land capabilities, ILCA, Addis Ababa 1977.		
JDK33	Jijiga sub-district? (-1997-)	09/42	[n]
HDK68	Jijigo (place & hill) 09°39'/38°16' 2131 m (hill at 09°38'/38°16')	09/38	[AA Gz]
HET46c	Jijika (centre in 1964 of Abergele wereda & of Azet sub-district)	13/38	[Ad]
HDB54	Jjimbero 08°41'/36°04' 2134 m, north-west of Bedele	08/36	[Gz]
HEU03	Jijira (Agiura, Ijira, Eggira) 12°41'/39°39' 1613 m south-east of Maychew	12/39	[Gz It LM WO]
HEH99	Jjiyebit (Gigiebit) (area)	12/36	[+ WO]
JDD55	Jijo (Gigio) (area)	08/42	[+ WO]
HEA32	Jikako, see Kako		
??	Jikap (in the Gambela-Asoso direction) There was a health station (-1971-).	../..	[x]

GDE24	<b>Jikawo</b> (Jikao, Jikau, Jikawa, Jikawo, Jikaw) (Jekaw, Jokau) 08°22'/33°46' 389 m /Probably Jikawo written Joako in the presentation: "Here you must again register with the police. Persons desiring to cross into the Republic of Sudan must be equipped with all necessary papers and visas." [Welcome to Ethiopia, AA ca 1965 p 101] The primary school (in Gambela awraja) in 1968 had 27 boys and 5 girls in grades 1-4, with one teacher. Parts of Jekao town were hit by the overflowing Baro river in mid-1998. [Reuters 98-08-11]	08/33	[Gz Ad Ro WO]
GDE24	Jikawo sub-district? (-1997-)	08/33	[n]
GDE24	Jikawo wereda (centre in 1964 = Jikawo)	08/33	[Ad]
HEL62	Jiko (Jik'o, Jiqa) 12°23'/38°37' 2055 m <i>jila, jiila</i> (O) 1. outdoor ritual activity; 2. pilgrim to Abba Muda /until such pilgrimage was forbidden by Emperor Menilek II/, followers of that sect; 3. historically: representative sent by migrating Oromo groups to their spiritual father in the country of their origin; 4. tribal organization of the Konso; 5. fear	12/38	[Gz q]
HDL83	Jila 09°47'/38°41' 3052 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
HEF42	Jila 11°15'/39°31' 2593 m, north-west of Dessie	11/39	[Gz]
HBM25	Jilal Gamo 03°48'/39°46' 970 m (mountain at 03°51'/39°45') at the border of Kenya <i>jilba</i> (O) 1. knee; 2. the right way; 3. midnight?	03/39	[Gz]
HBM70	Jilbabo (Djilbabo) (area) 04°16'/39°07'	04/39	[Gz WO]
JDJ50	Jilbo (Sarcama) 09°31'/41°37' 1404 m west of Dire Dawa	09/41	[Gz]
JDA56	Jilbo Silase (church) 08°38'/40°20'	08/40	[Gz]
JDC41	Jilcha (Gilcia) (area) 1420 m	08/41	[+ WO]
JDJ75	Jildessa, see Jeldesa <i>jile</i> , curved dagger of the Afar		
HDU..	Jile, cf Efrata & Jile ..	10/39	[n]
KDB20	Jileisiyele (area)	08/45	[WO]
HDL82	Jileyi 09°49'/38°39' 3001 m, see under Fiche	09/38	[AA Gz]
KCR44	Jilfale (Gilfale) (area)	07/47	[+ WO]