The work Ethiopia in international relations, 1923-1935. Creating myths and images, aims to analyze a position of Ethiopia in international relations with a special focus on two aspects: first, to clarify a role of creating image of Ethiopia as a “barbarous, backward country, which is necessary to civilize” in an international context; second, to show Ethiopia from the European media point of view with a particular interest in the Czechoslovak press. The work is thus not directed as clearly historical work but its message lies rather in symbolical level. On the background of historical imagology I try to show changes of imagining Ethiopia from the symbolical admission to the League of Nations and international political chessboard until the invasion of the Italian troops in the Ethiopian territory and thereby an end of waiting for foreign help. The work shows how fates of small countries like Ethiopia or Czechoslovakia have been written rather in power and colonial centres of that time. When Ethiopia entered the League of Nations as the only independent African country, it was the time of growing potential of several European countries – Italy and Germany – who were able to recast their colonial or expansive plans into reality. The European powers France and Great Britain, in distress of possible cooperation of Italy with the Nazi Germany, enabled Italy by their appeasement policy to increase tensions and quarrels in the Horn of Africa where Mussolini saw traditional Italian claims disrupted by the lost battle at Adwa in 1896. The battle of Adwa and its reflexion in 1930’s Italy became one of the symbols necessary to eliminate. The invention of an image of an enemy in all negative connotations is a basic aspect and first stage of the legitimization of conflicts. ...