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LIBERATION



ERITREA
REVOLUTION TO LIBERATE
THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

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22, August 1975

ERITREANS FOR LIBERATION
IN NORTH AMERICA
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Dear Comrades,

The Irish Republican Movement sends warmest fraternal greetings to Eritreans for Liberation in North America and to all those attending the 6th General Congress of E.F.L.N.A. which marks the 14th anniversary of the Eritrean people's struggle against Ethiopian colonial occupation, United States imperialism and Israeli zionism.

As in Eritrea, the evils of imperialism are very real for the Irish people. Our country is divided, militarily occupied and exploited by Anglo-American imperialism. But drawing on centuries of resistance to foreign domination our people are slowly but surely building the forces capable of wresting our country from foreign domination.

Like the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces, the Irish Republican Movement has struggled to develop itself ideologically and organisationally. After a deep analysis of the history of our respective peoples, both our Movements have developed a clear political programme which has gained them the support of the democratic and progressive forces of the world.

We recognise the struggle of the Eritrean people as a struggle against colonial domination and for national independence and democracy and we applaud the work of Eritreans for Liberation in North America for their contribution to furthering an understanding of the struggle of the Eritrean people.

Seán Ó Clonáil
Seán O Clonáil
Director
International Affairs

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EDITORIAL

A fascist junta and a people's liberation struggle celebrated their anniversaries during the month of September, for diametrically opposed reasons. The fascist junta - the present Ethiopian military rulers - celebrated a year of demagoguery, and fascist repression; a year of brute suppression of the democratic struggle of the Ethiopian masses and the escalation to unprecedented heights of its counter-revolutionary war and its barbaric "burn all, loot all, kill all" policy against the civilian population of Eritrea.

September also marked the 14th anniversary of the armed struggle of the Eritrean people for national liberation and independence. This year's anniversary took place at a time when the revolution had entered a decisive stage; a time of brilliant victories and great achievements; a time of mass mobilization and mass participation in the struggle. This year's anniversary took place at a time when the Eritrean struggle effectively unmasked the "socialist" pretence of the "Dergue" and exposed it as a true imperialist puppet. Though this is a period of degradation and humiliation for the fascist occupation army, it is also a period of heightening vigilance, careful assessment of conditions and redoubling efforts to carry the revolution through to the end.

The senseless war between the two fronts in Eritrea has finally ceased. The Eritrean people, disgusted at the climaxing of the civil war, condemned it. They demanded that it cease immediately. With no fear for their lives and property, and completely disregarding fascist air raids, bombing and napalming, they marched by the thousands to the two fronts and urged them to stop the civil war. They called for a united front. They opened a new chapter in the history of the armed struggle. This was historic, indeed. Democratic forces within the ELF/RC, recognizing the real enemy to be Ethiopian colonialism, U.S.-imperialism and Israeli-Zionism refused to point their guns at their blood brothers and comrades-in-arms, the EPLF fighters, and called for unity. Meanwhile, the EPLF firmly maintained and patiently explained its principled stand: All guns against our primary enemy; a democratic solution to secondary contradictions. These were the forces that brought about the cessation of the civil war.

Eritreans for Liberation in North America (EFLNA), reflecting and echoing the correct desires and aspirations of the Eritrean masses, had, in its writings, speeches and resolutions, condemned the senseless civil war and its engineers. EFLNA now rejoices at the cessation of the civil war. At this historic and decisive period, EFLNA, while supporting and encouraging the continuation of the cooperation that has started among the two fronts, calls for the formation of a National United Front in Eritrea. EFLNA believes that it is a principled and democratic unity of all anti-colonial and anti-imperialist forces in Eritrea that can effectively destroy and defeat the enemy. In its sixth General Congress, EFLNA called upon each and every concerned and patriotic Eritrean to fervently work for a principled and democratic unity; unity not only of the fighters, but also with and of the people.

The broad masses of Eritrea passionately desire independence and democracy. This is the basic reason why despite serious obstacles and setbacks, the Eritrean revolution has continued to advance, and is bound to be victorious.

VICTORY IS INEVITABLE!

EFLNA HOLDS SUCCESSFUL 6TH GENERAL CONGRESS

The 6th General Congress of Eritreans for Liberation in North America (EFLNA) was held from August 29 to September 2, 1975 in Washington, D.C. Eritreans from all corners of the U.S. and many cities in Canada participated in the Congress. Many progressive organizations and individuals attended the special session which was held to celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Eritrean Revolution. Over 500 people participated in the celebration program which included speeches, solidarity messages, a slide show as well as a cultural program. Solidarity messages were received from over 24 organizations. A representative of EFLNA and African Liberation Support Committee national committee member, Owusu Sadauki delivered speeches. The representative of EFLNA elaborated on the development, current stage and inevitable victory of the Eritrean Revolution. Comrade Owusu Sadauki gave an enthusiastically-received speech on "Imperialism and National Liberation Struggles" during the course of which he expressed his resolute support for the just struggle of the Eritrean people.

The 6th General Congress of EFLNA was held at a time of radical changes in the international arena and significant developments in the Eritrean battlefield. The Congress warmly greeted the heroic victories of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Mozambique and other countries and underlined their significance for the struggle of all oppressed peoples. It expressed its support for all peoples who are continuing the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and zionism.

The 6th Congress discussed in detail the significant developments that have taken place in Eritrea in the past year and particularly since February 1975. It greeted the cessation of the civil war between the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces and the Revolutionary Council and called for the formation of a united front. It pointed out that the escalation of the liberation struggle in February has brought about a new situation. The Ethiopian Junta's barbarity and fascism has hardened and made irreversible the people's determination while the brilliant victories scored by the liberation forces have enhanced their confidence in total victory.

The 6th congress also discussed in detail the progress that EFLNA has made in the past few years and analyzed its shortcomings. It noted with satisfaction that within a relatively short time EFLNA has grown tremendously in size and more significantly in political maturity. At the same time, there are many shortcomings in the organization's work. The ideological level of the membership, while continuing to rise every year, is still low; publicity work is weak and limited in scope.

EFLNA firmly believes that growth and development come as a result of struggle against mistakes and shortcomings. The spirit of unity, dedication, criticism, and self-criticism that was manifested in the 6th General Congress is a clear indication that EFLNA is bound to continue to make forward strides and make a modest contribution to the just struggle of the Eritrean people.

Printed below are the resolutions of the 6th General Congress:

- I. On the Cessation of the Civil War and the establishment of national unity.

Cognizant of the fact that the civil war that was declared by the Revolutionary Council (RC) and that went on for a long period of time between the RC and the EPLF had caused the Revolution great harm;

Realizing that the civil war after costing the lives of a great number of patriotic fighters, was brought to an end in November 1974, through the untiring efforts of the Eritrean people and the fighters;

Observing that after the cessation of the civil war and especially after the escalation of the liberation war in February of 1975, close cooperation and understanding between the fighters of the two fronts have materialized;

Recognizing that national unity is the will and desire of the Eritrean people, and that without national unity victory of the Revolution cannot be guaranteed;

Recalling that Eritreans for Liberation in North America (EFLNA) based on its principled stand on the need of one revolutionary national democratic front in Eritrea, had condemned the leadership of "Kiada Al Ama" (General Command) for its incorrect line and the damage caused thereof, and later the RC for declaring the civil war; and

Having made a thorough discussion and study of the present development and changes in the Eritrean Revolution, the Congress

1. Expresses joy at and supports the cessation of the civil war, and notes that the forces that put an end to the civil war are:

- a. the strong opposition of the Eritrean people,
- b. the birth of a democratic force within the RC, and
- c. the principled struggle waged by the EPLF to stop the civil war in particular, the development of the EPLF and the spread of its correct policies and stand among the fighters and people in general.

2. Considering the cessation of the civil war and the desire of all the fighters for unity, supports the formation of a united front and, therefore, strongly urges the two fronts to

- a. jointly draw up a common political and military program,
- b. set up a central body to execute the program, and
- c. form joint units, such as information, mass mobilization, relief, commando operation, etc.

3. To achieve national unity, i.e., the formation of one national democratic front, urges that

- a. the fronts to demonstrate their sincere desire for unity in action, while properly implementing the above outlined measures (No. 2),
- b. similar political education be given to fighters of both fronts so as to enable them to develop a common revolutionary outlook, and
- c. the two fronts bring together, educate and organize the people who have been divided as a result of the incorrect line of the leadership of "Jebha" and the civil war.

4. While encouraging fundamental change within the ELF/RC, supports

- a. the exemplary democratic struggle of the ELF/RC fighters to stop the civil war,
- b. the resolution of the "second national congress" that officially called for the cessation of the civil war and for the initiation of democratic dialogue, and
- c. all activities of the ELF/RC that advance the Revolution.

5. Recognizing that the EPLF has proven itself in practice to be the vanguard of the Eritrean Revolution, reaffirms its support for

- a. its correct and revolutionary line,
- b. its exemplary struggle against the enemy and its ceaseless efforts to mobilize and organize the masses, and
- c. the principled struggle it has waged and is still waging for the achievement of national unity.

II. On Unity of Eritrean Organizations Outside Eritrea

1. EFLNA endeavours to establish ties and foster closer cooperation with every Eritrean organization that supports and works for the Revolution.
2. EFLNA supports and takes it upon itself to try to do all it can to bring about principled unity of all Eritrean mass organizations abroad.

III. On the Ethiopian Military Junta

Strongly condemns the fascist regime that presently rules over Ethiopia for

- a. Committing barbaric and wanton atrocities against the Eritrean people. The fascist junta, in its vain attempt to crush the Eritrean Revolution using weapons it received from imperialist U.S. and Zionist Israel, has stepped into the shoes of Haile Selassie's feudal regime and been following the heinous policy of "dry up the sea in order to kill the fish" that it learned from its imperialist masters;
- b. Suppressing the just and democratic struggle of the Ethiopian masses, abolishing all democratic and human rights in Ethiopia, and intensifying its political repression against progressive Ethiopians; and
- c. Repressing, with the aid of its masters imperialism and zionism, workers and peasants for asserting their democratic rights and colonized people for wanting to be free, and putting on "socialist" cloak and adopting bogus anti-imperialist posture in order to hoodwink the Ethiopian and Eritrean masses and to placate and confuse progressive world opinion.

IV. International Solidarity

1. Hails the historic victory of the Indochinese peoples over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys as a victory for all oppressed peoples of the world.
2. Hails the victory of the peoples of Mozambique, Principe and Sao Tome, and Cape Verde over Portuguese colonialism.
3. Expresses its principled support for the peoples of the world in general and those of Africa, Asia and Latin America in particular in their struggles against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and zionism.
4. Supports the just struggles of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Azania, Angola, Namibia, Djibouti, and Rio de Oro ("Spanish" Sahara) for national independence.
5. Supports the armed and political struggles of the progressive and democratic forces in the neocolonized nations of Africa.
6. Expresses its full support of the struggle of the Ethiopian people against the military junta and its imperialist masters.
7. Condemns the designs of world imperialism to crush the national liberation movements in the Middle East which has become a focal point of imperialist counter-revolution after its defeat in Indochina.
8. Expresses its full support of the heroic Palestinian people in their struggle against zionism and imperialism and for a Democratic Palestine.
9. Fully supports the Omani people's revolutionary struggle for national democracy against imperialism, puppet Quaboos' regime and the Iranian invasion.
10. Supports the struggles of all revolutionary and democratic forces in the capitalist countries and in particular the revolutionary struggle of workers and oppressed nationalities in the U.S.
11. Expresses appreciation to all governments, peoples and organizations that support the Eritrean Revolution.
12. Calls on all socialist countries, third world countries, all progressive countries and organizations to support the just struggle of the Eritrean people.

TOWARDS A SINGLE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT IN ERITREA

Recent developments in the world have created favourable conditions for world revolution. While world imperialism, led by the U.S., has suffered severe set-backs, the oppressed peoples have won historic victories of tremendous significance.

The heroic peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have won total victory. In the Middle East, the just struggle of the Palestinian, Omani and other Arab people have scored important political and military victories over Zionism and imperialism. In Africa the centuries old fascist Portuguese colonial rule has been smashed root and branch. Furthermore, conditions in Southern Africa are sharpening and peoples' movements are surging forward.

In Eritrea and Ethiopia, too, the past year has witnessed changes of far-reaching significance. The national liberation struggle of the Eritrean people and the democratic struggle of the Ethiopian masses brought about the downfall of one of Africa's most notorious puppets, the late Emperor Haile Selassie. Although, for lack of organized revolutionary leadership, the fruits of the February upsurge of the Ethiopian masses have been seized by a fascist military junta, it has nevertheless precipitated a more favourable situation for the development of the class struggle. The people having summed up their experiences and having seen through the junta's sham "socialist" reforms, have stepped up their resistance against the regime.

In Eritrea, the year 1975 witnessed dramatic and significant changes in the history of the revolution. For the first time in the history of the armed struggle, the entire Eritrean people without fear of any sacrifice openly came out and expressed their full support for the Revolution and their wish for complete independence. Moreover, and perhaps the most important, the senseless and bloody civil war that brought heavy human and material losses to the Revolution and that sapped the fighting spirit of the people was stopped. Fighting in unity and with the support of the masses, the liberation forces inflicted heavy casualties on the Ethiopian occupation army.

The new favourable internal and external conditions notwithstanding, the Eritrean Revolution has a long and arduous road to travel. Difficult tasks await the Revolution in the months and years ahead. A united front has not yet been forged, and cooperation between the two fronts at the highest level still remains at a very minimal level. Thus, the call for national unity, which is long overdue, at this juncture is appropriate and of vital importance. It should be the immediate and urgent task of the Revolution. It is high time that the Revolution avails itself of the existing opportunities and lay the groundwork for the formation of a national democratic front.

The Eritrean Revolution is a national democratic revolution. It is a war of national liberation. The enemies of the Eritrean people are colonialism, imperialism, zionism, and domestic reaction. In order to smash these vampiric enemies, it is imperative to unite all patriotic and democratic forces from all the social groupings, nationalities and religious communities. The aim should be to "win the masses in their millions" in the struggle being waged against our oppressors and exploiters. That is, the Revolution should strive to establish the widest possible united front under the leadership of the proletariat, to forge a solid worker-peasant alliance, to seek to win over or at least neutralize non-antagonistic forces, to isolate the enemy, and to exploit contradictions within the enemy. It needs to be emphasized here that it is only

by uniting the people and giving them proper leadership that the Revolution can triumph and be victorious.

Unless national unity is achieved against the enemy, the Revolution could find itself in a very difficult position. To continue to remain disunited can only weaken the Revolution and, therefore, strengthen the position of the enemy. It is of crucial importance to bear in mind that without national unity it would not be possible to attain the national objective: the creation of a free, democratic and independent Eritrea.

At this decisive stage of the struggle, more than ever before, the question of national unity has become the burning issue of the day. There are several factors that make the issue a pressing one. Present socio-economic, military and political exigencies in Eritrea, the need to prepare the people for the inevitable final offensive against the fascist colonizers, the shift of focus of world imperialism to the Middle East, and lessons of experience from Eritrea and other countries are some of the principal factors that dictate the urgent need for the formation of a single national democratic front (NDF) in Eritrea.

The performance of the liberation forces in the war of February has amply demonstrated, as never before, the essentiality of unity. Captured classified documents reveal that the strategy of the Ethiopian fascists heavily depends for its success on divided Eritrea. It is precisely for this reason that the Ethiopian occupation army, in order to disrupt the movement towards unity, moved fast and launched its barbaric attack against the freedom fighters last February.

Of late, as a result of the heavy defeat it suffered at the hands of the freedom fighters, the fascist junta knowing full well that it cannot win the war in the battlefield, has decided to use starvation, its only remaining card, as a strategy to maintain its hold on Eritrea. Obviously the ultimate aim of the Ethiopian fascists is to depopulate the country, thereby ensuring their stay in Eritrea. To meet the challenge and thwart this sinister scheme, it therefore becomes imperative to unite all the forces that can be united and be self-reliant.

The displacement of over 500,000 people as a result of the recent massive and indiscriminate bombings, has confronted the Revolution with an unexpected, but more urgent and serious problem that requires immediate attention. The lives of hundreds of thousands are at stake. They have to be resettled, and be provided with food, shelter and health care. This has presented the Revolution with a colossal task, a task that would necessitate the pooling of all available Eritrean human and material resources.

Left to itself the tottering fascist junta, with its deep economic and political crisis, could not last long and hold its grip on Eritrea. However, the junta, like its predecessor Haile Selassie, enjoys full support and backing of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism, a fact of special bearing on the question of national unity. The U.S. continues to train, equip and finance the Ethiopian occupation army, only this time at an increased rate and with more sophisticated weapons. At this juncture, it needs to be pointed out that world imperialism, led by the U.S. after its ignominious defeat in Indochina, has increased its activities and involvement in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa which have undoubtedly become imperialism's focal points and the storm-centre of world revolution. In order to protect its economic interests and preserve its political hegemony in the region, and in order to "contain" and "crush" the various liberation movements in the area, world imperialism is concentrating and mustering most of its forces in the region. This is a very crucial factor that the

Eritrean Revolution has to seriously take into consideration.

The foregoing brief discussion of the current situation in Eritrea and the strength and designs of the enemy clearly demonstrate the urgent need for a single national democratic front in Eritrea. It is of primary importance that should preoccupy us all, for, in the final analysis the attainment of the national objective is inseparably bound up with the achievement of national unity. After summing up their revolutionary experience, the Eritrean people have come to the same conclusion. Thus, as pointed out earlier, under the circumstances, the need for unity is obvious. It needs no further belabouring and is not and cannot be an issue. At issue is what kind of unity and how to bring it about. This is the fundamental question that lies at the heart of the problem and that needs to be addressed.

The kind of unity that we strive for, if it is to be genuine and lasting, has to be a democratic and principled one. It has to have firm foundation and be built on the basis of revolutionary political principles. It must represent the interests of the broad toiling masses and be able to forge a solid worker-peasant alliance, under the leadership of the proletariat.

Cognizant of the fact that the main hindrance to their national emancipation is not so much the military strength of the enemy as the absence of national unity, the Eritrean people resolved to stop, at any cost, the senseless, bloody civil war. Defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, about 50,000 people from all walks of life (workers, peasants, students, young and old, men and women), nationalities, and religions gathered and met with the fighters. The people strongly urged the two fronts to put an end to the fratricidal war and seek ways and means of forging national unity. This historic move by the heroic Eritrean people, which is new in the history of peoples' liberation movements, bolstered the principled and firm stand of Eritrean People's Liberation Forces (EPLF) and the efforts of the democratic force within the E.L.F. (R.C.). It made it possible for initiating dialogue between the fronts and for seeking peaceful solution to internal contradictions.

In its "second national congress" the Revolutionary Council had decided and officially announced to discontinue its liquidation program of "counter-revolution" and to seek democratic solution to secondary contradictions. It is a decision to be welcomed by all patriotic Eritreans and progressive peoples.

The cessation of the insane civil war, as a result of the untiring efforts of the Eritrean people, the democratic force within R.C., and the principled and firm stand of the EPLF, has removed the main stumbling block to national unity. It has opened the door for the establishment of a national democratic front. To be sure, it is an important step on the road to national unity. However, it is also equally important to note that the ending of the civil war, although necessary, is not a sufficient condition for the establishment of a national democratic front. Realization of a genuine, principled and democratic national unity calls for more than that.

Realization of enduring and real national unity would require first and foremost, the formulation of common minimum program that has to be drawn jointly by the two fronts in consultation with the masses. It would also require giving similar political education to fighters of both fronts that would enable them to develop common outlook about the Revolution. Furthermore, it would necessitate mobilizing, organizing and politicizing the masses to bring the various sections of the society that have been isolated from each other for so long, closer. In this way, and only in this way,

would it be possible to create the necessary milieu conducive to the achievement of national unity. These necessary preparations, we believe, can accelerate and ensure the attainment of a genuine and lasting national unity by clearing all obstacles that would deter its fulfillment. A glance at the historical experience of the Eritrean Revolution shows why these are necessary conditions.

It is to be remembered that when the armed struggle was started in 1961, it was started without making the necessary preparations for a protracted people's war. It had neither a correct understanding of the concrete conditions of Eritrean society nor a political programme and strategy capable of rallying all the democratic and progressive forces. From the start it suffered from lack of theoretical clarity and ideological deficiency.

The reactionary leadership of "Jebha" (Eritrean Liberation Front) in order to further its interests, instead of trying to eliminate religious, ethnic and other divisions, created a situation wherein such ills could be accentuated. In the pursuit of its selfish interests, it rekindled long-forgotten feuds and flamed hostility among the people. It poisoned their minds with ethnic parochialism and other backward and primordial prejudices. Instead of fostering national harmony and unity, the reactionary leadership of "Jebha" aggravated already existing differences and minor contradictions in Eritrean society.

As a result of the incorrect political line and vicious policies of "Jebha", internal division was created in the front, which, as expected, was ruthlessly exploited by the enemy. To patch up the long simmering dissatisfaction and split among the fighters, the Eritrean Liberation Front was divided into five divisions on a sectarian basis, with each leader of the divisions vying for power, competed each other at the expense of national interest. This caused rivalry and animosity among the leaders, and even among the various nationalities, resulting in the formation of two fronts and the ensuing bloody civil war.

The bloody civil war further aggravated the situation by creating deeper rifts in the Revolution. It split the people and the fighters into two. Not only did it divide the people and the fighters, but it had imbued them with mistrust, suspicion and hatred. Worse still it made it extremely difficult to mobilize, politicize, and organize the people, a task of cardinal importance in preparing the country for the inevitable final offensive against the enemy. (The vital task of organizing and mobilizing the people has yet to be done.)

All these treacherous acts of the leadership of "Jebha" and later "Kiada al Ama" (The General Command) brought serious setbacks and defeats to the Revolution. The incorrect line alienated the people and made them observers in their own Revolution, thus isolating the Revolution from its base, the masses. The impact has not yet been totally erased; it is still being felt. The wounds have yet to be healed. Thus, before a national democratic front can be realized, it would be absolutely essential to first forge national harmony and to rid the people of the backward and harmful values that had poisoned their minds by raising the level of their political and ideological consciousness. In view of this, therefore, the call for immediate formation of a NDF, though appealing, is wrong. A hasty reunification can create serious problems and difficulties that could cause irreparable damage to the Revolution. At this juncture, historical experience merits attention.

All along, committed revolutionaries in the field tried to correct the reactionary and opportunistic line of "Jebha". They took it as their revolutionary duty to combat the foundations upon which "Jebha" was founded. In that endeavour, in 1968, they set out to abolish and unify the five divisions of the ELF. Owing to the counter-revolutionary activities of the leaders of "Jebha", however, their attempt was met with partial success, with three of the five divisions agreeing to unite. The "Unity

of the Three, as it came to be known did not have firm base. It failed to take sufficient precautionary measures and, therefore, could not last long. It allowed some elements of the reactionary leadership of "Jebha" to infiltrate and sabotage it.

Again in 1969, at the Congress of Adobha, the revolutionary vanguard, overconfident, over-eager for national unity and afraid its refusal of some of the conditions put forward by the opportunists might be misconstrued by the masses, accepted the reunification of all the five divisions without making any preparations for such a reunion. The outcome of such a superficial and hurried reunification, as we all know it, had been tragic and suicidal. Because of the fragile nature of the agreement concluded at Adobha the Revolution suffered severe setback. It was at this point that the split occurred in the Revolution, culminating in the formation of the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces. It is, therefore, in light of these bitter lessons of experience that one has to consider the manner how a democratic and principled national democratic front can be forged.

Our viewpoint is that such unity can only come in stages. It is well-advised therefore, that the movement towards national unity be cautious and without haste, lest we repeat past mistakes. Urgent and vital as it is, national unity has to be built on a firm and solid foundation. The move to it has to be more prudent and demands necessary precautions not to allow some opportunists and enemies of the people to worm their way into and wreck it as in the past. In short, before national unity can be attained some cleansing work has to be done. In this respect, the processes of how the EPLF came into being from three independent factions provide us with rich experience on how to bring about a democratic and principled unity.

At this stage a call for a united front seems to be more appropriate. The formation of a united front, which will require among other things a common political program, will enable the fighters of the two fronts to come together, exchange ideas, and develop common outlook about the Revolution. It will also allow the two fronts, while maintaining their internal autonomy, to jointly undertake certain activities, such as resettlement of the displaced people, commando operations, relief aid, information and publicity, etc., and coordinate most of their (military) efforts directed against the enemy. In addition, the formation of a united front will make it possible to lay the groundwork, such as developing common program and political and ideological line, mobilizing, organizing and politicizing the people, etc., necessary for the realization of NDF.

The formation and functioning of a united front would demand the setting up of a central body, composed of equal representatives from the two fronts, to supervise and put into effect the conditions (which have to be agreed upon by the two fronts) of the united front that would be binding on all the parties involved. It must be pointed out here that the success of the united front, i.e., the successful implementation of the provisions of the agreement, will depend to a large degree on the attitude of the two fronts. It would require the parties involved to scrupulously observe the conditions of the agreement and expose all reactionary and opportunistic elements that try to wreck them.

It needs to be stressed here that the forging of a united front is only a transitional stage on the road to national unity and must be viewed so. It nevertheless is a very crucial stage in building national harmony and unity, and in bringing about people's unity in action and thought.

All concerned and patriotic Eritreans are duty bound to take it upon themselves to strive hard for the realization of a principled unity in Eritrea and to heighten their vigilance and to wage the necessary struggles against all activities harmful to resistance, unity and progress.

(The following military communiques of the EPLF are free translations from Tigrigna. Liberation)

9/7/1975
EPLF

THE ONGOING VICTORY
OF THE
ERITREAN REVOLUTION

The victorious struggle of the Eritrean people is daily inflicting military blows on the inhuman forces of the Ethiopian military junta. The operational and practical unity of the revolutionary forces (EPLF and RC) is daily realized and is increasingly enhanced. More than ever, deeply conscious of their struggle, the Eritrean people, side by side with the revolutionary organizations, are fighting with resolute determination. Even though World Imperialism, Zionism and their puppet the Ethiopian government are daily increasing their heap of metals, poison, gunpowder and manpower, the Eritrean people nurtured by their historic struggle, inspired by the past victories and the ongoing victory of peoples of the world, will add a step to the revolutionary victory of the oppressed people of the world. As the heroic peoples of South Yemen, Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Angola... have proven in practice, the heroic Eritrean people are daily proving that the forces of exploiters, reactionaries, and colonialists are heaps of flesh and scrap of metals which are reduced to ashes when they crash against the living will and spirit of the people.

For a long time we have been relaying information on the victory of the oppressed people's of the world in general and our struggle in particular. Here again we inform you of the last few days' victory of the Eritrean people over the cowardly fascist Ethiopian Junta.

On 4/7/1975. The enemy force that was routed at "Agat" earlier, upon crawling towards the lowlands of "Sahel" with 44 army trucks, fell into a heavy ambush set by the forces of the EPLF. Three enemy trucks were completely burned, six trucks were put out of service, seventy enemy soldiers and officers were killed and several others were wounded.

The next day (5/7/1975), the battle continued and our forces broke the backbone of the fleeing enemy.

At this point the enemy officers notified their bosses that they couldn't and they won't move unless reinforcement is sent. The high commanders of the Ethiopian Junta ordered the rank and file to arrest their officers and proceed. They did, and on 7/7/1975 the revolutionary forces (RC and EPLF) led their crawling enemy force into another ambush in "Mariam Daarit" (3 Km. north of Keren). As each minute passed away, a major part of the enemy's force was annihilated piece by piece. Ambushes were set up to block the enemy reinforcement that was sent to ward off the whips of the Eritrean people.

On 8/7/1975. The enemy reinforcement was met by our forces in Adi Akelom (26 k.m from Asmara, on the road to Keren). In this battle most of the enemy troops were annihilated. The remaining enemy soldiers took to their heels - back to Asmara. Five M-14 guns and two pistols were reported captured. Three enemy soldiers surrendered.

It must be noted that the enemy force that took to its heels at "Aget", on its way back, killed 200 camels and consistent with its 14 years old Hitlerite policy vented its anger on unarmed Eritreans.

The people around Mariam Daarit with their revolutionary slogan of "Whips of the people against the cruel enemy", are fulfilling their duty side by side with the revolutionary forces.

20/7/75

THE INDOMITABLE STRUGGLE
OF THE ERYTHREAN PEOPLE TERRIFIES
THE FASCIST ETHIOPIAN ARMY

The Imperialist tool - the fascist Ethiopian government - that is conducting an inhuman and unjust war, by daily receiving the slaps of the Eritrean people, has become worn out and desperate. Since the beginning of 1975, we have been reporting on the continuous material loss and the annihilation and demoralization of the fascist occupationist army. On top of this, all roads leading to the ports and towns of Eritrea have been effectively cut off, thereby paralyzing the economic and military ability of the enemy. On the diplomatic front, the enemy's childish political campaign has been successfully combatted and exposed so that, today, we have many nations coming to the forefront and correctly say that "the Eritrean case is not an internal affair of Ethiopia; it has to be officially known and discussed." All these victories have been a lamenting death-call for the Ethiopian government. This is clearly demonstrated in the following desperate steps of the enemy.

The fascist regime of Mengistu and co., following the footsteps of British imperialism (1941-52), is trying to dismantle every factory in Eritrea and transplant it in Ethiopia, in an attempt to save its crumbling economy at the expense and destruction of the Eritrean economy. As an example, the Mendefera Oil Factory and the Asmara Tomato Canning Factory have been dismantled and smuggled out of Eritrea. Furthermore, taking lessons from its master, i.e. U.S. Imperialism's policy in Vietnam, the Ethiopian government is burning down many residence areas and has started moving every grain of confiscated food through "Humora" (across the border of S. West Eritrea) into Ethiopia - a policy of subduing the Eritrean people through starvation. As if this is not enough, it is trying to deceive the world by announcing that it is going to "hand out flour and milk for the starving people of Eritrea." One can't help but laugh at this deception! All these acts are signs of desperation and eventual downfall. All these desperate and vain attempts have sharpened and greatly bolstered the revolutionary determination of the heroic Eritrean people. Our people are now saying: "No scrap of metal or a grain of seed will leave our country! The Amhara army will get out the same way it came in -- with empty pockets!"

On 17/7/75, a long line of trucks accompanied by armoured cars, the Ethiopian soldiers were moving out dismantled capital goods and confiscated food stuff from Asmara via Dekemhare to Ethiopia. Half-way, at Gua, our forces made a surprise attack and showered the enemy with fire. The stunned and demoralized Ethiopian soldiers, without even attempting to take a stand against us, leaving their dead, ammunitions and cars behind, ran away back to Asmara. The rear trucks managed to turn back on time. In this attack, 90 enemy soldiers were killed and three surrendered. Ten armoured

cars were destroyed by R.P.G., thirty-three M-14 guns, three Bren, three Bren M-14, one Bren M-60, eleven M-1 guns, two Rocket Launchers, one carbine, one binocular, three Colt .45 revolvers and numerous military equipment were captured. The bridge at Gua has been blown up and the road from Asmara via Dekemhare to Ethiopia is effectively cut off. In this revolutionary duty two comrades were martyred and 14 comrades suffered light wounds.

Continuously attacked from all sides, herded into few towns, the discouraged and demoralized Ethiopian army is visibly shaken. In an attempt to restore courage to his army, Teferi Banti (chairman of the Ethiopian Junta) rabidly came to Eritrea and sent his bombers to the bases of EPLF. The bombers, met by a maze of anti-aircraft fire, returned back completely unsuccessful. One of them was hit badly and crashed nearby.

The daily victories of the Eritrean people, the frustrated and desperate attempts of the enemy, clearly indicate that the day is near when the enemy's backbone will be completely smashed. The struggle of the Eritrean people will continue with greater heroic determination until victory.

Victory to our people's struggle!

Down with fascists!

Eritrean Peoples Liberation Forces Command

BEHIND THE CAPTURE OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL IN ERITREA

Recent reports show that two American military personnel have been "kidnapped" from the U.S. military base of Kagnew Station in Asmara by the Eritrean liberation fighters. In July of this year two American "civilian" technicians - Stephen Cambell and James Harrell - were captured by the fighters from the same base. In August, another two Americans were killed by a land mine near the base. What is behind the capture of U.S. military personnel in Eritrea?

For more than two decades, the U.S. has been the most consistent and staunchest supporter of feudal Ethiopia in its expansionist policy and war of aggression in Eritrea. Since the war started in 1961, the U.S. has been involved, directly and indirectly, in the attempt to thwart and suppress the just struggle of the Eritrean people. Thus, the recent widely publicized "kidnappings" of U.S. military personnel in Eritrea should not come to us as a surprise. Such "kidnappings" or capture of American spies, advisors, trainers, including the American consul at Asmara, have taken place in the past. Over the years of fighting several Americans were even among the human casualties suffered by Ethiopia in its colonial war against the Eritrean people. These incidents, therefore, should not be looked at in isolation from the designs and activities of U.S. imperialism in the region in general and in Eritrea in particular.

U.S. involvement in Eritrea dates back to the 1940's when the British, the then colonizers of Eritrea, allowed the U.S. the use of Radio Marina communications facilities in Asmara, and the Royal Air Force base in Gura. However, it was not until 1950 that the U.S. started to be directly involved in Eritrea. When the question of how to dispose "Italian" Eritrea was brought to the U.N. General Assembly, the U.S., together with other imperialist powers, in order to safeguard its economic interests and reinforce its political hegemony in strategic Eritrea, conspired to federate Eritrea with Ethiopia. In this way the U.S. would consolidate its hold in Eritrea and the Horn of Africa while its neo-colony, Ethiopia, would get "access to the sea" -- Eritrea. Thus, it was the U.S. that spearheaded a resolution at the U.N. in 1950 to federate Eritrea with Ethiopia - which ran counter to the Eritrean peoples expressed desire for complete independence. Shortly after the Federal Act was executed in 1952, the U.S. and Ethiopia signed a "Defense Pact" in 1953, which granted the U.S. military bases in Eritrea. Among which is the \$70 million notorious Kagnew Station.

The Kagnew Station in Asmara, the base that is coming under increasing attack by liberation fighters, is not a simple military "communications" base, as presented to the world. The base, among other things, kept tabs on liberation movements, such as FRELIMO, PAIGC, even Viet Nam . . . and continues to keep tabs on the Palestinian, Omani, Eritrean liberation movements as well as on the Arab world.

It is to be remembered that ^{the} Ethiopian puppet regime and its master, U.S.-imperialism, in a hopeless attempt to confuse world public opinion, had announced that the Kagnew Station in Eritrea had been dismantled and all operations halted. Contrary to this false claim, however, information released by the EPLF from the interrogations of the two captured Americans show that the base is still intact. The information obtained states that:

"It (the Kagnew Station) continues to collect intelligence by making direct contacts with American navy ships operating around the Red Sea and the nearer parts

of the Indian Ocean, the American naval and communications base in Diego Garcia (in the Indian Ocean), the U.S. military base in West Germany, the U.S. naval base in Greece, and the U.S. embassies in Addis Ababa and the Middle East, and passes top secret intelligence materials to the Pentagon and the State Department. It also transmits secret military or state department orders to the above units. In addition to this 'Defence Communication (D.C.)' system the Kagnev base also includes a 'National Communication' system which passes direct intelligence information to President Ford and Henry Kissinger. It has thus been ascertained from the (captured) Americans that the Kagnev Station base is fully operating as an intelligence communications base as usual."

Information furnished by the EPLF further revealed that the two Americans captured in July were not "civilian" technicians as the imperialist media had claimed, but are military personnel with long service in the military:

1. Stephen Collin Cambell - Military No. USN. 557-62-1720. After serving for seven years in the U.S. Navy as an Electronic Communication Specialist (mostly based in the Rota U.S. Navy base in Spain), he came to Kagnev Station in Asmara and was chief supervisor of the radio (intelligence) transmission site.

2. James Harrell - Military No. 398-30-9445. He served in the U.S. Army for 20 years (1954-1974). In addition to the U.S., he has been stationed in Germany, Okinawa (Japan - 1963-65), Vietnam (1970-72), Asmara (1972-74), and since 1974, he has been working at the Kagnev transmission site as a Transmitter Operator.

In addition to the duties outlined above, the American military personnel assigned to the Kagnev base work very closely with the Ethiopian troops in the war of aggression in Eritrea. It is due to this hostile and direct military involvement that the liberation fighters have been forced to take action against the military personnel.

Over the last twenty years U.S. military aid to Ethiopia reached more than \$200 million, more than half of the total military "aid" to all of Africa. American advisors and Zionist instructors equip and train Ethiopian security agents and counter-insurgency units. U.S. bombs, napalm and planes have so far resulted in the levelling of more than 150 villages, the massacre of more than 50,000 innocent Eritreans, and in the displacement of 500,000 civilians.

The present military junta of Ethiopia (the Dergue), despite its anti-imperialist and socialist proclamations, continues to receive military aid from the U.S. - only this time at a higher figure than the previous feudal government. While the previous government received \$10 million a year over the last two decades in military aid, the fascist "socialist" government is currently getting \$53 million in military hardware, and over the last year or so had received additional \$35 million in military "credits." Since the escalation of the fighting in February, the U.S. has been airlifting millions of dollars worth of ammunition. Tanks and armored cars daily continue to be unloaded at the Eritrean port of Assab. On June 26, 1975, President Ford authorized the Secretary of State to provide the Ethiopian military junta with \$25 million of military hardware and to furnish it with F-5A jets, which the President stated was "required by the national interest of the United States"! A shipment of a squadron of F-5A's from the U.S. has already been made. In addition, a deal for \$300 m. has been signed with the U.S. to re-equip the entire armed forces of Ethiopia. While this shows the ever-deeper criminal involvement of the U.S. in the Ethiopian war of aggression against Eritrea, at the same time, it clearly exposes the anti-imperialist socialist pretence of the Dergue.

In fact this shows that the fascist Dergue is objectively a true U.S. imperialist agent in that part of Africa. The U.S., confident of the service it will get from its client, has made it clear that it still intends to stay in Eritrea.

Though the Ethiopian military junta, equipped lock, stock and barrel with U.S. military equipment and gadgets, and advised and trained by Zionists, is redoubling its effort to crush the Eritrean struggle, it continues to suffer humiliating defeats at the hands of the liberation fighters. As U.S. planes continue to bomb villages and kill innocent Eritreans, the liberation fighters continue to enjoy popular support and win ever higher confidence of the entire population. The countryside is under the total control of the fighters. Despite the hardships suffered, the morale of the population remains very high, while the Ethiopian occupation army is completely isolated in a few towns, constantly harrassed, completely demoralized and unwilling to continue to fight. The Eritrean struggle, following a correct revolutionary line, is mass based and an integral part of the world anti-imperialist revolution.

ITS VICTORY IS INEVITABLE!

Stop U.S. aid to the Ethiopian Junta!

U.S. bases out of Eritrea!

Long live the Eritrean revolution!

Long live the fighting masses of the world!

Down with imperialism and Zionism!

THE DERGUE: ONE YEAR OF
COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY RULE

Last September, the fascist military junta in Ethiopia, the Dergue, celebrated with pageantry and deafening demagoguery the 1st anniversary of the overthrow of Haile Sellassies' feudal regime and the establishment of a "socialist" state. Like the medieval and extravagant regime that preceded it, the Junta lavishly spent millions of dollars constructing squares, organizing military parades and palace banquets. It gloated in self-congratulations and glorification for its messianic role in bringing 'revolution' to the long-suffering masses of Ethiopia under its magic slogans 'Ethiopian Socialism' and 'Ethiopia First'. But the Ethiopian and Eritrean masses have a different story to tell.

For the Ethiopian masses who have long fought to free themselves from the shackles of feudal tyranny, neither the red banners and the "Red Square" nor the demagogic pseudo-revolutionary speeches and decrees could hoodwink them in believing that the junta has brought about Ethiopia's OCTOBER. The famine still continues to claim the lives of thousands of peasants. Hundreds of revolutionary patriots are being physically liquidated. Workers, peasants and democratic forces are denied the right to form independent mass organizations, their leaders hunted down as "counter-revolutionaries." Over 4,000 workers, students and teachers have been jailed. The junta has snatched away all the democratic gains that the toiling masses had won as a result of the February upsurge. Despite the fascistic repressions, the Ethiopian masses are heightening their vigilance and intensifying their struggle for the creation of a genuinely democratic peoples' government. It was with this spirit of resistance and struggle that the Ethiopian workers, peasants and other democratic forces greeted the 1st anniversary of the military rule in Ethiopia.

For the heroic Eritrean people who have been under Ethiopian-U.S. military occupation since September 1952 and under Martial Law since 1970, one year of Dergue rule was nothing more than a continuation of the 23 years of colonial occupation and an escalation of naked military aggression. Having stepped into the shoes of the feudal expansionists whose brainchild it is - the military junta vowed to liquidate the Eritrean people's struggle for national liberation and independence, and proclaimed its bankrupt ideology epitomized in the chauvinist slogan "Ethiopia First". But the muddle-headed kakibos have surprisingly short memory. They have yet to learn from the defeat of the atrocious ruling classes of its like in Vietnam, Cambodia, Mozambique etc., and from the fascist feudal regime that preceded it which crumbled, to a large extent by the severe blows it received from the Eritrean peoples liberation struggle.

Last February the Dergue declared a state of emergency in Eritrea, which was already under martial law since 1970 and under an undeclared martial law since Ethiopian troops set foot in Eritrea in 1952. With over 25,000-man imperial army, a large contingent of airforce bases and naval force, a notorious police and spy network—all trained, financed and equipped by the U.S. and Israel, Ethiopia has put Eritrea under military rule for the last 23 years. The military, agent of feudalism yesterday and a repressive government today, has escalated its fascistic activities. Since February 1975 it has bombed down over 100 villages, devastated large tracts of arable land, burnt crops, poisoned wells and waterways, massacred thousands of innocent civilians, displaced 500,000 people from their villages, drove over 50,000 more into refugee camps in neighboring Sudan, and sealed off Eritrea from

international relief agencies, cowardly using ^{the denial of} much needed food and medicine as a military weapon. This "burn all, loot all, kill all" policy is shocking to world public opinion. Many international eye-witness reports have described how stomachs of expectant mothers have been slit open by bayonets; women and children taking refuge in churches have been shot in cold blood. Peasants have been herded into huts and burnt alive. Over 50 students were strangled by piano wires and their bodies thrown in the streets of the capital. The list of hideous crimes carried out by the fascist junta against the Eritrean people is endless. So is the economic plunder. All property - urban and rural land, houses, buildings, small and large enterprises, home, bank deposits, shops, cars, and even bicycles—have been appropriated by the fascist military clique to finance its criminal operations in Eritrea. All schools have been closed down and converted into prison camps. Free movement of Eritrean citizens is curtailed and South African-type passbooks introduced.

The Dergue has so far given a deaf ear to appeals from governments and international humanitarian organizations like the U.N. agencies and the Red Cross to stop its genocide against the Eritrean people. Instead it has preferred to engage in Byzantine diplomatic manoeuvres to cover up its ferocious crimes. First it staged a diplomatic offensive against an imaginary interference by Arab countries in the "internal affairs of Ethiopia" and accused them of trying to "dismember an African country." This was a sinister and cheap tactic to drum up support from African states by using Imperialist and Zionist weapon of so called Arab-African antagonism. When the Dergue realized that its propaganda lies were too transparent to work, it took a diametrically opposed position and shuttled from one Arab capital to another asking them to "put pressure" on the Eritrean masses to abandon their Revolution. Taking its diplomatic moves further, the Dergue reportedly went to the extent of applying for membership in the Arab League. The Dergue's orchestrated diplomatic offensive ended in total failure. In a frenzy, the Dergue started attacking any country or organization that raised its voice in support of the elementary rights of the Eritrean people: Syria, Iraq, Libya, South Yemen, Somalia, Kuwait, Uganda, Tunisia and a number of international organizations and humanitarian agencies for interfering in the "internal affairs" of Ethiopia. Further, the Dergue's African diplomatic offensive suffered a severe blow when it threatened to withdraw from the OAU after a number of African member states insisted on the inclusion of the Eritrean question on the agenda for the annual summit meeting in Kampala.

In yet another diplomatic offensive designed to isolate the Eritrean revolution and win for itself the support of socialist and progressive regimes, the fascist military junta made a pilgrimage from Dar es Salaam to Peking, from Moscow to New Delhi, from Belgrade to Budapest for the embarrassing mission of "learning" how to build "socialism" in Ethiopia. But it didn't occur to the imbecile military clique that socialism is not a commodity like an F-5A American fighter that one imports from different capitals. This is in fact a glaring example of the contempt and fear the junta has of the masses - the sole force that can carry out the class struggle and build and defend socialism. But it was social fascism and not socialism that the Dergue has in mind. Not surprisingly, the only thing it found applicable in Ethiopia from its "shopping tour" was the need for "May Day" celebrations and the building of a "Red Square!" Yet its collusion with U.S. imperialism continues. President Ford recently authorized the sale of more arms to the junta for "U.S. national security reasons, and now a 300 million dollar arms deal to re-equip the entire armed forces has been concluded with the "socialist" Dergue. The

Dergue also abandoned its timid anti-Zionist stand and openly strengthened its ties with Israel, revitalizing its consulate in Jerusalem and regretted in its official paper, the "Ethiopian Herald," having ever severed its diplomatic relations with Israel.

Less than a year after it vowed to crush once and for all the 14 year old struggle of the Eritrean people, deployed 2/3 of its military strength to carry out its barbaric scheme and dispatched its emissaries throughout the world to isolate the revolution, the Ethiopian Military Junta was brought down to its knees by the avalanche of revolutionary offensive carried out by the Eritrean people. Neither the large financial and military backing it received from its American imperialist masters nor its fascistic threat to mobilize 6 million "volunteers" could break the iron will of the Eritrean masses. A clear testimony to this is the admittance by the Dergue on its 1st anniversary celebration that it has totally failed to bring a military solution to the Eritrean "problem" - a reality that had been demonstrated in the Eritrean battlefields long before the Dergue came to power. The archaic Haile Selassie regime, the short-lived pseudo-progressive and imperialist puppet governments of Endalcachew, Michael Imeru, Aman Andom, all tried in vain to frustrate the just aspiration of the Eritrean people through various bankrupt ideological traps and maneuvers accompanied by naked military aggression. But they were all swept away by the mighty current of people's war in Eritrea - a force the Dergue has failed to reckon with and for which it is paying a high price.

It is amidst such revolutionary upsurge by the Ethiopian masses for genuinely popular and democratic government and the heightening struggle of the Eritrean people for national liberation and independence that the Junta celebrated a year of counter-revolutionary rule. Severely beaten in the Eritrean battlefield, harassed by the workers and peasants in Ethiopia and condemned by the peoples of the world, the junta is now fast heading towards total collapse.

(The following is a letter from Eritrean Peoples Support Committee (EPSC), Madison, Wisconsin. The aim of EPSC is to publicize the Eritrean struggle, give material and political support and to carry out research on Eritrea. Presently, there are also EPSCs in New York and Chicago, and others are in the process of forming. We encourage all progressives to form support committees to concretely support the Eritrean struggle. Liberation)

AN OPEN LETTER TO OUR ERITREAN COMRADES
AND ALL FRIENDS OF THE ERITREAN PEOPLE

Comrades and Friends -

The Eritrean revolution continues to gain momentum. In response to the forcible annexation and colonization of their country, the pillage of their national economy, and the violence and atrocities perpetrated against them, the Eritrean people have organized a strong and principled liberation movement. In the face of the liberation fighters' resolute and heroic resistance, the Ethiopian occupation troops' morale and strength is diminishing daily.

The Eritrean Peoples' Support Committee (EPSC) of Madison, Wisconsin, would like to express its continuing solidarity with and active support of the Eritrean people's just struggle for national liberation. The enemies of the Eritrean people - U.S. imperialism, Israeli zionism, and Ethiopian fascism - are also the enemies of the American people.

It is very much in the interests of the U.S. government to provide the Ethiopian junta with the military aid and advisors necessary for the junta's survival, for much the same reasons that it is in the U.S. government's interests to provide such aid to the governments of Chile, Taiwan, South Africa, Spain, South Korea, Brazil, Iran, etc. U.S. foreign policy is rooted in the monopoly capitalist struggle to maintain economic and political dominance over the developing countries of Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The U.S. government, acting in the interests of such public-minded corporate giants as ITT, Anaconda, Alcoa, and Standard Oil, uses its military "aid" to protect corporate investments, foreign markets, sources of raw materials, and so-called "strategic areas" needed to control them.

Eritrea is located at the center of an arc of mineral- and oil - rich lands extending from Pakistan and Iran through Saudi Arabia and down the east coast of Africa to Zimbabwe and South Africa. Imperialist strategy aims at linking the governments of the arc to the U.S., through military grants and loans and economic "aid", to obtain unlimited access to the valuable resources and markets of the area. Eritrea is in a particularly critical position because of its strategic location at the mouth of the Red Sea, vital for access to the Suez Canal, and Israeli-Zionist "national" defense.

Monopoly capitalist interests always require "inside help" to accomplish their ends. Thus, the Ethiopian junta, under the pretext of "socialist" goals, is attempting to wipe out all mass opposition and resistance both in Ethiopia and Eritrea with U.S.-supplied planes, guns, bullets, bombs and napalm. A state of siege has recently been imposed upon Addis Ababa, similar to that which has been imposed upon all of Eritrea since 1970, in the name of imperialist-sponsored

"socialist" revolution! In response, the working masses of both countries are rising up in fierce and determined resistance, causing divisions within the Dergue, and moving ever closer to their inevitable victories.

The interests of the imperialist U.S. government and the monopoly capitalists who control it, and the interests of the American people are not the same, as has been proven most recently and explicitly in Indo-China. The same corporate interests that control U.S. foreign policy are strangling the U.S. economy at home. It is no more in the interests of unemployed American workers for the U.S. government to send bombs to be used against Eritrean villagers than it is in the interests of the victims themselves.

We believe that the most meaningful form our support of the Eritrean revolution can take is positive action to inhibit and ultimately stop the imperialist policies of the U.S. government in Eritrea. We are convinced that an informed American public, aware of the facts and of the just nature of the Eritrean struggle, will make it more difficult for the U.S. government to continue to arm the Ethiopian junta against the Eritrean people. To this end, we intend to continue and expand our local publicity, fund-raising, and research. In addition, we have begun to work on several projects of a more national scope. We have proceeded farthest with an EPSC organizing packet, which is meant as a tool to be used in organizing EPSCs in various cities. Distribution of the packet has begun, and we are hoping to receive criticisms of the packet as soon as possible.

We are presently assembling a bibliography on Eritrea and planning articles on the struggle. Please contact us about EPSC formation and activities in your area. We would like to stay informed of research and fund-raising projects so that we can learn from your experiences and coordinate our activities and research with yours.

In conclusion, we would like to reaffirm our solidarity with the Eritrean people in their struggle for national liberation. A victory for the Eritrean people is a victory for the American people, as well.

In solidarity and comradeship,
Eritrean People's Support
Committee - Madison

P. O. Box 2232
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

ዓወት ዘመስከ ፮ ደ ሐፊኻዊ ጉጉኤ

የደ ሌርተራውያን ንግድና ስብ ሰጫን ስመሪያ (ኤ.ዲ.ቲ.ኤ.)

፮ ደ ሐፊኻዊ ጉጉኤ ኤ.ዲ.ቲ.ኤ. ነገ ስለት ነሐሴ 29 ነገተጠ መስከረም 2, 1975 ስብ ነተማ ዋሽንግተን ተገብሮ ። ስብዚ ጉጉኤ'ዚ ነገ ምሉኽ ሕብረት መገግላት ስመሪያን (U.S) ነገ ብዛሐት ነተማታት ነገዳን ዘመጹ ሌርተራውያን ተኻፊት ። ስብዚ ብጻይ ንመጠል 14 ዓመት በዓል ሰው ሌርተራ ንምክግር ተደልዶ ዝነበረ ምሽት - ብዛሐት ገብገብቲ ውድባት ነገ 500 ዝበዛሉ ሰዓታን ነበሩ። ስብዚ ምሽት ስዚ ሐደ ወጺኦ ኤ.ዲ.ቲ.ኤን ብጻይ ኡውሉ ሳዲፎ የደ እዩ ኤሌ. ኤፒ.ሲ (A.L.S.C.) [የደ ስፍራ ምንቅስቃሴ ሐርነት ደገፍቲ ነገቲ] ብሐሪዊ ነገቲ እግል ዘረገ ነቐርቡ ስንገሐው ። ነገ 24 ዝበዛሉ ገብገብቲ ውድባት የደ ምሕዝቱ መልኻኻቲ እንገባ። የደ ጫዳ ሌርተራ ስኽልታቶን ፡ ሰውራዊ ሃገራዊ ግህፅን ተራኾዩ። እግል ኤ.ፊ.ኤ. ስብ ዚረክብ ፡ ምዕግብ ሰው ሌርተራን በዲሾዎ ዘሎ ደ.ሊ.፮ን ፡ ህልው ነገታትን ፡ ዘይተርፍ መጻኢ ዓወቶን ፡ ክገልጽ ጽንገሎ ፡ ብጻይ ኡውሉ ሳዲፎ "ሃይደነትን ሃገራዊ ምንቅስቃሴ ሐርነትን" ብዘብሎ ክርክብቲ ዘረገ ስብ ዝሃበሉ ንገድሲ ህዝጊ ሌርተራ ምሉኽ ድጋፍ ሃበ ። ስብዚ ጊዜ'ዚ ምሉኽ ህዝጊ ምውቕ ተቐግሎቲ ገለጸሉ።

፮ ደ ሐፊኻዊ ጉጉኤ የደ ኤ.ዲ.ቲ.ኤ. ስብ ምሉኽ ዓካዳም ስብ ጫዳ ሌርተራን ዓቢ ከውግን ምዕግብን ስብ ዘመጹሉ ጊዜ ተገብሮ ። ዓወት ህዝጊ ጌተናም ፡ ነገምደድ ፡ ካእነ ፡ ምዘምራኽን ካልኣትን ብሐገብ ተቐብሎ ። ዓወቶም ነኦ ዓወት መሉኽ ጭቆን ህዝጊ ዓካዳም ምዃኑ ተረድኦ ። ጉጉኤ ነቲ ህዝጊ ዓካዳም ዝቐጸሎ ዘሎ ስንጻር ሃይደነትን መግዛእትን ሐደሽ መግዛእትን ጽዮንነትን ገድሲ መሉኽ ድጋፍ ገለጸ ።

፮ ደ ሐፊኻዊ ጉጉኤ ስብ ገልሐራ ዓመት ስብ ገድሲ ሌርተራ ብጻይ ነገ ነገ ገልሐራ ወርሒ ግሪ ነገ ስብ ዝገነኩ ፮ ደ ፡ ተገደራ ዘሎ ዓቢ ምዕግብና ብሰፊት ዘተዩ ። ነገ ገድሲ ሐደሻ ደው ምግብ ብሐገብ ክቐብሎ ስንገሐው ፡ ክልቲኦን ሰልፍታት ሐደ ስመር ግንግር ነቐማ እማሕዳን ። ሸሕ ሸሂ ነገ ግሪ ክሳብ ሎጂ ግፍፅን ፋኺታዊ ጭግፅን መገገብቲ ሌትቶጽደ እናበርቶ ይኸደድ ስንተሎ ፡ ቁራዳነት ህዝጊ ሌርተራ ንድጋፊት ምልክ ዘይገልጸን ተጋደላት ስብ ስኽሪ ጸሓኢ ዘመዛግብዎ ዘሎ ዓወት ደግ ፡ ዓወቶም የደ ግድን ምዃኑ ክረገግዳሎም ክኣሉ ደኦ።

፮ ደ ሐፊኻዊ ጉጉኤ ምዕግብ ኤ.ዲ.ቲ.ኤን ስብዘን ዝሐከፉ ዓመታት ዝገበረዩ ብገምቶን ዝሌዩሙቶ ገድሻታትን ተንተነ ። ኤ.ዲ.ቲ.ኤ. ስብ ሐዲር ጊዜ ዝጭበጥ ምዕግብ ኦሪ ክነተገብረት ስብ ጫዳ ጌፍ ጉድሻታት ነም ዘሎ ጉጉኤ ክርክ ክኣሉ ። ፓላቲንቲ ንግድ የደ ክገባኑ ነገ ዓመቶ

5. ንህዝባዊ ሐይልተት ሐርነት ጭንቀት

- ሀ - በቴ ቅጥፅን ሰውራውን ሕንጻዳ፤
- ለ - በቴ ሕንጻር ጸሐኒ ከምኡውን ህዝቢ ንምንቃሕን ምውዳብን እተካይዩ ዛካ እብነታዊ ቃልኪ፤
- ሐ - ንመንካካዊ ስምረት ብዘካየዱን ገና ተካይዩ ብዘካን መንካካዊ ቃልኪ ናይ ሰውራ ጭንቀት ፊተውራይ ምዃና ብግብሬ ከምዘመስከረት ተረጊኡ ምሉእ ደገቱ ይህብ።

II ሐይነት ጭንቀት-ወያን ወደገባ ስብ ወጻኒ

1. ኤ.ና.ሲ.አ ምስ ነፍሲ ወከፍ ናይ ጭንቀት-ወያን ወደብ ጸኑፅ ርክብ ክትምስርትን ክትደጋገብን ትጸዕር።
2. ናይ ኩላን ስብ ወጻኒ ዝርከባ ሐፋሽ ወደገባ መንካካዊ ምትእስራርን ሐይነትን ብምድጋፍ ብዘካክሱ ዓቕሚ ትስርሐሉ።

III ብዛዕባ ወተሃደራዊ መንግስቲ ኢትዮጵያ

1. ነዚ ስብ ኢትዮጵያ ስልጣን ሒዞ ዘኮ ፋሺስቲዊ ወተሃደራዊ መንግስቲ
 - ሀ - ካብቲ መስፍናዊ መንግስቲ ሃይለስላሴ ዝኸተሎ ዝነበረ ቅዋም ከይተፈልዖ ናይ ህዝቢ ጭንቀት ናይ ናጽነት መሰል ነጺጉ ገሐደኪ ስብ ትሕቲ መግዛእቲ ንክሕዞ ብምጽጻፍ።
 - ለ - ካብ ሃጻዎቲ ስመሪካ ዝርከቦ መሰርፍ እናተጠቐመ፡ ካብቲ ሃጻዎ-ወያን ጎይቲ ዝተማህሮ " ዓሳ ንምጥብብቲ ግሕሪ ምንጻፍ ዮድሒ" ዝብሉ ቅዋም እናተኸተሉ ሰውራ ጭንቀት ንክድርቁስ እብ ስዕሪ ህዝቢ ጭንቀት ፋሺስቲዊ ግፍዒ ብምፍጻም።
 - ሐ - ናይ ህዝቢ ኢትዮጵያ ሰውራዊ ፍሕሕታ ንምፍጻም ደግሞ ክህሉዎ መሰካት ሐፋሽ ኢትዮጵያ መንገዱ ሕንጻር ገብረኪት ኢትዮጵያ-ወያን ፓላቲካዊ ጸቕጢ ብምብርታ።
 - መ - ካብ ዓንገል ሃጻይነትን ጸዮንነትን ከይወጸ፡ ሐፋሽ ኢትዮጵያን ጭንቀትን ገብረኪ ህዝቢ ዓላምን ንምድጋጋር " ደሳዊ፡ ጸሊ ሃጻዎ " ጉልባብ ብምልባብ ይኸንዮ።

IV- እህጉራዊ ምሕዝነት

1. ህዝቢ ኢንፎ ጫና ስብ ስዕሪ ሃጻዎቲ ስመሪካን ክህሉዎን ዘመዘገብኦ ታሪኻዊ ዓወት፡ ናይ ኩላ ጭንቀት ህዝቢ ዓወት ምዃኑ እናረጋገጸ ሐጎብን ደገብን ይገልጽ።
2. ህዝቢ ሞዛምቢካን፣ ፕሪቲፎር፣ ሳዊዳን፣ ኮፍ ቮርደን ስብ ስዕሪ መግዛእቲ ፓርታይ ተጻዊቲ ፍጽነቲ ብምጭግጡ ሐጎብን ደገብን ይገልጽ።
3. ነቲ ህዝቢ ዓላም ብፍቓድ ደግ ህዝቢ እፍራቅን ሕንጻን ካቲን ስመሪካን ሕንጻር መግዛእቲን ሐይቲን መግዛእቲን ሃጻይነትን ጸዮንነትን ዘካይዱ ዘኮ ተጋደሎ መንካካዊ ደገብ ይገልጽ።
4. ህዝቢ ዚንባብዎን፣ ሕንጻን፣ ፍጭብጻን፣ ሕንጻን ጂቡቲን፣ ሪዮ ደ ኦርን (ብፕዩቲካህ) ምንጻቲ ሃገራዊ ሐርነቲ ዘካይዱ ዘኮ ተጋደሎ ይደግፍ።
5. ሕብተን ስብ ትሕቲ ሐይቲን መግዛእቲ ዝርከባ ሃገራት እፍራቅ፡ ሰውራ-ወያንን ደግሞ ክህሉ-ደ-ወያንን ሐይልተት ዘሰከብኦ ዘሐው ብረታውን ፓላቲካዊ ቃልኪታት ይደግፍ።
6. ህዝቢ ኢትዮጵያ ሕንጻር ወተሃደራዊን ፋሺስቲዊን መንግስቲን ካስከደ ጎይታት ሃጻዎ-ወያንን ዘካይዱ ዘኮ ቃልኪ ይደግፍ። ተጋደሎ ህዝቢ ጭንቀት ሕንጻር መግዛእቲ ኢትዮጵያ ደኡ ሕንጻር ሕንጻር ሐፋሽ ኢትዮጵያ ከምዘይነሱ ዮብርህ።
7. ሃጻይነት፣ ደኡራት ስብ ኢንፎ ጫና ዝርከቦ ከኮሪት ቅዳሕነቲ ስብ ማእከላዊ ምብራቅ ብምግባር፡ ስብ ስብ ዝርከቦ ምንጻቅነታት ሃገራዊ ሐርነት ንምድርቃስ ንደግሞ ክህሉ ዮመን ንምፍርራሕ ዝወስዱ ዘኮ ብገምትታት ይኸንዩ።
8. ህዝቢ ፍልስጤም፡ ደግሞ ክህሉዎ ፍልስጤም ንምግባር ንሕንጻር ሃጻይነትን ጸዮንነትን ዘካይዱ ዘኮ ደግሞ ክህሉ ይደግፍ።
9. ህዝቢ ያማን ሃገራዊ ደግሞ ክህሉዎ መንግስቲ ንምግባር ሕንጻር ሃጻይነትን ክህሉ-ደ መንግስቲ ቃላብን፡ ከምኡ-ወያን ናይ ኢህጉ ወራርባ ክህሉዎ ዘኮ ሰውራዊ ተጋደሎ ይደግፍ።
10. ነቲ ስብ ስዕሪ ማካዎ-ወያን ሃገራት ብሰውራ-ወያንን ደግሞ ክህሉዎ መንግስቲ ሐይልተትን ዝካይዱ ፍሕሕታ ይደግፍ። ብፍቓድ ስብ ስዕሪ መንግስቲ ስመሪካ፡ ናይ ሸቃሎ ፍሕሕታት፣ ብጻም ጭንቀት ብህሉዎ ዝካይዱ ዘኮ ሰውራዊ ቃልኪ ይደግፍ።
11. ንኩላን ሰውራ ጭንቀት ዝደግፉ ሃገራትን ህዝብተትን ወደብተትን ምስጋንኦ ይገልጹ።
12. ንኩላን ደሰው-ወያን ሃገራት፡ ሃገራት ሰውራዊ ዓላምን ንኩላን ገብረኪት ሃገራትን ወደገባን ንፍትሖ ገደብ ጭንቀት ክደግፍ ይጸውዕ።

ዓዎት ዘመዕኦን ጉጉኤ፡

ጁይ ሐፊሻዊ ጉጉኤ ኤርትራውያን ንፍጽነት ኣብ ኤውሮጳ

ጁይ ሐፊሻዊ ጉጉኤ ናይ ኤርትራውያን ንፍጽነት ኣብ ኤውሮጳ ኣብ ከተማ ቦሎጽ ኢጣልያ ካብ ነሐሴ 22-28, 1975 ተገብረ። ኣብዚ ውዕወዕ ሰውራዊ ፍቕርን ብጻይነትን ዘመዕኦን ጉጉኤ 14 መጻፍርን ካብ 2,000 ዝበዛሉ ኤርትራውያን ተኻፊሉ። ካብ ማእከላዊ ምብራቕ፣ ለፍሪቃን፣ ሰሜን ኣመሪካን ዝመጹ ኤርትራውያንን ወገኑት ልኡክ ወጻኢ ጉዳይን ጌ.ፍ.ኤ.ኣን ተኻሪብዎ። ጉጉኤ ንክብሪ ኣቶም ምእንቲ ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ዝተሰውኡ ጁጋቲ ናይ ሐደ ደቂቕ "ዝክር ሰማእታት" ድሕሪ ምግባር

" ሕብረት ንበዓል ብጸቶ መሰረት ሒዞና
ነጻ ነነውጽኻን ንመካኸላዊ ህገና
ወጻኢ ዘኮና ኣንተ ሐብርና
ክፍተሖ ይኸኸል ኣት ሸግርና
ከም ስጉምቲ ደሕሰብ ኣብ ገድሐና።"

ብዝሰጠሉ ሰውራዊ መዝሙር ብወግዒ ተኸፍተ። ኣብዚ ጉጉኤ'ዚ ብርክት ዝበከሰ ናይ ለፍሪቃን ካብ ኣመሪካን፣ ኤውሮጳን ገስገስቲ ወደባት ናይ ምዕዛዝ መልእኽቲ ብምግባር ንገስገስቲ ሰውራ ኤርትራ መሓሽ ደጋፊ ገለጸ። ጉጉኤታት ኤርትራውያን ኹወን ኣህጉራዊ ስሜዲቶም ይገልጹ ነበሩ። ጁይ ሐፊሻዊ ጉጉኤ ኣቲ ጌ.ፍ.ኤ. ኣብዚ ዝሓከሉ ዓመታት ዝገበረዎ ምዕብላዊ ኣገራት ኣርኣ።

ጌ.ፍ.ኤ. ኣብ ኤውሮጳ ዘካው ኤርትራውያን ወደባት ኣንቲሖ ንኣውራ ኤርትራ ንዋታዊኻ ፓላቲካዊ ደጋፊ ንክወፍዩ፣ ኣብ ሰውራ ኤርትራ ክኣ ብዝሓከሰ ደረጃ ንክገልጹን ኣትጽዕር ተጋዳሪት ወደብ ኣጸ። ጌ.ፍ.ኤ. ነቲ ኣካባቢኡ ዝጠራ ጸገማት ካብ ሕብረተሰብና ተተሓሕዞ ዝመጽኦ ስንታታትን፣ ኣናፊናጸገቱ ብኣኸሐት ዝቀጸሉ ኤርትራውያን ተኻሪብቲ ሰውራዊ ንክኾኑ ኣናብቶን ብምክኣ ሰውራዊ ፍናን ትግግግን ኣካ። ተወፋይነት ኤርትራውያን ኣብ ኤውሮጳ ካብ ጊዜ ናብ ጊዜ ኣንጻራዎ ይኸደዱ ኣኹ። ኣግኣት ጌ.ፍ.ኤ. ኣብ ሰውራ ኤርትራ ዘሓዎም ሸምቲ ብቶኦ ስምደቲን ብግብርን ኣብዚ ጉጉኤ'ዚ ይገልጽዎ ነበሩ።

ጉጉኤታት ኤርትራውያን ኣብ ጉጅከታት ተኻፊሎም ብሃዕገ፡

- 1. ተጋደሎ ህገራዊ ሐርጎን ኤርገራ
- 2. ወደባዊ ሸግራት
- 3. ሐደነት ኤርትራውያን ኣብ ወጻኢ

ድሕሪ ምዘታይን ምጽፋዕን ኣብ ውሳኔታት ብጽሑ።

ኣብ ኤርትራ ዘኮ ጸንጉር ከተነታት ድሕሪ ምዘታይ ፋሺሽታዊ "ደርጊ" ኣብ ልዕሊ ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ዘውርደ ዘኮ ኣረጋግጥ ተግግራት ድሕሪ ምኾና፣ ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ነቲ ኣከይ ዝኸኣ ሐደሕድ ከተናቲ ደው ንምግል ዘርከዮ ጅግንነቱን ቁራጽነቱን ድሕሪ ምዘካር ሐደሕድ ከተናቲ ኣብ ኤርትራ ድሕሪ ሕጂ ክደገም ብምጽኣትን ዝጸብዮ ዓወት ኣብ ርክብ ጸኣኢ ንምምዘጋብን ንጸኣኢ ካብ ለቲ ብንቀሳብ ካብ ኤርትራ ንምድርገይ፣ ኣብ ህጻዳ ኤርትራ ስምራት ከም ዘድሊ ጉጉኤ ተረድኦ። ታሪኽ ገደሊ ኤርትራ ድሕሪ ምጽፋዕ ዝሓከሊ ተመክሮ ኹወን ድሕሪ ምዘታይ ህልው ከተነታት ኤርትራ ተራሽዮ ናብ ጽኑዕ ስምራት ንምብጻጽ ሐደ ሐደ ከገምቶታት ምወሳድ ከም ዘድሊ ጉጉኤ ተሰማምዖ። ኣብ ምንጎ ተጋደላቲ ህ.ሐ.ሐ. ኤን ተ.ሐ.ኤን ናይ ኣሊክሸያን ናይ ግብርን ሐደነት ኣቆይምን ምምጻጽ ንስምራት ኣድኦይ ስኩ ዝኾነ ኣብ ህገራዊ ደግሞራኪያዊ ሰውራ ዝተመሰረተ ናይ ሐብር ፓላቲካ ትምህርቲ ክካየድ ይደሊ። ናይ ግብር ሐደነት ካኣ ኣብ ስፍራ ስኩ ዝፍተን ሐይሳታትን ክፍሳታትን ናይ ክልተኣን ስልፍታት ናይ ሐብር ስርሒታት ክካየዱ ከም ዝግባኡ፣ ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ኹወን ክቆራረብ ክውደብ ክከብሩ ከም ዘድሊ ጉጉኤ ኣመነ። ኣዚ ኣብ ግብር ምክ ወጻኡ፡ ህገራዊ ጉጉኤ ተገደራ ሐንቲ ግንግር ሐንቲ መልእኽቲ ተመሪጸ ፍጹም ስምራት ኣብ ህጻዳ ኤርትራ ክመጽኦ ከም ዝኸኸል ሸምቲ ገለጸ።

ጁይ ሐፊሻዊ ጉጉኤ ናይ ጌ.ፍ.ኤ. ሐደነት ኤርትራውያን ኣብ ወጻኢ ኣስፊሩን ኣግሊ-ቐን ድሕሪ ምዘታይ ኣብ ወጻኢ ዘሓዎ ናይ ኤርትራ ወደባት ርክብ ሸምቲ ስግኣትን ብዘዕገ ገደሊ ኤርትራ ዝተቆራረበ መታን ክኹወን ንቐረቓም ኹወን ክብ ክብሉ ናይ ሐብር ፓላቲካ ትምህርቲ ክካየዱ ከም ዘኮወን ተረድኦ። ናይ ምቕርባን ምዕብርን መንገድታት ኣናተጸገዐ ኣንክሎ ኤርትራውያን ወደባት ናይ ስራሕ ምምደያዎ፣ ምብጻጻት፣ ገደካዊ ስፍራታት ምክፍፋል ተመክሮ ምልውዋዕ ክገብሩ ከም ዘኮወን ብውሳኔታቲ ሸምቲ ገለጸ። ድሕሪ ናይ ሸውዓተ መጻልቲ ህጻዳ ዝኸኣ ጉጉኤ፡

ዓዎት ንህዝቢ ኤርትራ !
ዓዎት ንሕ/ሐ.ሐ.ኤ. !
ውደቀት ንመግዛኣት ኢትዮጵያን፣ ህጻዳውያንን ጸዮናውያንን
ብምግል ዓጸወ።

ዕድመን ዓዎትን ንኤርትራውያን
ንፍጽነት ኣብ ኤውሮጳ !

NEWS IN BRIEF

1. Workers' Uprising in Ethiopia

The struggle of the Ethiopian masses against the fascist junta is heightening. Labour leaders, in their recent meeting, denounced the junta's repression, especially against progressives, and demanded, among other things, the formation of a workers' party and other political parties. Following the shooting to death by the junta's thugs of a worker distributing a statement issued by the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions, the Ethiopian workers have stepped up their resistance against the regime. The junta, in frenzy, declared a state of emergency in the capital of Addis Abeba. Since then a number of workers have been killed and several thousand others have been arrested. While this further exposes the fascistic nature of the junta, it also shows that the junta does not have the mass base which it pretends to have.

2. Vultures Hover Over Angola

As independence for Angola approaches, the civil war between the movements continues, with MPLA controlling most of the provinces of Angola, including Luanda, the capital. The enemies of the African people are trying very hard to delay and frustrate the just aspirations of the Angolan people for independence. To that effect, Kissinger is pushing for a \$60 million "emergency aid" to Zaire's Mobutu. This is imperialism's effort to gain control over the wealth of Angola through their puppet Mobutu who in turn wants to have control over the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda. Meanwhile, MPLA has made it clear that it is going to declare independence on November 11, 1975, as scheduled. Persevering in armed struggle and heightening their vigilance, the Angolan people will certainly be victorious.

3. The "Sinai Pact" - a Flop

The "Sinai Pact" signed between Zionist-Israel and Sadat is a sell-out of the Arab cause. Sadat and his bosses are claiming to have brought the Middle East closer to "peace". But the truth is the direct opposite of what Sadat and Kissinger claim. The clamour and claptrap notwithstanding, peace in the Middle East is as remote as ever. The signatories seem to forget that there can be no peace in the Middle East unless the just demands of the Palestinian people are satisfied. The "Pact" rejected by the Palestinian people and condemned by the Arab people, nationalist Arab governments and all progressive peoples the world over, is bound to fail.

4. "Mahta": A New Journal of EPLF

"Mahta" or "Spark" is a new monthly publication of the EPLF. This is in addition to the already existing publications of the EPLF. "Mahta" heralds the victory of the world revolutions and the Eritrean struggle. It presents the Eritrean people and the fighters with scientific analysis of their struggle in particular and the world struggles in general.



MOUVEMENT HAÏTIEN DE LIBÉRATION (MHL)

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E.P.L.N.A.!

The People's Victory in Eritrea will be hard-won and hard-held just as in Vietnam, Cambodia, Guinée-Bissau, and Mozambique with the forces of imperialism grasping any opportunity to try to recover lost ground. In Dhofar, Angola, the Philippines, and all the other places, the people confront the power of Reaction. The people fight the same vicious enemy in Haiti and all of the Caribbean and Latin America.

The people of Eritrea, in their war against the feudalism, Zionism, and Imperialism of the Ethiopian, Israeli, and U.S. forces, as well as in their struggle against Reaction in Eritrea itself, created the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces (E.P.L.F.). The Front is the aspirations of the people.

Your struggle is ours. Ours is yours. Keep our lines clear and unfettered; press on fiercely and inexorably.

En la lutte!

MHL (Mouvement Haïtien de Libération)