

ANCIENT RELICS DISCOVERED IN HADAMU ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

Dr. Tsegay Medin, an archaeological research expert at the Commission of Culture and Sports, reported the discovery of ancient

relics in the Hadamu administrative area, Dekemhare sub-zone.

The findings include artifacts,

pottery, pots, ornaments, ceramics, as well as human remains.

Pointing out that the Dekemhare sub-zone is rich in archaeological heritage, Dr. Tsegay urged all individuals involved in development activities in the area to report any discoveries of ancient relics to the relevant authorities.

Mr. Kidane Fesehay, head of the Commission of Culture and Sports in the sub-zone, commended the strong participation of the public in the process and called for conscious engagement in preserving the region's ancient heritage.



CONTRIBUTION TO ENCOURAGING OUTSTANDING STUDENTS

Mr. Petros Hailemariam, representative of the Minister of Education, stated that recognizing outstanding students plays a significant role in motivating others to strive for academic excellence. He also wished the awardees great success in their college education.

Mr. Petros made the remarks at

a ceremony held on September 14 at Isak Teweldemedhin High School to honor 43 outstanding students who achieved high scores in the 2024/2025 national school-leaving examination.

Highlighting that students' exceptional achievements are the result of their own dedication, combined with the support of parents and teachers, Mr. Petros

commended all schools that promote academic excellence. He further urged the awardees to continue working hard and aim for even greater accomplishments in their college education.

Similarly, Lim'at and Sembel High Schools in Asmara, along with Ibrahim Sultan High School in the Gala-Nefhi sub-zone, have recognized outstanding students in their respective schools who scored high marks in the 2024/2025 national school-leaving examination.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF ABUNE AMBES

Mendefera, 15 September 2025 – The annual Abune Ambes festival, conducted in the Senafe sub-zone, was reported to have significant contributions in portraying the cultural diversity of the Eritrean people as well as in the development of domestic tourism, if carried out in a coordinated manner.

The annual festival, held every year on 13 September in Simejana, Senafe sub-zone, attracts wide participation from the surrounding public and from across the country.

Mr. Idris Ali Shiker, administrator of the sub-zone, said that beyond preserving

cultural heritage, the Abune Ambes Festivity has an important role in the development of the tourism sector. He added that strong efforts are being made to accommodate visitors from around the country who come to take part in the celebrations. He also commended the contributions of the residents of Kisad-Emba, Cheguaro, Zigfet, Endalgeda, and Adebagi'e villages for their role in making the festival colorful and successful.

Abune Ambes is located 12 km south of Senafe town and is bordered by Emba Soira to the east, Emba Saim to the west, and Emba Metera to the northwest.



AWARDS TO OUTSTANDING STUDENTS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

The Ministry of Education branch in Senafe sub-zone, in collaboration with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students branch, has presented the 'Soira' Award to 71 outstanding students who achieved a GPA between 3.0 and 4.0 in the 2024/2025 national school-leaving examination. The awardees are members of the 37th round of the national service.

At the award ceremony held on 12 September, Mr. Omeredin Mohammed, head of the education office in the sub-zone, stated that encouraging outstanding students is a moral responsibility. He also called on the awardees to avoid negative peer influence and to work harder for even greater success in their college education.

Mr. Omeredin, indicating that the award plays a significant role in motivating other students to

excel in their academic careers, wished the awardees much success in their future studies.

Noting that the achievement was the result of the students' strong efforts, as well as support from their parents and teachers, Mr. Berhane Yohannes, head of pedagogy at the education office branch, urged the awardees to become role models in their future academic pursuits.

Mr. Idris Ali Shiker,

administrator of the sub-zone, emphasized that the award is part of broader efforts to enhance the quality of education and student performance. He also called for increased participation in addressing challenges within the teaching and learning process.

The awardees, in turn, expressed their appreciation for the encouragement and affirmed their commitment to work hard and remain competitive in their college education.



NEWS BRIEF

ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN TESENEY SUB-ZONE

Ms. Lemlem Zeray, head of the agriculture office in the Teseney sub-zone, reported that 95% of the planned rain-fed cultivation for the season has been successfully implemented.

Ms. Lemlem noted that the encouraging results were made possible through collaboration between farmers and the support of agricultural machinery provided

by the government and individual stakeholders. The machinery was made available to farmers at a fair price. She also urged farmers to conduct regular follow-ups on their farms until the harvest.

The farmers, for their part, expressed appreciation for the machinery support they received and called for its continuation.

SEMINAR FOR YOUTH IN GHINDA SUB-ZONE

The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students branch office in Ghinda sub-zone conducted a seminar for youth on 13 September under the theme "Youth and Timely Responsibility."

The objective of the seminar was to enable youth to fully understand the prevailing situation in their country and region, strengthen their organizational capacity, shoulder their timely responsibilities, and play an active role in national affairs.

Mr. Salahdin Ali, head of the union branch in the sub-zone, urged the participants to enhance their organizational capacity and turn challenges into opportunities.

Mr. Dejen Gebru, secretary of the PFDJ in the sub-zone, stressed that youth, as an integral part of society, have a vital role in the nation-building process. He called on them to organize properly and shoulder their responsibilities.

ADEMBEB-ENDELI POTABLE WATER PROJECT

Mr. Daniel Kiflemariam, head of water services in Ghinda sub-zone, reported that the construction of the Adembab-Endeli potable water project has been finalized by 90%.

Noting that the water pipelines being installed in administrative areas are contributing to easing the burden of residents and controlling waterborne diseases, Mr. Daniel called on residents to use the project judiciously

to ensure its sustainability. He also urged the community to strengthen its participation for the successful completion of the installation of water pipes.

Indicating that about 150 people are participating in the project daily, Ms. Jim'a Abdella, administrator of Ghinda administrative area, said that the project will continue in earnest with active community involvement.

OPINION & ANALYSIS

The Midas and Lycaon Curses: A Fatal Ambition

In ancient Greek mythology, King Midas's foolish desire for everything he touched to turn to gold became his undoing. This obsession with a singular, glittering form of wealth led him to lose the things that truly mattered: food, water, and the embrace of his own daughter, who turned into a lifeless statue in his arms. It's a timeless cautionary tale about the perils of greed. But Midas is not alone in the pantheon of foolish kings. The myth of King Lycaon of Arcadia offers an even more chilling parallel. Lycaon was a king whose cruelty and arrogance knew no bounds. He sought to test Zeus, the most powerful of the Greek gods, by presenting him with a meal made of human flesh. In his hubris, Lycaon believed he was above the law, a sentiment many modern-day leaders foolishly echo when they think their power is absolute. In response to Lycaon's ultimate transgression, Zeus punished him by turning him into a wolf—a savage beast forever condemned to roam the wilderness—and cleansed the world with a great flood.

The myth of King Lycaon is rooted in the ancient region of Arcadia, which corresponds to the modern-day prefecture of Arcadia in the central part of the Peloponnese peninsula in Greece. This mountainous and rugged region was considered a place of wild, untamed nature in ancient

times, making it a fitting setting for a story about a king who descended into savage behavior.

Today, these two ancient curses find a modern echo in Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's rhetoric regarding the Eritrean port of Assab. His fixation on acquiring this port, whether by force or negotiation, reveals a dangerous and myopic worldview that, much like Midas's and Lycaon's, threatens to turn life-giving relationships and peace into a hard, cold, and worthless state. Abiy's pursuit of a port "at any cost" is not just about a misguided economic ambition; it is an act of hubris that risks tearing apart the fabric of regional stability and inviting a devastating reckoning.

The Flawed Claim of "Historical Right" and International Law

Abiy Ahmed's government has attempted to legitimize its claim to Assab by citing a historical right to the sea. This narrative, however, ignores the clear and inconvenient facts of history and international law. The principle of "uti possidetis juris", which underpins the sovereignty of most post-colonial nations, dictates that new states inherit the colonial administrative boundaries. Eritrea, much like most African nations, has a sovereignty defined by these colonial borders—a principle that the African Union, headquartered in Ethiopia, was founded upon. Ethiopia itself has repeatedly acknowledged this reality. The same Eritrea that has delineated its borders through the 1900, 1902 and 1908 treaties had become a sovereign UN member state in 1993 when its people overwhelmingly voted for independence in a UN observed referendum. Ethiopia like all UN member states has recognised Eritrea's referendum and its sovereign right as an independent state. The 2000 Algiers Agreement, which ended the border war between our two countries, and the subsequent 2018 peace deal signed in Saudi Arabia and Asmara, also affirmed Eritrea's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The claim of "ownership" of the Assab port is particularly egregious and historically flawed. Ethiopia's control over the port was a brief and violent aberration. It lasted a mere 39 years, from 1952 to 1991, during which time it was a forced annexation of

Eritrea. Prior to this, Ethiopia was a landlocked empire. To claim ownership based on a period of illegal occupation is a slap in the face to international law and the very principle of national sovereignty. It's a golden fantasy built on the sands of historical revisionism.

A Tale of Two Ports: From Cooperation to Conflict

The most frustrating aspect of this manufactured crisis is that a pragmatic and peaceful solution already existed. From 1991 to 1998, after Eritrea gained its independence, Ethiopian trade flowed freely through Eritrean ports, including Assab, for a nominal fee. This arrangement was a model of regional cooperation, proving that a landlocked nation does not need to own a port to thrive.

However, in 1998, when war erupted between our nations, Ethiopia unilaterally boycotted the use of Eritrean ports. This decision, driven by conflict, was an act of self-harm. Now, nearly two decades later, Abiy Ahmed speaks of a golden key to prosperity through ownership, conveniently forgetting the years when access was readily available through peaceful means. This is the heart of the Midas curse: the inability to see the value in what is already there—peaceful partnership and mutually beneficial relationships—in a blinding quest for more.

Eritrea has never refused Ethiopia access to its ports. In fact, despite the countries being at war in 1999, Eritrea offered to help transport international food aid for Ethiopia through the port of Massawa to assist with a severe drought. This gesture of goodwill, a testament to the fact that even in conflict, humanity can prevail, was rejected by Ethiopia. This act of rejection demonstrates that the issue is not about access, but about a dangerous and unfounded sense of entitlement.

The Peril of Pandora's Box

Ethiopia is not the only landlocked country in the world; there are 44 others, including some that are double landlocked, like Uzbekistan. These nations thrive through mutual agreements and cooperation with their coastal neighbors. They rely on diplomatic engagement and international agreements to

secure transit rights, not threats of force. The dangerous ambitions of Ethiopia's leadership have made it a pariah in the region. Under normal circumstances, the littoral states of the Red Sea would be racing to invite Ethiopia to use their ports and deepen economic ties. Instead, they are all deeply distrustful because of the dangerous ambitions that Ethiopia expresses.

Ethiopia can also learn from the experience of Bolivia and Chile. For over a century, Bolivia has claimed a sovereign right to access the Pacific Ocean, a territory that Chile owned after the 19th-century War of the Pacific. Bolivia took its case to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), arguing that Chile had a legal obligation to negotiate a sovereign corridor for it. In a landmark 2018 verdict, the ICJ ruled overwhelmingly in favor of Chile, finding that Chile was under no legal obligation to grant Bolivia a sovereign sea access. This decision was a powerful affirmation of the sanctity of treaties and international law.

Abiy Ahmed's rhetoric, if acted upon, would open a Pandora's Box across Africa. It seeks to overturn the very foundation of African statehood: the colonial-era boundaries that were accepted and upheld by all African nations to prevent endless conflicts. If Ethiopia can unilaterally redraw borders based on a claim of "historical right," then what stops other nations from doing the same? The entire continent,

already struggling with internal conflicts, would be plunged into chaos.

A Strategic Silence and a Cautious Resolve

Eritrea's strategic silence and commitment to diplomacy in the face of such provocations should not be mistaken for weakness. On the contrary, it is a sign of our leadership's maturity and its respect for international law. As President Isaias Afwerki has noted in his recent interviews in July 2025, Eritrea does not have an appetite for war. The nation's focus is on respecting international law and fostering regional stability. However, if provoked, Eritrea is more than capable of defending its sovereignty. Ethiopia has much to learn from the sacrifices of the past and the lessons of the present.

Just as Midas's golden touch brought him not wealth but starvation, and Lycaon's hubris led to a savage existence, this pursuit of a golden port could bring not prosperity but regional instability and human suffering. It is a foolish and dangerous ambition that our region simply cannot afford. By disregarding the merits of international law (including ICJ experiences) and threatening the very principle of uti possidetis juris, Ethiopia's leadership would live to regret its actions, just like the foolish kings of old.

Eritrean Views
(Source: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/16zcNry68c/>)

ERITREA PROFILE

**Published Every
Wednesday & Saturday**

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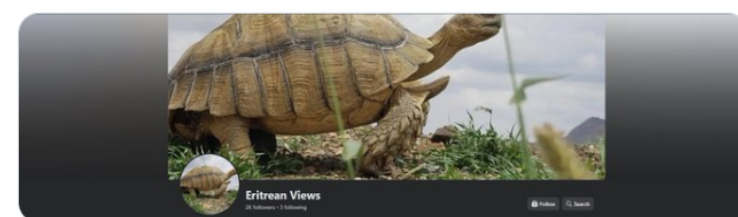
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The Midas and Lycaon Curses: A Fatal Ambition

PP's reckless/irredentist agenda and incessant saber-rattling have stirred up a real hornets' nest in [#Eritrea](#) and the Horn of Africa Region as a whole. Insightful article that drives home this poignant fact.
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Seeds of Progress: Eritrea's Efforts to Transform Agriculture and Livelihoods

Amir Abdelkadir

A few weeks ago, Ambassador Mahmud Ali Hirui, Governor of the Gash Barka Region, toured the sub-zones of Barentu, Teseney, Tokombia, Akordet, and Shambuko to meet with over 450 administrators, agricultural experts, and community leaders. The discussions focused on one of Eritrea's most pressing priorities: expanding agricultural land and boosting production in both quantity and quality. Ambassador Mahmud underscored the urgent need for expert-led, measurable, and sustainable agricultural practices, while highlighting ongoing challenges such as weak soil and water conservation and limited land-use planning. Importantly, he announced that in 2025 Eritrea is making concerted efforts to cultivate 290,000 hectares of rain-fed land and more than 10,000 hectares of irrigated land – an ambitious undertaking that reflects the country's broader drive to secure food self-sufficiency.

As impressive as it is, this regional initiative is only one part of a larger national story: Eritrea's steady but determined progress in agriculture and food security over the past three decades. Despite arid conditions, erratic rainfall, and the growing pressures of climate change, the country has invested in modernizing agriculture, improving yields, and diversifying production.

Eritrea is predominantly arid and semi-arid, with highly variable rainfall. About 60 percent of the population lives in rural areas, depending on farming, herding, or fishing for their livelihoods. Population density remains relatively low – about 35 people per square kilometre, below both global and Sub-Saharan Africa averages – but pressure on land and resources is intensifying with urbanization and climate change.

Rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism remain the backbone of the national economy, supporting around two-thirds of the population. The country has an estimated 2.1 million hectares of potential rain-fed land and about 600,000 hectares suitable for irrigation. Currently, slightly over 500,000 hectares are cultivated, with over 93 percent relying on modified rain-fed systems that integrate soil and water conservation, while the remainder is irrigated.

Despite harsh conditions and structural challenges, Eritrea has achieved meaningful advances in food and agricultural production since independence in 1993. Poverty and food insecurity rates have declined



significantly, while cereal yields and overall agricultural productivity have grown.

A central player in this transformation is the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), established soon after independence under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). NARI has developed 45 improved crop varieties – ranging from wheat and sorghum to millet, maize, legumes, and oilseeds – many of which are drought-resistant, disease-resilient, and high-yielding. Combined with better farming practices and access to inputs, these varieties have helped farmers more than double their productivity.

Beyond cereals, Eritrea has made remarkable strides in horticulture. The number of farmers engaged in fruits and vegetables has grown from eightfold from about 1,500 a generation ago. The total area under horticulture has significantly expanded, while both fruit and vegetable production have grown substantially. Potatoes, once limited in availability, are now grown widely, including in the lowlands, thanks to adaptability trials of over 70 imported varieties. Sweet potatoes,

too, are being expanded as a reliable food source.

Livestock and animal products in Eritrea are also seeing rapid growth. **P o u l t r y**



farming, once rare, has become increasingly common in households nationwide. Beekeeping has expanded across regions, raising honey output and household incomes. Date palm cultivation, supported by favourable coastal climates, is emerging as a promising new frontier: more than 21,000 trees have already been planted, with the MoA aiming for 200,000 by next year. These initiatives not only enhance food security but also diversify income sources and contribute to climate resilience.

Agricultural progress in Eritrea cannot be separated from the struggle against land degradation, deforestation, and climate variability. To adapt, the government has prioritized reducing reliance on rain-fed agriculture, scaling up soil and water conservation, and expanding afforestation.

At independence, Eritrea had just 138 dams and ponds. Today, more than 800 are scattered across the country, greatly increasing access to irrigation and drinking water. Modern irrigation systems are also replacing

traditional furrow irrigation with more efficient pressurized methods.

In the energy sector, the Ministry of Energy and Mines introduced the



Adhanet – an improved traditional stove that reduces fuelwood consumption and health risks. Since 1998, more than 170,000 of these stoves have been distributed, mainly in rural communities. This innovation illustrates Eritrea's integrated approach: conserving natural resources, protecting health,

mix of livestock, poultry, beehives, fruit and firewood trees, crop land, and vegetable plots, along with training and modern inputs. Thousands of families – many poor or female-headed – have benefited, gaining greater food security, income, and dignity.

Other initiatives include voluntary resettlement of vulnerable households to fertile areas near newly built dams in Kerkebet, Gerset, and Logo, transforming life for once-isolated communities. The nationwide Savings and Micro-Credit Programme, with 538 village banks, has further expanded access to credit, enabling farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs to invest in productivity and diversify their livelihoods.

Eritrea's agricultural journey is one of resilience, innovation, and commitment. From introducing improved seed varieties and expanding horticulture to scaling up poultry, beekeeping, and date palm cultivation, the country is gradually reshaping its food systems.



and supporting households.

The government and its partners have launched a range of initiatives to boost productivity and improve rural livelihoods. A flagship program is the Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP), which provides households with a

Government-led initiatives such as the construction of hundreds of dams, the introduction of fuel-efficient stoves, and the MIHAP reflect a holistic approach that ties together food production, environmental conservation, and rural livelihoods.

While challenges remain – climate variability, land degradation, and resource constraints – Eritrea's progress demonstrates that with clear vision, community participation, and expert guidance, even the most difficult environments can become more productive and sustainable. The recent meetings in Gash Barka are not just local consultations; they represent a reaffirmation of Eritrea's determination to strengthen its agricultural foundation, improve nutrition, and secure a dignified future for its people.



Kesete Gebrehiwet

The shepherd's smile near Badamit Dam, Omhajer administrative area, Golij sub-zone, demonstrates quiet happiness. A young boy, dressed in a traditional outfit made of cotton, walks in the meadow with his animals. What draws attention most is his wide and honest smile. Around him, the cattle graze peacefully on the grass, and calves jump and play with excitement. The boy seems to take joy simply from being among them. His smile is not his alone—it reflects the joy of an entire region.

The Gash-Barka region is now covered with green fields, a blessing from this year's rainy season. Dams are full, rivers are flowing, and meadows stretch wide and open. Grass grows thick, shining under the sun, and the land looks alive in every direction. For many years, shepherds have walked these hills with their animals, but this season feels different. The shepherd of Badamit Dam is only one of many. In Kealay, Gergef, Gerset, and Omhajer, shepherds move about with the same calm confidence, their faces showing the contentment often seen when both land and livestock are well cared for.

Badamit Dam steadily provides drinking water for cattle, goats, and sheep. Herds that once had to go far now find water nearby. This means having stronger animals, healthier herds, and peace of mind for their owners. For families whose lives depend on livestock, the dam has become a sign of safety and stability. The shepherd's smile around Badamit is, therefore, more than a passing joy—it is a reflection of what water means to life itself.



Caravan of camels in Gash-Barka



Ohmajer Green Area

A Shepherd's Smile

The story does not stop at Badamit. Across the Gash-Barka region, green meadows are everywhere. In Kealay, shepherds guide their cattle slowly across the fields, the cows moving in long lines as they feed on fresh grass. In Gergef, sheep and cows scatter like small white dots across the land. In Omhajer, large flocks of cattle spread widely across the pastures, their steady movement filling the meadows with life. The sight of hundreds of animals feeding together in peace reflects the full blessings of the season. Everywhere in the region, shepherds are seen walking calmly holding their staffs, their faces carrying the quiet smile of satisfaction, and their animals following behind.

The meadows themselves are full of life. From a distance, the herds look like colorful strokes of paint against the green land and the clear blue sky. Calves run and leap with energy, sheep gather closely together to graze, and cows move slowly toward the water. Birds fill the air with songs, bees fly busily among the flowers, and the land hums with the sounds of living things. The shepherds walk through it all, watchful and steady, their steps matching the rhythm of the animals and the land. Their smiles are unspoken, thanks to a season that has given them so much.

The dams across Gash-Barka—Badamit, Gerset, and others—do more than store water. They have become symbols of hope. They give people the confidence that water will always be close, their animals will be safe, and that tomorrow will be as good as today. The smile of a shepherd, seen again and again across the region, is more than an expression of happiness in the moment. It shows faith in the future and trust that the land will continue to provide.

Golij sub-zone epitomizes how farming and herding can be done side by side. Farmers grow crops using improved methods, while shepherds take their animals to graze nearby. The two activities do not compete but support one another. Crops grow stronger on well-kept soil, and animals feed on healthier pastures. This balance gives families food from both the land and their herds, and it makes the community stronger. Shepherds of Gerset, Gergef, and other areas in the Gash-Barka region moving through their meadows are symbols of this harmony. Their lives show how tradition and new practices can join together to create better futures.

Shepherds in Gash-Barka are more than workers guiding animals. They are living images of change. Their calm steps, careful watch, and, above all, smiles show the true meaning of this green season. They carry on the work of their parents and grandparents, but with a new sense of promise. The sight of big meadows, strong cattle, playful calves, and growing flocks gives them reason to smile. And as they smile, the whole region seems to smile with them.

Everywhere one looks at, the signs of the season are clear. Cows gather in large numbers on the fields. Sheep graze closely together, their wool shining in the sun. Calves jump with playful energy, and herds spread across the plains in moving waves of life. Each scene adds to a bigger picture of renewal.

To speak of Gash-Barka's green meadows is to speak of joy and strength. The rains have done their part, the dams have added to the gift, and the people have embraced it with care. But above all, it is the shepherds who show what this change means. They are the ones seen daily in the fields, guiding, watching, and smiling. Their work may seem simple, but in truth it carries the meaning of life in this region.

“A Shepherd's Smile” is not



A cheerful shepherd around Bademit Dam captures the spirit of hope copy

only the story of a boy near Badamit Dam. It is the story of an entire region filled with green meadows, abundant herds, and people whose lives are tied to the land. It is the story of cattle feeding calmly, of camel caravans moving steadily across plains and ravines, of calves running with joy, of sheep grazing with grace, and of shepherds smiling with quiet pride.

In the end, the shepherd's smile belongs not only to him but also to the land, animals, community, and future generations. It reflects gratitude for the present, trust in the shared future, and a deep bond with nature. In Gash-Barka's meadows, where nature and humanity harmonize, this smile remains a symbol of transformation.



Ajat Saleh with his Cattle Around Kealay



A Shepherd Around Omhajer Herding his Cattle

OPINION & ANALYSIS

Bana Negusse

Pirates and Emperors: the Hypocrisy of Power

Saint Augustine, the renowned Christian theologian and philosopher, was one of the Latin Fathers of the Church and among the most significant Christian thinkers. His influence was unrivalled in the early history of the Church, and his legacy continues to shape Western intellectual and spiritual traditions. Among his many writings, *Confessions* and *The City of God* stand out as cornerstones of Christian philosophy and Western thought.

media, academic discourse, and policy debates. Leaders across Africa, Asia, and Latin America are often portrayed as inherently corrupt and incapable of governance. While corruption does exist in many developing states, this narrative is dangerously incomplete.

Far less attention is given

in the developing world, it is condemned as endemic corruption and used to justify sanctions, aid conditionalities, or external interventions. These patterns are not limited to finance and markets.

Other glaring examples of hypocrisy have surfaced in recent years. During the pandemic, some nations engaged in profiteering – hoarding vaccines, imposing export restrictions, and allowing pharmaceutical companies to reap extraordinary profits – while simultaneously presenting themselves as champions of global solidarity. The rhetoric of “leaving no one behind” stood in stark contrast to the reality of vaccine nationalism, where many developing countries were left waiting months, even years, for adequate supplies. Climate change offers another striking case: the countries most responsible for historical and current emissions continue to fall short of their commitments, delaying meaningful action while urging others to shoulder greater responsibility. These failures not only highlight a lack of accountability but also reveal how moral language is often weaponized to mask self-interest.

Moreover, we must remember that much corruption in Africa is not homegrown – it is enabled and sustained by Western actors. Banks, accountants, and lawyers facilitate the illicit transfer of wealth abroad, often dwarfing the aid these same countries receive. According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), along with other organizations and watchdogs, illicit financial flows and tax evasion by multinational corporations cost Africa tens of billions of dollars annually, far more than is received in foreign aid. Western complicity in these practices systematically drains African nations of resources critical to their development.

Western leaders frequently present themselves as guardians of morality, human rights, and peace. Yet, history and contemporary evidence reveal a different reality. From colonial conquests to modern interventions, from

support for dictators to covert destabilization, the West has often been the chief violator of the very values it claims to uphold.

Double standards abound: destructive interventions are routinely justified in the name of human rights, while authoritarian leaders are tolerated – or even supported – so long as they advance Western interests. Sanctions, often politicized and imposed under the guise of protection, leave a devastating impact on ordinary citizens. Meanwhile, Western arms industries profit handsomely by fuelling the very conflicts these policies claim to address.

Notably, Western rhetoric may emphasize concern for human rights, but criticisms often depend less on universal principles and more on political alignment. Countries that resist or deviate from Western preferences face harsher scrutiny, while allies receive indulgence, even when committing similar or even far greater abuses.

Eritrea offers a telling example of how such double standards operate. Since independence, the country has often been portrayed in starkly negative terms and criticized in ways that are politicized, simplified, and stripped of historical or regional context.

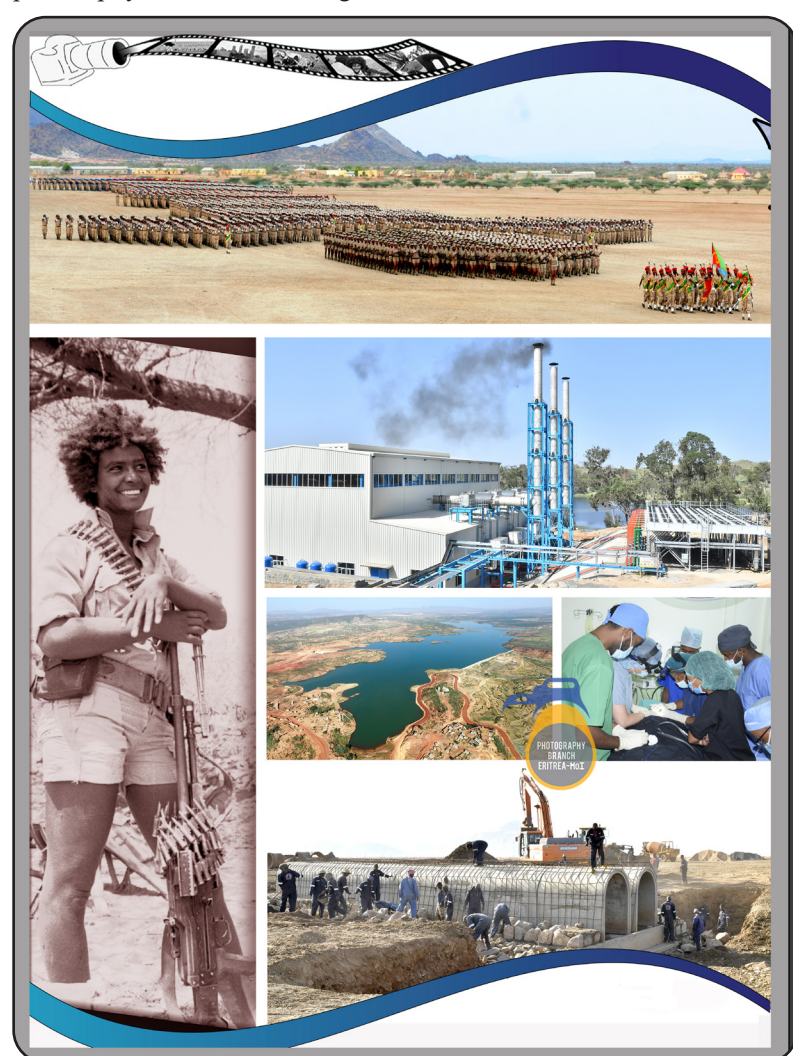
Eritrea’s path cannot be understood without recalling its century-long experience of colonization and foreign domination, followed by one of Africa’s longest and bloodiest liberation struggles. After finally securing independence in 1993, the young nation soon faced a devastating border war with Ethiopia, as well as years of

external hostility and sanctions. These legacies have left deep imprints on Eritrea’s political culture, where independence and sovereignty are viewed not just as political goals but as existential imperatives.

Too often, however, this context is ignored. Eritrea’s independent political stance and commitment to self-reliance have drawn disproportionate scrutiny in international discourse, while far less attention is paid to its constructive roles. The country has contributed to regional peace and stability, including efforts to combat extremism in the Horn of Africa and support negotiations aimed at reducing conflict. Its insistence on self-reliance – though frequently portrayed in negative terms – also reflects a principled resistance to dependency and external manipulation, which many postcolonial states continue to struggle with.

This is not to suggest Eritrea, or other developing countries, are beyond criticism, but rather to underline Augustine’s timeless point: moral judgment loses credibility when applied selectively. Condemnations that ignore context or overlook comparable behaviours elsewhere risk becoming less about principle and more about power.

Today, as the world transitions from a unipolar to a more multipolar order, these contradictions and hypocrisies are becoming harder to obscure. Competing powers and perspectives increasingly challenge selective narratives, making double standards in global politics more visible and less sustainable. Augustine’s parable thus resonates even more strongly in today’s shifting landscape.



In *The City of God*, written in Latin in the early 5th century AD, Augustine recounts the story of a pirate captured by Alexander the Great. Enraged, the emperor demanded: “How dare you molest the seas?” With fearless defiance, the pirate replied, “How dare you molest the whole world? Because I do it with a petty boat, I am called a pirate and a thief. You, with a great fleet, molest the world and are called an emperor.”

Though penned over 1,500 years ago, this parable remains strikingly relevant. It exposes a timeless truth about power, morality, and hypocrisy – especially visible in today’s global order, where double standards continue to dominate international politics.

Let’s consider corruption, for example. Corruption in developing countries is a familiar theme in international

to corruption in the West itself. The 2008 global financial crisis provides a stark example. Triggered by reckless speculation, fraud, and manipulation in Western banking and finance, the crash devastated economies worldwide. Yet, as economist Jeffrey Sachs observed, those responsible faced little accountability:

“They’ve completely walked away with billions and billions of dollars in this financial fraud. And this is nothing but impunity. If we saw it in an African country... you’d be writing fulminate essays about how corrupt these countries are.”

The crisis was not an isolated case; we can point to countless other examples from over the years. When Western institutions bend or break rules for profit, it is often labelled “innovation” or “market failure.” When similar behaviour occurs





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Process Plant Forklift
Number required – (6)
Type of contract – Indefinite

Major Duties and responsibilities

- Operate specific machines (following safety procedures) to ensure daily objectives are achieved, check that machines are all in working order.
- Planning
- Implementation
- Reporting

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREA

1.Planning

- Attend “Toolbox Meetings” every morning and then plan the day’s activities depending on priorities.

2.Implementation of the Plan

- Operate the Forklift efficiently, completing specific tasks, as requested by supervisor.
- Follow all mine environment, safety and health procedures.
- Follow equipment operating procedures to ensure correct use thereof. (Pre-start checks; safe driving).
- Report any problems with the equipment to supervisor and maintenance.
- Practice good housekeeping of the machines, both inside the cab and outside.
- Be willing to operate other machines if authorised and certified to, as and when requested.
- Follow Mine road safety rules

3.Reporting

- Report progress of jobs to supervisor.

Profile: Qualifications and Experience

Qualifications:

- 10-12th Grade academic level
- Drivers licence /Certificate for forklift operation

Knowledge and Experience:

- 3-5 years’ relevant experience (mine, civil or roadworks)

Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
	Communication (local language)
Driving skills	Team player
Attention to detail	Timekeeping
Fit and healthy	
	Prioritizing skills & multi-skilling
Problem solving skill	Ability to work towards strict deadlines
	High level of accuracy
	Understand and follow instructions
	Self-motivation

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: AMSC Site
- Type of contract: Indefinite Period
- Salary: As per the Company salary scale

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card, etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to the sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 7 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

- Address: Please mail your applications to;
Asmara Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 10688 Asmara, Eritrea
- Applicants shall be required to send a copy to:
Mineral Resources Management
P.O. Box – 272
Asmara
- Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to
Aliens Employment Permit Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940 Asmara, Eritrea



Bisha Mining Share Company
P.O. Box 4276
Asmara
Eritrea
Tel: (+291) 1124941
Fax: (+291) 1124941
www.bishamining.com

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position for Bisha site project.

Position: Training Administrator

Department: Employee Services

Section: Training & Development

Number required: One (01)

Contract Type: Indefinite

Primary Purpose

- Provide administrative and data management services to the department. Maintain accurate and up-to-date training records, both in soft and hard copies.

Main Functions

- Data Management, Training Reports, Assessment Records & certification
- Coordinate Training, allocate delegations, manage Schedules, Controls Expenses and ordering and storage of training materials
- Reception Duties, Training communication and Maintain INX database system

Unique requirements / Other information

- Proficiency in MS excel and Database administration skills

Qualifications	
• Diploma or certificate in computer Science or related fields	
Knowledge and Experience:	
• 2 - 3 years’ experience as data administrator, archives and related office works.	
Technical Skills	Behavioural Skills
• Computer Literacy (MS Office – Advanced), Great verbal and written communication skills, Attention to detail, Analytical skill, Problem solving skill, Reception skills (ability to greet and receive guests well), Answer phones, Summarization and report writing skills and Receive and relay messages effectively.	• Communication (English and local language), Respectful , Committed, Integrity, Conflict resolution, Ability to work towards strict deadlines, Flexible and open-minded, High level of accuracy, Positive and Professional mannerisms and Friendly and respectful

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work: Bisha.
- Salary: As per Company salary scale.
- Type of Contract: Indefinite

Additional requirement for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

Address: Please mail your applications to:-
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:

- Please send a copy of your application to:
1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.
 2. Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea



Bisha Mining Share Company
P.O. Box 4276
Asmara
Eritrea

Tel: (+291) 1124941
Fax: (+291) 1124941
www.bishamining.com

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Bisha Mining Share Company is inviting applicants for the following position for Bisha site project.

- 1. Position: Mining Operation Superintendent**
Department: Mining
Number required: One (01)

Primary Purpose

- Manage the setting up of mining operations, Crews, Structure and Systems and Management of operators, mining equipment and training & development of staff.

TASK DESCRIPTION EXPANDED TO CORE PERFORMANCE AREAS

- Planning
- Manage Mining Crew, Drilling and Blasting, Structure and systems
- Generate reports
- Manage the operations teams

Unique requirements/other information

- Strong drive on excellent safety culture
- Tough minded, strong leadership ability
- Well understanding of mine planning and optimization
- Strong drive for efficiency
- Candidate must be physically and medically fit.

Qualifications:	Knowledge and Experience
Bachelor of Science degree in addition to over 20 years of machinery experience, including at least 10 years in Mining Operation Supervisory roles /Explosive Technologies.	15 years' experience in large open-pit mining of which 10 years in Management. - Ability to lead and co-ordinate a multi-disciplinary team - Drilling, Blasting, Loading and Hauling experience and able to show delivery of performance.
Technical Skills	Behavioral Skills
- Leadership skill in multi-disciplinary environment. - Analytical skills - Project management skills, Attention to detail - Report Writing skills, Decision making skills - Plan, organise and execution skills - Understand Machine capabilities and deliverables - Problem solving skill - Able to use GEMCOM software to review designs - Able to read maps and plans - Able to break down Monthly plans to deliver day-to-day mining strategy. - Valid Drivers License - Mining efficiencies skills	- Excellent safety culture - Strong Supervisory skills. Get things done attitude. - Interpersonal skills - Ability to work under pressure - Ability to work toward strict deadlines - Assertiveness - Results oriented - Ability to multitask - Ability to work in multi-disciplinary environment.



Alliance Française
Asmara - Eritrea

Alliance française d’Asmara would like to announce the regular french course for adults, adolescents and children. For adults, class starts on 15th of September and for adolescents and children class starts on 20th of September 2025. Registration has already begun.

Our Adress is close to May Tesfa school, next to Arobana restaurant. For more information n° tel 122605 / 115270

General Information and other requirements:

- Place of Work:** Bisha.
- Salary:** As per Company salary scale.
- Type of Contract:** Indefinite

Additional requirements for Nationals:

- Having fulfilled his/her National Service obligation and provide evidence of release paper from the Ministry of Defense.
- Present clearance paper from current/last employer.
- Testimonial documents to be attached (CV, work experience credentials, a copy of your National Identity Card etc.).
- Only shortlisted applicants will be considered as potential candidates for an interview.
- Application documents will not be returned to sender.
- All applications should be sent through the post office.
- Deadline for application: 10 days from the day of publication in the Newspaper.

Address: Please mail your applications to:-
Bisha Mining Share Company,
P. O. Box 4276 Asmara, Eritrea

Note to Eritrean applicants:
Please send a copy of your application to:
1. Aliens Employment permits Affairs,
P. O. Box 7940
Asmara, Eritrea.
2. Mineral Resources Management
P. O. Box 272
Asmara, Eritrea

Notice

The share holders of the S.H.Kanzen Yehia and Sons General Partnership convened on their extra ordinary meeting, dated on 22nd August 2025 at the head office, passed the resolution to replace the general manager of the company, Mr. Abdelwehab Ali, by Mr. Mohammednur Abdelwehab.

S.H. KANZEN YEHIA AND SONS GENERAL PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that “**ROCKY CLEARING AND FORWARDING PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY**” has been formed among the following members.

A. Shareholders

S/N	FULL NAME	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE OF SHARES
1	Mr. Andom Hagos Negusse	Eritrean	Asmara	250	250,000
2	Mr. Yemane Ghebremariam Mehari	Eritrean	Asmara	250	250,000
Total				500	500,000

B. The head office of the company is in Massawa branch offices may be opened within and outside Eritrea wherever necessary.

C. The company has a capital of Nakfa 500,000 (Nakfa five hundred thousand) fully paid up in cash and is divided in to 500 (Five hundred) shares registered in the name of the shareholders at par value of Nakfa 1,000.00 (One thousand) each.

D. The business purposes of the Company shall be:

- To engage in the business of clearing and forwarding
- To engage in the business of stationery sales, photocopy and desktop publishing services
- To engage in the services of storage facility, unpacking and repacking, goods transport services
- To engage in the business of any tourism related activities like travel agency, ticketing and tour services, cafe, bar and restaurant.
- To engage in the business of general trade retail and whole sale, import/export, commission agent or representation of manufacturer and traders, clearing and forwarding, brokerage, etc.

E. Mr. Andom Hagos Negusse is appointed as the general manager for unlimited period of time.

F. The period for which the company is established is unlimited.

ROCKY CLEARING AND FORWARDING P.L.CO



Filmon Nguse: From the Stage of Life to the Silver Screen

Luwam Kahsay H.

Q: What inspired you to join the arts?

A: My passion for art began quietly during my childhood, when I spent a lot of time watching movies. Later, with the help of the artist Salih Raja, I got the lead role in Sh'irhi Adam, which was well-received by the audience. That experience allowed me to work with respected artists and solidified my interest.

Q: What is your approach to your profession?

An accomplished actor, scriptwriter, and director, Filmon Nguse has contributed his artistic talents to nearly 50 films. Born in 1977, Filmon's journey into the arts began after he completed his National Service in the 4th round. Today, as a father of four, he serves as the organizer for the Arkan Cultural Troupe and dedicates his time to helping young artists by editing and rewriting their scripts.

I've heard. While I change names for privacy, almost all my work is rooted in real-life experiences. My approach is to take stories "from society to society."

Q: Based on your style, what qualities do you think an artist should have?

A: First, an artist must be a good listener and observer. They should

was a beautiful experience—it was like attending a directing "college" for free. Eventually, I decided to direct my own script, Shma, and I am grateful to the talented actors who brought it to life. Regardless of a director's abilities or a script's quality, it's the actors who breathe life into a project.

Q: What's your take on writers directing their own screenplays?

A: While there are various reasons for it—be it economic or the belief that they understand the narrative best—it's often better to assign each task to a professional. Every role in filmmaking deserves respect. Directors, writers, and actors must all acknowledge their respective duties and contribute their best.

Q: What is your view on the current state of movie production in our country?

A: Thanks to modern technology, production has grown exponentially, which is great for accessibility. However, the rush to produce films often shifts the focus from art to economic profit, undermining the value of the art itself. As a result, films may not be well-refined. Art requires sacrifice; each team member must pour their full energy into a project. We used to spend nearly two months just on rehearsals. Now, we often miss out on the depth and craftsmanship that should characterize our films. We must remember that our work today will serve as a reference for future generations.

Q: You've filmed some of your works in various cities. Can you tell us more about that?

A: It's our duty as artists to portray the essence of our country and share its story. Filming in different cities allows those living away from home to reconnect with their roots. I filmed Wereja Ma'ido in Keren, Mamina in Dekemhare, and Azera in Ala, so audiences can experience every corner of these cities. Filming in diverse locations requires immense sacrifice, but it's a core principle of art: to be ambassadors for our country.

Q: Now that you're taking a break from the screen, what are you

currently involved in?

A: A break is necessary at times. It allows you to reflect, spend time with family, and observe the world. That said, I've never stopped writing. I've already completed three film scripts that will be released soon. I'm also training young kids, including my youngest daughter, to prepare artistic works for national festivities.



Q: Any advice for young artists?

A: Modern artists should separate their profession from profit. Art is a vast, endless journey. Don't just focus on short-



A: Most of my work is based on true stories, some even from my own life, like the film Mahla. Other projects are inspired by stories



be willing to explore uncharted territories and tune into society, as every person and place in our country carries a unique and untold story. This helps create timely work that resonates with people's current needs. If an artist does their job well, their work will speak for itself. But with recognition comes discipline; without it, an artist's contribution won't matter.

Q: How did you get into directing?

A: Initially, I gave my scripts to other directors. Mahla was directed by Salih Raja, Welebay by Suleman Umer, and Wereja Ma'ido involved many professionals. The teamwork



Q: What qualities do you admire in a person?

A: I admire people who fear God, are quick to listen and slow to speak, are always ready to help, and are open to new ideas. I also admire those who stay true to themselves and their homeland.

Q: Who is your role model?

A: Artist and teacher Alem Rezene.

Q: What is art to you?

A: Art is my first-born child. I fell in love with it before I met my wife or had children. Through art, I've been able to live a more fulfilling life.

term gains. Research the history of our country's cinema, connect with experienced artists, and learn from their knowledge.

Thank you, Filmon.

