

Abiy's Medemer, as Viewed by the Eritrean: Tyrant vs People

By association with Dr. Abiy Ahmed, the Eritrean people expected that the Eritrean tyrant would be liberated from being obsessed with destroying every fixture of life in Eritrea. An end to making Eritreans feel worthless was expected. Instead, prisons have kept mushrooming and their population increasing. Rather than the Eritrean refugees be encouraged to cross back into Eritrea, the outflow of refugees have continued emptying the country of its children and youth. Still more, instead of setting out, following the border-crossing agreement, to get the people what they were missing, the tyrant set upon the people more restrictions on their freedom of movement and more interference in market forces by setting limits on prices of food.

Dr. Abiy's Medemer is perceived by Eritreans as a revisit of the Ethiopian Empire's expansionist policies and wars. In some Eritrean dialects, the word Medemer means destruction and deaths. Indeed, Eritreans don't want a repeat of the Ethiopian domination and destruction of the Eritrean lands and people. Eritreans never forget how the Ethiopian expansionist policies, supported by the U.N., wiped out everything Eritrean in blatant violation of the international laws.

In response to Dr. Abiy's Medemer, the Eritrean tyrant declared his preparedness to die for a united Ethiopia. Through that statement, the Eritrean tyrant has promised Dr. Abiy with his an overriding priority to save Ethiopia from disintegration. Here, it should be remembered that Dr. Abiy's inclination to homogenous nation of Ethiopia (one culture, one language) by abrogating federalism triggered outright rejection of his Medemer by all Ethiopian Kilils with the exception of the Amhara Kilil.

The Eritrean tyrant, who betrayed the objectives and promises of the Eritrean Revolution by killing all the aspirations of the Eritrean people cannot be trusted to be capable of contributing to the political stability of Ethiopia or any other neighboring country. Yes, the Eritrean tyrant cannot be expected to be supportive of Dr. Abiy's political extravagance that was launched by freeing all political prisoners and promising fundament rights of every Ethiopian including freedom of expression, belief, assembly and movement.

It does not make any sense to expect the Eritrean people to support Dr. Abiy's Medemer that takes aim only at the Eritrean ports and supports the tyrannical rule of Isayas. Moreover, Dr. Abiy's trespass at will of the Eritrean sovereignty including his interaction with Eritrean issues as if he is the leader or the representative of the Eritrean people has added fuel to the Eritrean discontents and opposition to Abiy's government.

It is unfair and unacceptable to bring up or propose new Medemer to remind Eritreans their harsh sufferings under the oppressive of the Imperial system that led to the longest African liberation war. Surely, it is unreasonable to convince Eritreans, who are forced to succumb to a dictatorial rule and its lawlessness to support Dr. Abiy's Medemer. Indeed, whoever sides with the Eritrean tyrant is considered a supporter of the tyrant's anti-Eritrean people policies that were/are the causes for the wasted golden opportunities following the implementation of a rule of law, political reconciliation, reconstruction, developments and economic prosperity.

Speaking of take away(s) from the fake border-crossing agreement between the Eritrean tyrant and Dr. Abiy Ahmed, the first (Isayas) reaped the benefit of getting all UN sanctions on him lifted, while the latter (Dr. Abiy) got Peace Nobel Prize of the year. However, the Eritrean people got humiliations and disrespect prompting them to reassess their position towards the source of their disrespect calling "Enough is Enough" and all agreeing that the tyrant who hijacked power must give it back and go to prison. The take away(s) for the Ethiopian people from the signed agreement include the right to release new maps of Ethiopia that swallowed part or whole of Eritrea, outraging all the Eritreans by the arrogance and irresponsibility of the Ethiopian government and the silence or tacit approval of the regime in Asmara.

How Two Countries, Independent of Each Other, Are Compared and Described

It is a compelling truth that Eritrea and Ethiopia are independent countries. As sovereign countries, their contents are identified by the respective country name. And the sense of belonging of the respective people to their land/country binds

them together to share visions, success, and pains as one people of their respective country.

The two countries, as sovereign nations, have their own governments, ministers, army, police, etc. The two countries in their relations and engagements arrange who meets whom in equivalents, which is known as counterparts. For example, regarding foreign affairs, the counterparts of the two countries are the Eritrean foreign minister and the Ethiopian foreign minister. Similarly, countries match their equivalents (counterparts) including city mayor to city mayor, governors to governors and national team to national for regional or international championship.

Getting countries to conduct their business through counterparts is not limited to government offices and departments. People of same ethnic or tribal groups divided by a border of countries or within a country divided by administrative divisions (province) border are considered counterparts. Those of same ethnic/tribal group divided by a border are considered to be located in overlaps, where the two/or more than two countries or the two/or more than two administrative divisions meet but divided by a border.

The overlapped lands are not unowned lands. No doubt, the overlapped people belong to their respective lands. And, those respective lands with their people belong to the bordering neighboring countries. For example, those people who belong to the Eritrean lands are Eritreans and those on the other side of the border who belong to the Ethiopian lands are Ethiopians.

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Usually, the people of overlapping lands are found along the border of the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Djibouti with Eritrea. Along the Ethiopian border, the people are known in terms of equivalents or counterparts, such as: Eritrean Kunamas to Ethiopia Kunamas; Eritrean Tigrina to Ethiopian Tigrina; Eritrean Danakils to Ethiopian Danakils; and Eritrean Danakils to Djiboutian Danakils.

Those bordering people, as counterparts, have mutual trust and respect for each other. Border conflicts, wars and peace are influenced by the relationship of the bordering people. The bordering people, as frontline neighbors, always seek joint interests, welfare and co-existence through intermarriage and cross-border

businesses. Unless hatred and wars imposed on them, the bordering people, who love and care for each other can render any declared war(s) as unwageable. Here, the working mechanism is the understanding of respect for each side's land based on "don't claim my land, and I don't claim yours."

Countries Respect for Borders is a Two-Way Street

The most troubling thing facing Eritreans nowadays is no more the tyranny against the Eritrean people. The country's sovereignty is being disrespected and its map being brazenly redrawn. The anger felt by all Eritreans has so far failed to strike a final warning message on the Eritrean tyrant who is accelerating his conspiracies and the Ethiopian Abiy who is increasingly assaulting on the Eritrean sovereignty.

The Ethiopian Prime Minister, Dr. Abiy Ahmed, should know that between neighboring countries prior to economic cooperation there comes first a friendly relationship that is fed with love, tolerance and respect for each other's sovereignty. The neighboring countries should recognize that there is a limit in mutual trust and respect, marked red lines, and those lines should be not crossed. For otherwise, there cannot be relationship of friendship characterized by mutual respect.

The sponsors of the signed agreement, too, have obligations to step in when things go wrong. Don't they, as the sponsors, have to take corrective measures when they see Eritreans are getting hurt by the success and failures of the agreement? Instead, those sponsors are rewarding Ethiopia with more financial assistance, while some Arab Gulf companies joined the Ethiopian side in showing ASSAB as part of Ethiopia (as shown below), assaulting on the Eritrean sovereignty. Yes, in open support of those Ethiopian embassies, groups, and individuals who are assaulting on the Eritrean sovereignty, officials of some countries (UAE, France, and Italy) are seen negotiating businesses on Eritrean lands with the Ethiopian leader directly.

The signed agreement, as an agreement between two countries, lacks details on how the two countries engage reflecting the terms and nature of the agreement. Accordingly, the lack of details compelled Eritreans to establish by what is seen and touched evidences that the signed agreement is illegal based on the unfair and

inappropriate behaviors of the Ethiopian government/leader towards the sovereignty of Eritrea, as a party to the agreement.

The signed agreement, in its simplest form, appears to be an agreement for quick fix to save Isayas from the International Criminal Court as well as to save Ethiopia from disintegration. However, the trial and errors supposedly under the agreement attracted unexpected surprising reactions in that Ethiopia has become more less united and Isayas more arrogant, openly declaring his hidden agendas.

As a consequence, many of the pro-tyrant members are flocking to the side of the Eritrean pro-justice group. As well, Eritreans inside Eritrea started to match to the outside inflamed protests of “Enough is Enough,” while the pro-justice Eritreans have become more empowered than any time before. In the absence of the regime’s action, it is the pro-justice groups that are taking upon themselves the task of responding resolutely to those who are assaulting on the sovereignty of Eritrea and those who are claiming Assab as part of Ethiopia.

In celebration of the pro-justice action that foiled all the assaults on the Eritrean sovereignty.

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NB: Here below may be noticed the reading that:

Ethiopia-cities: Addis Ababa, ASSAB, DESSYE, DIREDAWA, GONDAR, HARAR, JIMMA.

Eritrea-cities: ASMARA, MASSAWA.

