

The divisions among the Saho tribes should stop!!

From Aysha Idris (24.05.2019)

Dear Mrs. Aysha Idris,

I read your interesting and exciting article from the Togoruba website. And I admire you that the articles have been published. Because the perpetrator is a person who has committed a morally, ethically or legally reprehensible act. In the legal sense, such persons would have to be punished by the Internet / Facebook /unauthorized or civilly.

In Eritrea, the Saho are arguably the third largest ethnic group, so their population and exact numbers are unknown. The PFDJ regime estimates a share of around 5%. They live mainly in the coastal plain of the Red Sea and on the edge of the highlands in today's Eritrean administrative regions Semienawi Kayih Bahri and Debubawi Kayih Bahri. Therefore, in the future, ethnic minorities under 5% must be protected as direct mandates in Democratic Eritrea. Because the share of this ethnic minority is below the 5% hurdle.

The Saho ethnic groups live around 25 percent of the population of Adi Keyh. However, many small Saho villages are located east and south towards Sen'afe. Sen'afe is about 45 percent Saho, but the number will increase to 60 percent if the surrounding villages are involved. A large valley stretches north-west to Tsorona, and about nine out of ten peasants are Saho.

A look at the history of Eritrea in 1991 made Eritrea independent without having a crisis-proof political system. However, we Eritreans had not only fought for the war of independence, but also a possible way for the democratic development of a free and pluralistic social order. However, the result of such a liberation struggle remains sobering, since politics in Eritrea never functioned differently than authoritarian.

Divide and rule:

The dictator Isayas Afewerki, he stands for the principle of split opponents and incite. To weaken them so without having to actively intervene in the events and finally emerge as the winner of the conflict.

To be honest, you are right that the ELF / EPLF fighters of that time, regardless of their ethnicity, are murdering the critically minded revolutionary or unwanted fighters. Then, the leadership of the Organisation declared that the murdered fighters were either traitors, Ultralinks or Ultra Right. So it was not right to hold a whole tribe responsible.

This murder action must obviously be of interest to a third party, since no sensible comrade would shoot his own people. A group interested in chaos and escalation. And that must be clarified in future in the democratic Eritrea by an inspection commission.

The ruling class PFDJ regime barred the way for the younger generation. The state hindered the first blossoms of a literary and journalistic culture through repressive measures. In addition, the urban intelligentsia moved in dangerous proximity to the rulers, so that by granting and withdrawing control was ensured. Because there were hardly any parliamentary means to enforce oppositional interests in Eritrea.

The PFDJ elite continued the usual pattern of „Divide and rule” political control, but did not respond to new democratic challenges. The public sector, colleges and universities and the education and health sectors have been massively expanded.

It demanded unconditional loyalty to the PFDJ clique that controlled Eritrea's natural resources. In Eritrea, for example, an established collective decision-making practice and a national public are lacking for the rapid development of democratic structures.

Anyone who thinks critically, as you do Mrs. Aysha, thinks independently and is not naive, does not believe everything like that. Anyone who thinks critically, deliberately goes their own way, is not a sheep in the herd.

Sincerely / Best regards

Ismail Mohamed/ Germany, 04.06.2019