

# ERITREA

REVOLUTION TO LIBERATE  
THE LAND AND THE MAN

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# LIBERATION

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY ERITREANS FOR LIBERATION IN NORTH AMERICA



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Volume IV, No. 1

ጥቅምተ - ኣዳር 1974

October—November 1974

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EDITORIAL

The wave of mass uprisings, the revolt of the armed forces and the devastating famine have exposed the feudal oppression and capitalist exploitation and plunder sustained by the Ethiopian people over the years. Workers, students, peasants, civil servants, women, muslims even priests (members of the feudal orthodox church) staged huge demonstrations and strikes, one after the other, demanding basic democratic rights, abolition of the rotten feudal social order and the installation of a democratic government.

Haile Selassie, in frenzy, tried to diffuse these chain of events by changing one lackey prime minister by another and by promising reforms. However, the masses refused to be appeased by the intrigues and manoevers of the government, and in the end Haile Selassie, the oldest and the most notorious despot in the world, was ousted from power in disgrace.

Imperialism and Zionism, realizing the grave danger that a democratic movement would entail to their interest in the country and the region, connived a counter-revolutionary plot and put the military in power. The present military state apparatus headed by reactionary generals and colonels (men trained in Western military colleges and who uphold bourgeois norms and values) is attempting to dupe the masses with its seemingly patriotic slogan "Ethiopia first" and other high sounding phrases of "equality and land to the people". At the same time, with the military and economic backing of imperialism it has already started to systematically suppress the just aspirations of the people. It has banned strikes, imprisoned labor leaders and revolutionary students.

The Eritrean people's thirteen years old armed struggle for national liberation was one of the principal causes of the February uprising in Ethiopia. It has also become crystal clear that no Ethiopian regime can have any peace of mind if it does not solve the Eritrean question, what is the military regime's policy on Eritrea? The military junta has called for a "peaceful solution" within the context of the chauvinist slogan "Ethiopia first". The regime is well aware that the aspirations of the Eritrean people and the purpose of the past thirteen years is for national independence. What then, is the idea behind the call for "peaceful solution"? In the face of these contradictory and irreconcilable slogans between "Ethiopia first" and "Eritrean Independence", such a call could only be a design to lure the Eritrean people into relenting their armed struggle, so that the military regime can consolidate its power and deal with the Eritrean people from a position of greater strength.

The hypocrisy and insidious policy of the military regime

has also been exposed by its barbaric and cold blooded massacre of 250 civilians in August 1974 at Um Hajar in Western Eritrea. The Um-Hajar massacre reveals the truth behind the slogan of "peaceful solution". More recently, the military junta has openly declared that it is prepared to use all force to crush the Eritrean struggle.

The Eritrean People's Liberation Forces (EPLF) has totally rejected the call for peaceful solution as imperialist-Zionist-Ethiopian Colonialists intrigue designed to undermine the Eritrean Revolution. It holds that the Eritrean people's aspirations for national independence and liberation can only be a result of a relentless continuation of armed struggle.

The Eritrean people have rich experience with deceptive tricks as well as brute force. Neither can quell the Eritrean people's revolutionary determination to carry on the armed struggle until the total liberation of their country.

E.F.L.N.A. fully supports the correct stand of the E.P.L.F. on the "peaceful solution" and is determined to expose the Ethiopian military junta and all its collaborators.

Down with the fraud of "peaceful solution"!

Down with the Ethiopian Military regime!

Full independence for the Eritrean people!

## THE 5th GENERAL CONGRESS OF ERITREANS FOR LIBERATION IN NORTH AMERICA

The 5th General Congress of Eritreans for Liberation in North America was held from August 30-September 2 in Boston, Massachusetts. Over 200 Eritreans, including a large number of women, from many cities across the U.S. and Canada participated in the Congress. Many progressive organizations and individuals attended the special program, an enthusiastic rally, held on the night of September 1, to hail the 13th anniversary of the beginning of the Eritrean armed revolution. A number of them delivered warm and enthusiastic solidarity messages.

The 5th General Congress of E.F.L.N.A. was marked with serious, lively discussion and sharp struggle. The congress discussed, the Eritrean national liberation struggle, the present situation in the Eritrean revolution, the role of E.F.L.N.A., and revised E.F.L.N.A.'s constitution. Two working papers, one on the Eritrean national liberation struggle and the other on the role of E.F.L.N.A. were discussed in workshops and then by the general assembly.

The Congress also heard reports from 13 chapters, the political education committee, the editorial board and the executive committee. The reports dealt with the positive and negative aspects of our work; the progress that has been made and the problems that have to be solved. The report of the executive committee also dealt with the present situation in the Eritrean revolution and E.F.L.N.A.'s relationship with Eritrean organizations abroad.

In addition, the women comrades who attended the congress met to discuss their role in E.F.L.N.A. and how to mobilize the Eritrean women to participate in the organization.

On the basis of the discussion and reports, the 5th Congress passed various resolutions concerning the Eritrean struggle.

The 5th Congress of E.F.L.N.A. was held at a time when the Eritrean national liberation struggle, led by the E.P.L.F. is advancing vigorously; when the forceful blows of the Eritrean revolution have contributed in shaking the Ethiopian feudal regime, resulting in the downfall of the fascist tyrant Haile Selassie. It was also held at a time when E.F.L.N.A. has grown in size, experience as well as political maturity. It was held at a time when the question in the organization was: whether to consolidate the gains of the past years and move forward or stagnate and go backward?

The discussion, the summing up of experience and the resolutions that were passed in the congress, reflected the progress the organization has made in the past few years, and

especially in the past year. Unlike previous congresses where much time was spent on personal attacks and squabbling, the discussion and sharp struggle in the 5th Congress was over ideological and organizational questions. The relatively higher level of discussion, the number of participants and the heightening of their political consciousness show that E.F.L.N.A. is forging ahead.

However, the Congress also crystallized the weaknesses and shortcomings of E.F.L.N.A. Hundreds of Eritreans resident in the U.S. have yet to be mobilized. Organizationally, there was a lack of a certain amount of discipline and democratic methods of work and discussion. The political consciousness of the members, although higher than in previous years is still low and varies significantly from chapter to chapter. Much remains to be done.

With the seriousness, dedication, enthusiasm and spirit of criticism and self criticism that was evident throughout the 5th Congress, E.F.L.N.A. is bound to advance ideologically, politically and organizationally and make a modest contribution to the national liberation struggle of the Eritrean people!

Following is a brief summary of the discussion that took place in the 5th Congress of E.F.L.N.A.

#### 1. On the E.N.L.S.

The Eritrean people have a glorious tradition of resistance to foreign aggression, having fought against Egyptian, Turkish, Italian and British colonialists. The Eritrean people's present struggle against Ethiopian colonial occupation and imperialist domination is a continuation of their historic struggle against foreign domination.

After years of peaceful struggle to gain national liberation, the Eritrean people took up the path of armed struggle in 1961, under the leadership of the Eritrean liberation Front. The combatants of the E.L.F. enjoyed the support of the Eritrean masses and fought with heroism and determination. However, because the reactionary leadership of the E.L.F. did not have a clear political line and program and because it did not properly organize the masses, the Eritrean revolution suffered severe setbacks, specially in 1967-68.

The sharp internal struggle against the reactionary leadership (or between the progressive fighters and the reactionary leadership) led to the emergence of the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces in 1970. Under the revolutionary leadership of the E.P.L.F., politics commands the gun, the fighters have become politically conscious, the active participation of the masses has begun and the Eritrean revolution has scored outstanding victories in the military, political, ideological and

organizational spheres.

Scared by the growth and success of the E.P.L.F., the reactionary leadership of the E.L.F. ("Revolutionary Council") decided to "wipe out" the E.P.L.F. "by force of arms" and in February 1972 launched a reactionary civil war. Two and a half years after this unpopular decision, the E.P.L.F. is far from being "wiped out". In fact it is stronger and the R.C. is much weaker. In the meantime the E.P.L.F. has continued along its revolutionary path under the slogan, "All our guns against our colonizers, a democratic solution to the secondary contradictions."

In spite of the tortuous road ahead, the Eritrean people, persisting along the path of armed struggle, are assured of final victory.

#### 2. On the Present Situation

Imperialist subversion in the strategic and oil rich Middle East area is at its highest. Imperialism, and especially U.S. imperialism, is making a determined and concerted effort to crush the revolutionary movements in the area, particularly those in Palestine, Omar and Eritrea. Imperialist efforts to impose a "peaceful solution" on the Palestinian people, the imperialist backed invasion of Oman and the occupied Arab Gulf by Iran and the U.S.-Israeli-Ethiopian attempts to crush the Eritrean revolution are part of this overall imperialist plot.

The recent coup d'etat in Ethiopia, the downfall of the tyrant Haile Selassie and replacement by a military junta have to be seen within this overall context. The Selassie regime had failed miserably in its attempts to crush the Eritrean revolution and could not handle the explosive social contradictions in Ethiopia. Hence, the U.S. backed coup d'etat.

The Ethiopian military junta is working overtime, calling for peaceful negotiation and committing barbarous massacres in an effort to liquidate the Eritrean revolution. However, the efforts of the imperialist backed military junta is doomed to failure. The E.P.L.F. has built a politically conscious people's army which no reactionary force can crush, and is determined to carry on the armed struggle until total liberation.

#### 3. On the Role of E.F.L.N.A.

Eritreans for Liberation in North America was established in March 1971 in N.Y.C. Since it was formed, without a clear political line, it met many ideological, political and organizational difficulties and committed various mistakes. Over the past three and a half years, E.F.L.N.A. has moved forward by learning from its own mistakes and struggling to correct them.

E.F.L.N.A. is a mass organization of Eritreans who support

and work for the Eritrean revolution. The basic organizational principle of the organization is democracy. The tasks of E.F.L.N.A. are:

1. to mobilize all Eritreans in North America; pay attention to mobilizing Eritrean women.
2. to raise the political consciousness of Eritreans through a centralized P.E program, seminars, etc.
3. To carry out propaganda and raise material support for the Eritrean Revolution
4. To establish ties and work for the principled unity of all progressive Eritrean organizations abroad.
5. To establish principled fraternal relations with all progressive organizations who:
  - a. Are anti-imperialists
  - b. Support national liberation struggles
  - c. Support the Eritrean national liberation struggle.

#### RESOLUTIONS

1. On the Present Military Regime in Ethiopia:
  - E.F.L.N.A. firmly believes that the military regime in Ethiopia is a regime of the oppressor classes; a reactionary, puppet regime of U.S. imperialism.
  - E.F.L.N.A. condemns the military regime in Ethiopia for its attempts to crush the Eritrean revolution and maintain the forcible occupation of Eritrea. It condemns the military regime's counter-revolutionary dual tactics of deceptive tricks (calling for "negotiations" and "peaceful solution") and brute force (massacres, poisoning of wells), which cannot fool the Eritrean people.
  - In particular, E.F.L.N.A. vehemently condemns the military regime for its barbarous massacre of 250 children, women and men at Um-Hajer in Western Eritrea and the systematic poisoning of Eritrean waters.
  - E.F.L.N.A. condemns the military regime for its suppression of the democratic rights of the Ethiopian masses.
2. On the E.P.L.F. and the E.L.F. (Revolutionary Council)
  - E.F.L.N.A. reaffirms its resolute support of the Eritrean peoples liberation Forces and its revolutionary political line and program.
  - In particular, E.F.L.N.A. condemns the "Revolutionary Council" for its decision to "wipe out" the E.P.L.F. by force and provoking and continuing a civil war in Eritrea.

-- E.F.L.N.A. fully supports the E.P.L.F. for the tireless efforts it is making to resolve the secondary contradictions within the struggle and unite all the liberation forces, which is the desire of Eritrean masses.

#### 3. On the Pavia Declaration:

- E.F.L.N.A. hails the spirit of unity of G.O.E.S. (Cairo), E.F.L.E. and E.F.L.N.A. as expressed in the Pavia Declaration.
- E.F.L.N.A. regrets, however, that little progress was made in the past year, in implementing the resolutions of the Pavia Declaration. It pledges to work harder to bring closer contact and cooperation and eventual unity of all progressive Eritrean organizations abroad.



COMRADLY GREETINGS AND A SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO ERITREANS FOR  
LIBERATION FROM AFRO-ASIAN LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES SOLIDARITY  
FORUM (SEATTLE BRANCH)

The calling for the conference in New York was great news for the Afro Asian Latin American Peoples Solidarity Forum. The role of EFL to organize compatriots in support of the struggles of the Eritrean people, has been vital and commendable. The Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples solidarity Forum resolutely supports the just struggles of the Eritrean people.

The struggle of the Eritrean people is a just struggle for the national independence against the Ethiopian Colonial Feudal Regime that has committed heinous crimes against the Eritrean people in an attempt to suppress their struggle. The U. S. military base in Eritrea is being used to spy and sabotage against many countuies in Africa. We cannot forget the criminal bombings that brought great suffering to the Eritrean people. But rather than be cowed down by the savage acts of the Imperialists the Eritrean people have increased fighting and determination.

The struggles of the Eritrean people are a part and parcel of the struggles of the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples Solidarity Forum has taken the task of organizing our people in support of the just struggles of our people back home. The glorious work of EFL has greatly contributed to our work. Many Eritreans here in Seattle have come to the aid and support the work of Afro-Asian Latin American Peoples Solidarity Forum through active participation.

Where there is oppression there is resistance. In thirteen years of armed struggle the Eritrean people have had great success and overcome many difficulties. In all the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America our people are also rising and picking arms to wage armed struggle against Imperialist powers and local reactionaries.

LONG LIVE THE VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLES OF THE ERITREAN PEOPLE.

DEATH TO THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS, ISREALI ZIONISTS AND THE ETHIOPIAN COLONIALIST FEUDAL REGIME.

LONG LIVE THE UNITY OF THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA.

VICTORY TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLES OF THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA.

Wishing you great success with the conference and resolutely supporting your struggle.

Afro-Asian Latin American  
Peoples solidarity Forum.  
(Seattle)

FROM: Central Organization of U.S. Marxists-Leninists  
(Boston Branch)  
91 River St.  
Cambridge

TO: Eritreans for Liberation in North America

MESSAGE: On this, the 13th anniversary of the heroic armed struggle of the Eritrean people under the leadership of the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Forces, the Boston Branch of the Central Organization of U.S. Marxist-Leninists enthusiastically hails the Eritrean Peoples' Revolutionary Struggle. This armed struggle launched 13 years ago against U.S. Imperialism, Zionism, Colonialism and all forces of reaction is a just and necessary struggle and will be victorious.

COUSML also extends revolutionary greetings to the comrades of eritreans for liberation in North America on the occasion of their 5th General Congress. We are in solidarity with your commitment to the National Liberation Struggle of the Eritrean people and wish your congress every success.

Victory to the National Liberation Struggle of the Eritrean People!

Boston Branch,  
Central Organization  
of U.S. Marxist-  
Leninists

## THE ERITREAN REVOLUTION AND THE MILITARY REGIME IN ETHIOPIA

The contradictions between the oppressor and the oppressed have become so sharp and acute on a world scale that imperialism and its lackeys are everywhere confronted with the ever-rising tide of revolution. Clearly, in this epoch of declining imperialism, the fundamental truth is that "countries want independence, nations want liberation, people want revolution." Indeed, the struggle for national liberation has long been the focal point or the storm center of the world revolutionary movement.

In the past few decades, the people of Southeast Asia, and especially the Vietnamese, have borne the brunt of world imperialist aggression. Fighting with great determination and heroism, the Vietnamese people have twice decisively demonstrated the basic historical truth that a small and weak nation, when armed with a scientific revolutionary theory, can defeat even the biggest and most powerful imperialist nation. That in a just war of national liberation, it is neither numbers nor arms but revolutionary consciousness and perseverance that are decisive for final victory. The victory of the people of Guinea Bissau over Portuguese colonialism and its NATO sustainers reiterates the universal validity of this scientific truth. This historically inevitable reality is about to become operative in Mozambique and, eventually, in Eritrea as well as elsewhere in the colonized and semi-colonized Third World where protracted armed struggles are being waged under the guidance of a scientific revolutionary theory. Indeed, the lessons gained from the defeat of world imperialism by the peoples of the Third World in general and the defeat of U.S. imperialism and Portuguese colonialism by the victorious Vietnamese and Guinean (Bissau) revolutions in particular are of world-historic significance. They are a powerful material force in the arsenal of weapons of anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Today, the center of imperialist aggression and counter-revolutionary conspiracy has shifted from Indochina into the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. The Middle East is not only a strategic region linking Africa, Asia and Latin America, but it also contains over 2/3 of the world's proven oil reserves. Its backward ruling classes provide a big market for the dumping of excess capitalist production and luxury commodities for conspicuous consumption while the masses of the people are relegated to miserable subsistence conditions. Besides, billions of oil revenues, expropriated by the ruling classes, after the giant monopolies have taken the lion's share, are deposited in western bank accounts, thus enlarging monopoly finances circulating capital and providing substantial financial reserves for further imperialist investment in and exploitation of the Third World. It is in this context therefore, that we must understand the various imperialist machinations in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

U.S. imperialism, working hand in glove with zionism, the Iranian and Ethiopian puppet regimes and the reactionary Arab regimes, is making an all-out effort to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement, to stifle the Dhofari liberation struggle, to isolate the Eritrean revolution and to encircle and harrass the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.). It must be clearly recognized that the fundamental problem underlying the so-called "Arab-Israeli conflict" is the Palestinian national question; that there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East unless the just demands of the Palestinian people are met and their national aspirations satisfied; and that the imperialist efforts to prop up the repressive puppet regimes in the region can only accelerate the radicalization and, hence, the revolutionary awakening of the oppressed classes.

The brazen aggression committed by the Iranian puppet regime against the liberated zones of Dhofar and Oman can neither prevent the demise of Sultan Quabus and his clique nor protect the interests of his imperialist masters in Oman and Arabian Gulf. The concerted attempts of the imperialists and their lackeys to encircle, undermine and attack the P.D.R.Y. have succeeded only in consolidating the revolution and deepening its roots among the masses. The frantic machinations to crush the Eritrean national liberation struggle and to prevent the emergence of a genuine Eritrean revolutionary movement have already proven a miserable failure, and will fare no better in the future.

At this juncture, there is no question that the various national revolutions in the region are joined together by a common thread and that their fates are inexorably linked. The life-and-death struggle between revolution and counter-revolution in the Middle East is likely to continue for a long time; and, however protracted the struggle becomes, the forces of progress and revolution are bound to win in the end.

Perched on this general geo-political setting, the Eritrean revolution is steadily advancing along the arduous and protracted path of victory. The people of Eritrea have, for the last 13 years, been engaged in a revolutionary war of national liberation against Ethiopian occupation, U.S. imperialism and Israeli zionism. Yet, it should be realized that until 1970, the Ethiopian puppet regime and its imperialist and zionist masters continued to slander the Eritrean Liberation Front as made up of a "handful of discontented and foreign sponsored bandits." Exploiting the fanatic and chauvinist politics of the reactionary leadership of the Front, the colonialists and imperialists strove to discredit the Eritrean national liberation struggle as a religious, secessionist or foreign inspired movement. Using these and other similar machinations, the Ethiopian colonial regime tried its hardest to incite religious, national and

regional division among the people of Eritrea in order to weaken the struggle and continue its rule.

It also sought to whip up anti-moslem and anti-Arab hysteria among the Christian section of the oppressed Ethiopian people in a desperate effort to divert their attention from their daily miseries and sufferings.

The absurdity of the allegation that national liberation struggles and revolutions are exported into a given country or region by some subversive third party is self-evident. Suffice it to reiterate here that a people's revolutionary armed struggle is the inevitable culmination of their historic resistance to oppression and exploitation. In the case of our country, it is the burning need to redeem the national reality of a long and brutal colonial oppression and naked imperialist exploitation that has compelled the Eritrean people to resort to armed struggle. And, despite the vicious concerted efforts of the colonial regime and its imperialist masters to isolate the just struggle of the Eritrean people from the democratic and revolutionary forces throughout the world and to present it as an internal Ethiopian matter, the Eritrean revolution has steadily been making great forward strides.

However, as the revolutionary forces advance, the Ethiopian colonial regime, following the pattern established by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, intensifies its repression and escalates its campaign of terror against the unarmed civilian population. Eritrean cities and towns have been converted into nazi-style prison camps of torture and death. From 1967 onwards, the Eritrean countryside has been subjected to savage "mopping up operations" and massive bombardments and napalming by Ethiopian ground and air forces, armed with U.S. weapons and supported by U.S. and Israeli "advisers". A barbaric campaign of terror and mass slaughter has been unleashed on the Eritrean people. Eritrean rivers and waterways have been and continue to be sprayed with poison, killing thousands of people, livestock and wild life. The use of defoliants has destroyed the vegetation and forest lands in large areas of our country. Masses of our people have been removed from their land bases and herded into concentration camps, or Vietnam-style "Strategic Hamlets", where, deprived of their accustomed means of livelihood, they represent a captive reserve of cheap labor for colonialist schemes and imperialist enterprises.

This scorched earth campaign of the Ethiopian army of occupation against the people of Eritrea has resulted in the total destruction of over 120 villages, the killing of thousands of unarmed civilians, and the destruction of hundreds of thousands of livestock and wild life. With their homes destroyed, their livestock slaughtered en masse, their crop fields decimated by defoliants, and their water supplies poisoned, over 100,000

Eritreans have been forced to languish in deplorable refugee camps in the Sudan.

Faced with an inevitable defeat, the military regime is stepping up the old policy of repression against the Eritrean people. The regime and its henchmen are now using most barbarous and fascist methods and carrying out massacres to terrorize the people. For instance, the Ethiopian occupation army, continuing the tradition that it has so well established during the last 13 years, has recently carried out the massacre of 250 unarmed civilians in the western Eritrean town of Um Hajer and poisoned the water supplies in the northern highland areas of Mensae and Sahel, killing hundreds of people and livestock.

Yet, like in Vietnam, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique, these barbaric atrocities and savage reprisals have not been, and will never be able to break the spirit of heroic resistance of the Eritrean people. On the contrary, they demonstrate the enemy's weakness, worsening position and increasing desperation. As such, they invariably reinforce the firm determination and strengthen the resolute will of the Eritrean people to persevere in the armed struggle until independence is won and freedom regained, whatever the price. Our people's defiant revolutionary spirit emanates from their firm and unshakable conviction of final victory.

The people of Eritrea and the Ethiopian occupation troops are locked in a life-and-death struggle to the end. The Ethiopian puppet regime, sustained and armed by U.S. imperialism, has the support of the world reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces. But, sharp internal, class contradictions have already begun to explode a few months ago. The severe economic, political and social crisis resulting from the long era of brutal feudal oppression and ruthless imperialist plunder has been aggravated by the terrible famine that has already consumed more than 250,000 lives. The backward and chauvinist Ethiopian regime has long perpetrated national oppression, religious persecution and political repression over the vast majority of the people. In addition, the puppet regime has been waging unpopular wars of expansionist aggression against the Eritrean and Somali peoples.

The attempt to militarily suppress the Eritrean revolution, in particular, has proven a very costly and impossible task for the Ethiopian regime. Despite the enormous economic, financial and military aid given it by the imperialist camp, its continuing war of aggression against the Eritrean people has brought the Ethiopian regime near financial ruin and economic bankruptcy. Thousands of its mercenary soldiers have lost their lives or limbs in the war. Moreover, the Eritrean struggle has shown the Ethiopian people that it is possible not only to resist the repressive regime but also to defeat it through revolutionary



struggle.

Thus, the Ethiopian people-workers, peasants, students, teachers, prisoners, soldiers, priests, etc., rose up in wave after wave of demonstrations, protests, strikes and rebellions that paralyzed the feudal regime and terrified its imperialist masters. However, the absence of a revolutionary organization, capable of providing a common direction and leadership to the spontaneous popular uprising, spelled its temporary defeat right from the outset.

But, even this unorganized, uncoordinated and quite spontaneous mass movement was enough to alarm U.S. imperialism. It immediately set out to preempt the movement and subvert the just democratic demands of the Ethiopian people. To do this, it resorted to the armed forces which it has long trained and groomed for precisely such a purpose. Taking advantage of the great disorder, it has steadily but decisively moved to dethrone Haile Selassie and to replace his archaic feudal regime by a more efficient puppet regime under the military. It is clear that U.S. imperialism has been the guiding hand behind the military and is already propping up the new regime with the stepped up delivery of heavy arms, tanks and helicopters.

What we are witnessing in Ethiopia today is the making of an even more fascistic puppet military regime that has already begun showing its true colors. It is true that it has detained Haile Selassie and many of his most notorious and corrupt thugs and begun to undermine the most powerful feudal institutions- the monarchy and the church. However, it has also shoved aside the just and democratic demands of the people and imposed a new order of chauvinist petty-bourgeois nationalism under the slogan of "Ethiopia First". It has banned all public demonstrations and rallies and suspended the few freedoms that the people had initially won. It has openly declared its readiness to liquidate any serious opposition to its hegemony. In short, it has imposed a new order of military dictatorship under the argis of U.S. imperialism.

The military regime has also so far failed to address itself to the fundamental problems of land reform and national oppression-two of the most burning economic and political questions facing Ethiopian society today. Even if it were to try to address itself to these basic questions, its very class character and organic link with imperialism render the military regime inherently incapable of solving them.

The military regime has promised "to create a democratic anti-communist government." We all should know what the puppets mean by "a democratic anti-communist government " because we have had enough experience with such fascistic regimes in South Vietnam, South Korea, the Philipines, Taiwan, Greece, Portugal, etc. We

must not be fooled either by slogans or the concentrated orchestrations of the imperialist press. The present military regime has been brought about by U.S. imperialism on which it is heavily dependent for survival. It is basically incapable of solving the increasingly more acute contradictions plaguing Ethiopian society and the fundamental problems facing the Ethiopian people.

However, the people of Ethiopia have, in the last few months, garnered valuable experience in struggle. Their awareness has been raised and their militancy heightened by this experience. Above all, they have learned that even the seemingly most powerful of puppets is really impotent in the face of an organized mass revolt. These lessons and experiences will prove extremely vital in the people's inevitable revolutionary struggle against imperialism and its new puppets.

The true nature of the military regime is nowhere more clearly evident than in its attitude toward the Eritrean national liberation struggle. On the one hand, it has been propagating that the Eritrean people have a just cause and that the Eritrean question could have long been and should be resolved peacefully. The military regime is now parading Eritrean lackeys and ex-mercenaries of the old regime as its leaders in a calculated effort to swindle world public opinion and to confuse and divide the Eritrean people. On the other hand, it has openly declared its hostility to Eritrean independence and its occupation army has resumed the barbaric massacre of unarmed Eritrean civilians as well as the poisoning of the water supplies of the Eritrean people. Despite its declaration of general amnesty for all the political prisoners of the old regime, the military regime has refused to release Eritrean political prisoners and has announced that it would use any means to crush the Eritrean revolution.

There are fresh indications that U.S. imperialism and its local puppets are desperately trying to impose a solution of the Eritrean question as a necessary extension of their Middle East Strategy. But as there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East without the basic satisfaction of the national rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people and the total liberation of the toiling masses, there can also be no peace in Eritrea short of complete national independence, which is a precondition for the liberation of the Eritrean people. Thus, despite the talks of a peaceful solution, the Eritrean people are girding for a long protracted struggle.

It is necessary to fully appreciate that independence and liberty are never handed to any people by any one. On the contrary they are always won by the blood of the people themselves, through struggle and sacrifice. The people of Vietnam and

Guinea Bissau have not been given their independence because of the good hearts of Nixon or Spínola, but because they have been able to smash the American and Portuguese military machines of aggression through many years of heroic armed struggle.

Thus, while a negotiated settlement is possible any time provided that the military regime is prepared to evacuate its occupation army and recognize the unconditional independence of Eritrea, even such an improbable solution at the present moment could by no means be termed peaceful. It would still be the result of the more than 13 years of heroic armed struggle that the Eritrean people have been waging with great sacrifice and resolute determination.

It must therefore be borne in mind that the people of Eritrea had already learned the impossibility of a peaceful solution of the Eritrean independence question when they embarked upon the armed struggle in 1961. This conviction has been greatly reinforced and strengthened by the great victories that the Eritrean people have been scoring against the Ethiopian occupation army and its imperialist and zionist masters. There can be no question that, given the present trend of history and the correlation of forces in Eritrea and the world, only the relentless continuation of the revolutionary struggle until total victory can achieve the independence of Eritrea and the total liberation of the Eritrean people.

The present military regime, by its very nature, can solve neither the problems of the Ethiopian people nor the question of Eritrean self-determination. The struggles for liberation of the Ethiopian and Eritrean peoples will, thus, have to continue. In this struggle, the toiling masses of Ethiopia can only be the comrades-in-arms of the people of Eritrea. The Eritrean and Ethiopian revolutions are closely linked, for, in the final analysis, the liberation of the Ethiopian people can come about only by the complete overthrow of the puppet military regime or a similar successor.

The people of Eritrea have always resisted foreign domination, be it Turkish, Italian, British, or U.S., under the guise of Ethiopian. They opposed the imperialist imposed federation with Ethiopia and have, since 1961, been confronting the imperialist backed Ethiopian occupation of their homeland with a triumphant war of national liberation. True, this success has not been easy in coming. They have been the fruits of long and tremendous external as well as internal struggles and sacrifice on the part of the Eritrean people and their heroic combatants. At this point, a solid and powerful revolutionary movement is in progress in Eritrea. Its victory is bound to set in motion strong repercussions in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.

The Eritrean national democratic revolution is part of the

world revolution. The heroic people of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Palestine, Dhofar and Oman, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique, through their great example of determined struggle and boundless sacrifice, provide tremendous inspiration to the oppressed and fighting peoples of the world. The Eritrean people are fighting against Ethiopian domination and U.S. imperialism in order to wipe out oppression and exploitation, create an independent democratic state and build a just and free society.

The experience of the Eritrean struggle demonstrates that only a movement armed with a scientific theory and committed to a program of fundamental social transformation can become victorious. It also shows that only such a movement, purging itself of the vacillating and opportunist elements in the process of struggle, is, in the final analysis, capable of safe-guarding the interests of the toiling masses.

The Eritrean national democratic revolution, under the leadership of the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces (E.P.L.F.), is advancing forward across a difficult terrain of complex problems and hurdles, toward decisive and inevitable victory. It is producing a new man and a new society with a democratic and scientific culture, and this creative revolutionary process advances with the struggle.

In a very real sense, the E.P.L.F. is the continuation of the historic political struggle of the Eritrean people in general and of the armed struggle that begun in 1961 in particular. It is the product of the summing up of the past struggle of the Eritrean people and represents the finest elements of their revolutionary tradition. At the same time, it constitutes a new beginning of the political and armed struggle of the Eritrean people for national liberation under the direction of a clear political line, in accordance with a correct progressive program, and on the basis of self-reliance and national unity.

The justice of their cause, their combativeness, and their resolute determination to wage the armed struggle till victory, supported by the world revolutionary and democratic forces, assures the complete liberation of the Eritrean people in the end. In the final analysis, the Eritrean people are bound to win; nothing can prevent the defeat of imperialism and its puppets; and victory certainly belongs to the oppressed people of the world.

Victory to the Eritrean Revolution!

Long Live the E.P.L.F. !

Death to Imperialism, Zionism, Feudalism and all Puppets!

Victory to the World Revolution!

## ETHIOPIAN OCCUPATION ARMY MASSACRES

### 250 ERITREAN CIVILIANS AT UM HAJER

The Ethiopian occupation army in Eritrea has perpetrated a cold blooded massacre of 250 children, women and men at Um Hajer in western Eritrea, in August. The Ethiopian troops opened fire on the unarmed villagers, killing 250 of them. Hundreds fled across the Sudanese border in to refugee camps. The bodies of those who could no swim across the border were found floating in the Sudan. Beside this brutal atrocity, the Ethiopian occupation army has been poisoning wells and lakes in Eritrea. The Asmara daily, "Hebret", reported on May 11, 1974, that fifty people and hundreds of livestock had died from poisoned waters in Mensae and Sahl areas.

The Um Hajer massacre and the "poison war" are not isolated acts of the Ethiopian army nor are they new to the Eritrean people. Ever since the forcible annexation of Eritrea by Ethiopia in 1962 and the beginning of the armed resistance of the Eritrean people, the Ethiopian colonial regime has followed a scorched earth policy of "kill all, burn all" and has committed innumerable crimes. To give just a few examples:

The chief editor of the Swedish magazine KVALLSPOSTEN reported that he "saw 22 hung men in the gallows in the public square of Keren alone".

The Italian daily, PAESE SERA reported that "in the village of Ad Sharbot, the Ethiopians having set fire to the village opened fire on cattle and men alike. Those of the inhabitants who had managed to flee could see from a neighboring hilltop the flame eating into their houses and hear the painful cries of those of their relations besieged by the raging fires".

On June 11, 1967, Ethiopian troops rounded up the men of Ailet and Gumhot villages, herded 30 in to a house, and then set it on fire.

On December 16, 1970 the Ethiopian occupation army brutally bombed Keren city, killing 2000 people and forcing tens of thousands to flee to refugee camps in the Sudan.

Ethiopian troops have pulled jewelry of the ears and noses of women, slit the wombs of pregnant mothers, burned "suspects" alive. 100,000 Eritreans have become

refugees. Thousands languish in jails, where according to the Ethiopian government they are treated as "Criminals and not political prisoners because they advocate secession".

This is the bloody history of the Ethiopian occupationist regime in Eritrea, which enjoys the full backing and blessing of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

It is clear that U.S. imperialism is working actively to crash the revolutionary movements in the strategic middle eastern area, one of which is the Eritrean revolution. The Haile Selassie regime failed to solve the Eritrean question and could not handle the explosive social contradictions in Ethiopia. Consequently, U.S. imperialism has put its trained and groomed military puppets in power and has decided to give them \$16 million in military aid. The Ethiopian military regime as the servile tool of imperialism is working hard to crash the Eritrean revolution through force (massacres, poisoning wells, intensified bombing) as well as deception (calling for negotiations, appointing Eritreans to high posts, etc.). Feigning "reform and democracy", it is continuing and intensifying the barbarous "kill all, burn all" policy of fascist Haile Selassie.

Thirteen years of armed struggle, however, have shown that the heroic Eritrean people can not be intimidated by any brute force or fooled by any deceptive tricks. Just like the bombing of Hanoi in Viet Nam and the Wiriyamu massacre in Mozambique increased the determination of the Viet Nameese and Moazambican people, the Um Hajer massacre will harden the determination of the Eritrean people to persist in armed struggle until the Ethiopian occupationists and their imperialist masters are driven out of Eritrea. Under the leadership of the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Forces, the Eritrean revolution is advancing on the basis of self reliance, sinking deeper roots among the masses and inflicting heavy defeats on the enemy.

All enemies of the Eritrean people will come to no good end! The birth of an independent and democratic Eritrea is certain!



بيان إلى الشعب الارترى

احمر الحركة التي قامت في اثيوبيا في فبراير الماضي ، والحل السلمي لتقضية ارتريا ، الذي يتحدث عنه النظام البعيد يد في اثيوبيا ، فان الحسمار الاعلاسي الذي فرضه الاستعمار الربيى الاثيوبي والامبريالية العالمية ، على النشاز البطو لى للشعب الارترى ، اخذ في التلاشى وبتدات حذب العالم واذاغاته ركالات الانباء العالميه ، تتحدث عن الشعب الارترى وكما هو السلح الرئيس . وعلى الرغم من اننا وضمنا مرارا عبر كل نشراتنا ، موقفنا تجاه الحل السلمى ، الا انه يهنا وفي هذا الترت التاريخى بالذات ، ان يمتد الشعب الارترى وجميع شعوب العالم ، موقفنا من مثل هذه القضايا .

• ودون ان نذهب بعيدا ، ان قرار الامم المتحدة الثالث باتحاد ارتريا قداريا مع اثيوبيا ، كان مواءمة قامت بها الامبريالية الاثريية ليطمان وحماية مصالحها الاقتصادية والاستراتيجية في ارتريا ، دون مراعاة لرغبات الشعب الارترى وتطلعاته ، وعندما بدأ الشعب الارترى في مقاومة الاتحاد القدرالى المزعوم - الذى تحول منذ اللحظة الاولى الى استعمار اثيوبي سافر - بالذات امهرات الطلابة والادريبات العماليه وكافة الوسائل الملعية المتوفرة لديه آنذاك ، قامت السلطات الاثيوبيه بدعم من الامبريالية الامريكيسية واسرائيل والسلحيتها ، بنم ارتريا نهائيا الى الامبراطورية الاثريية ، ومعارسة الفتح والارهاب للقضاء على كافة اشكال المقاومة ، ويمسك ان استند الشعب الارترى كافة رسائل النضال السلمى ، شرع منذ عام ١٩٦١ فى غونى بخال مسلح كرسية وحيدة لطرد الاستعمار الاثيوبي ، وعملك منيره ، ولا تزال جذوة هذا النضال مستبرة حتى الآن ، وقد قامت السلطات الاثيوبيه طوال الاربعة عشر عامسا العاجيه ، بشن ايشع الحملات ، وابادة المراضى ، وابادة النجسية ، والتتل بالبطلة دون التمييز بين الداهل الرضيع والشخ السن والبراة المجوز ، واحراق مئات القرى ، وابادة المراضى ، مما ادى الى لجوء عشرات الالوف الى الاراضى السودانية والبلدان الجاورة الاغسرى ولازال هذه الاساليب الارهابية تمارس على نطاق واسع من ارتريا ، حيث يعيش الالاف من الشباب الارترى فى السجون والمستشفيات ومع ذلك فقد تمكن الشعب الارترى بقيادة ابناءه المناضلين من تحقيق الانتصارات المتتاليه ، ولا يزال يحزر المزيد من التقدم .

والانتصارات فى كافة المجالات ، ليس هذا فحسب ، بل انه استباح ان يلعب دورا رئيسيا فى مجرى الاحداث الاثيوبيه . وعلى الرغم من ان التهور الاثيوبي فى ارتريا ، الى جانب الاضطهاد الاقطنى والعبادة والمحق ، كان من العوامل التى ادت الى حركة فبراير فى اثيوبيا ، فان تشدقات الوزارات القديمة والجديدة فى اثيوبيا يجعل قضيت ارتريا ، لم تكن الا محاولة من هذه الوزارات للحصول على إمكانية الاستمرار والعمل على اجهاض الثورة الارترية وتخفيفها ، اكثر من كرتها دعوة جادة ومصادقة لحل القضية الارترية ، وليست هناك اى ادلة طوية تؤكد صدق النوايا الاثيوبيه فى حسمل قضيت ارتريا ، ولم يات بعد النظام الذى يعثل رغبات الشعب الاثيوبي الفقير ، الذى يعترف بشداعة بحق الشعب الارترى فى الاستقلال الكامل ، واذا لم يكن بوسنا الآن تحديد الالارة التى يمتنفرها ظهور هذا النظام الشجاع فى اثيوبيا ، فان الحقيقة التى لا تتبل الجدل انه لاشك آت ، فعصرنا هذا هو عصر الشعوب العظيمة ، وانتصاراتها الساحقة وسقوط وانهايار الامبرياليه ، ومع ذلك فان الامبريالية ستعمل حتى النفس الاخير على حيك العوامرات واضطهاد واستغلال شعوب العالم ، ورغم ذلك فحتمية انتصار الشعب المناهده ، وانذار الامبريالية ، حقيقة واقعة .

ان انتصار شعوب غينيا بيساو والقيتام على القوى الاستعماريه والامبريالية العالمية ، كان المحصلة الطبيعية للكفاح البديلى الذى خاضته تلك الشعوب ، وليس صدقة من نيكسون او سبينولا ، وبالعلل فان انتصار الشعب الارترى صرعون باستمراره فى الكفاح المسلح وخوض النضالات المستمرة ، وليس من خلال عطف امريكا او الرجعية الاثيوبيه ، وعليه فان قوات التحرير الشعبية بصفتها الممثل الشعبى للشعب الارترى - على الرغم من انها تضع اعتبار للحل السياسى - الا ان ايمانها وربتها المبدئية تتركز على الاستمرار فى ذرى الكفاح المسلح ، كتحريك اوحده لتحقيق الاستقلال الكامل ، وان قوات التحرير الشعبية ليست مستعدة وخاصة فى هذه المرحلة للدخول فى اى نوع من اللبب السياسيه ، اما ضد تناقله ركالات الانباء العالمية ، عن استعداد بعض العناصر التى تدعى بانها منطلة للشعب الارترى ، للتفاوض مع الحكومة الاثيوبيه فى الخارج ، فاننا نسأل ، من الذى اعطى هذه العناصر حق تمثيل الشعب الارترى ، والتحدث باسمه فى مسالة الحل السلمى ؟ اى تنظيم هذا الذى يوضعهم ؟ اى قوة هى التى تشاركهم هذا الراى ؟ اننا لاندرى حتى الآن ، والشيشى الوحيد الذى تؤكد قوات التحرير الشعبية ، هو ، ان الجهة الوحيدة التى تملك حق تمثيل الشعب الارترى فى كسمل صغيرة وكبيره ، هى القوة الموجبة للكفاح المسلح فى الميدان ، وان قوات التحرير الشعبية لا تعترف باى - بهى - لهذه العناصر التى تتلاعب بصير الشعب الارترى ، وتتاجر باسمه ، واخيرا انها ستقف بالمرصاد لكل المحاولات التى تتخذها الى خيانة الشعب الارترى ، والتلاعب بصيره .

- النصر لنضال الشعب الارترى
- السقوط للمبارسة وتجار السياسه
- البزعة للامبريالية والاستعمار الاثيوبي



DECLARATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ERITREA

After the start of the February 1974 uprisings in Ethiopia, the news of the struggle of the Eritrean people which had been suppressed from world attention by imperialists and Ethiopian colonialists, started to occupy headlines in radios and newspapers. In particular, the world press has devoted much space to the call for "peaceful solution" of the Eritrean case. Even though we made several statements to clarify our position before, this period of historic significance makes it imperative that we reiterate our firm stand on this issue to the peoples of Eritrea and the world.

It is to be remembered that world imperialism led by the United States, contrary to the wishes of the Eritrean people, conspired and put Eritrea under the control of the feudal rule of Ethiopia through the guise of a United Nations sponsored decree of "federation", in order to maintain and strengthen its economic and strategic position in Eritrea. The world also knows that when the Eritrean people led by workers and students, started to voice their opposition to Ethiopian colonial rule through peaceful means, Haile Selassie's government backed by U.S. and Israeli military aid brought in its troops, trampled the rights of the Eritrean people and totally abolished the federation in order to suppress effectively the struggle of the Eritrean people. Realizing that the world had turned a deaf ear to their peaceful demands, the Eritrean people started, and have persisted in armed struggle in order to resist the oppressive military occupation of their country. During the past fourteen years Ethiopian feudal colonialism, beefed up by imperialist and Zionist political, military, and economic assistance has committed and is still committing numerous fascist crimes and atrocities. Tens of thousands of Eritreans, young and old, women and children, have been murdered and machine-gunned; hundreds are being tortured behind prison bars; villages, crops, livestock, and other property have been destroyed by fire and napalm; and hundreds of thousands have been forced to flee to the Sudan and other neighboring countries and are languishing in refugee camps.

The struggle that has been waged under the leadership of the militant combatant sons and daughters of the Eritrean people not only has achieved decisive victories and is forging ahead, but is certainly one of the principal causes that led to the uprisings in Ethiopia.

It is an undeniable fact that the primary cause of the uprising

was the oppression and exploitation perpetrated by the feudal social order prevailing in Ethiopia. While the uprising was at its infant stage, the present government, like its predecessor, in order to consolidate its power, started to talk about a "solution" of the Eritrean case without presenting any concrete proposals that would meet the aspirations of the Eritrean people. However, this policy is a deceptive intrigue designed to undermine and abort the Eritrean people's cause. In fact, it is obvious that the present government, by its very nature is incapable of solving the problems facing the oppressed people of Ethiopia, let alone fulfilling the demands of the Eritrean people. An Ethiopian government that represents the interests of the Ethiopian people, and in principle endorses the aspirations of the Eritrean people for complete independence has not yet come; that this is the case is obvious and certain. To speculate as to whether it will come soon is to indulge in an idle guess. The struggle of the people of the world is advancing while imperialism is being defeated in many fronts, and will eventually be totally destroyed. Nevertheless, like the Eritrean proverb which says "A fool keeps on gambling until he loses all his chips" (even though it is clear that he is going to lose), so also imperialists and their lackeys will not give up their evil conspiracy and counter-revolutionary intrigues to oppress, exploit, and plunder the people of the world until their final defeat and destruction.

The victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Guinea Bessau, etc., did not come from the good hearts of Nixon or Spinoza, but are the results of peoples' perseverance in a persistent armed struggle. Likewise, victory of the Eritrean people could only be a result of a relentless continuation of armed struggle and cannot be granted either by U.S. imperialists or the colonialist oppressors.

Although the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Forces (E.P.L.F.), as the representative of the Eritrean people does not foreclose any political or peaceful solution, it is its firm and fundamental belief that the aspirations of the Eritrean people for complete independence and total liberation could only be realized through a resolute continuation of armed struggle. Especially at this period of time E.P.L.F. does not want to be part of any political game.

In the past few days, certain individuals abroad, claiming to be representatives of the Eritrean liberation struggle, announced their readiness to start negotiations with the present Ethiopian government. Based on these events the world press has stepped up its news campaign on the issue.

Who authorized these individuals, who on their own whims write, speak and proclaim about the Eritrean people's case and on "peaceful solution"? In taking such steps which organization were they representing? In short, the E.P.L.F. has nothing to do with this.

The E.P.L.F. asserts that the force that is waging a determined armed struggle inside Eritrea is the sole representative of the Eritrean people on any issue, whether it is of minor or major significance. Furthermore, it vehemently opposes the treachery of opportunistic individuals, who in the name of the Eritrean people advance their own selfish interests.

Victory to the struggle of the Eritrean People  
Down with Imperialism and Ethiopian Colonialism  
Down with Political Swindlers!  
No room for intrigues!

*This is an unofficial translation by EFLNA from the original Tigrigna version issued by EPLF. EFLNA is responsible for any errors or distortions that may occur in the translation.*

### MOZAMBIQUE MOVES AHEAD

The ten years struggle of the people of Mozambique caused significant democratic breakthroughs in Portugal and the national consciousness of the people was affected. Frelimo had by July, come to a commanding position and was steadily moving southward. The Portuguese soldier, like his counterpart in Guinea-Bissau was demoralized and unwilling to fight. Many times they were simply surrendering en masse. The Mozambique peoples continual spirited parades and demonstrations in favor of their vanguard, Frelimo, hastened matters dramatically.

It was no wonder then that the Portuguese Government, seeing the writing on the wall, agreed finally to drop its fraudulent federation scheme and accept the people's right to independence.

Portugal and Frelimo have agreed for a transitional government dominated by the liberation front to transfer power in the period Sept. '74-June '75 from the colonial administration. It is every true concerned person's fervent hope that the imperialists would not be allowed to implement any deeds contrary to the socialist aims of the vast majority of the Mozambique masses.

### INDEPENDENT GUINEA-BISSAU

It was a day of momentous victory to the oppressed peoples of the world when on September 10, 1974, the negotiating partners of PAIGC and the Portuguese military government announced their agreement on the ending of Guinea Bissau's 400 years of Colonial domination. It took the Portuguese colonialists 13 years of an ever expanding popular mass-rebellion in the form of armed struggle, to learn that a people's movement can never be extinguished and whoever tries to do so only becomes engulfed by it.

The imperialists and their foot-lickers were the only ones to desperately try to cling to the past when the birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verdes was announced a year ago on September 23, 1973. More than 80 countries had immediately recognized the new state.

The people of Guinea-Bissau, it has to be stated, had to be interlocked in a fierce 13 year struggle before their oppressors could see no way of turning back the hands of time. Nothing illustrates this more than the Portuguese obstinency in holding on to NATO strategically located Cape Verde Islands. Here, due to understandably impossible geographical and technical conditions, the liberation movement had only minimal effects.

### NEWS

On Sept. 20, 1974, EFLNA staged a vigorous demonstration in N.Y.C. to protest the massacre of 250 Eritrean civilians at Um Hajer. Many U.S. Third World Progressive organizations and individuals joined EFLNA in denouncing the barbaric and cold-blooded murders of Eritreans by the Ethiopian military junta, backed by U.S. Imperialism and Israeli Zionism. The demonstration was held in front of the U.N. building.

A meeting was held after the demonstration and EFLNA conducted a discussion on "The Eritrean Revolution and the military regime in Ethiopia."

Two other demonstrations, one on Oct. 2 in Washington and the other on Oct. 9, in Detroit also took place. They were organized by their local chapters.

In Washington an enthusiastic crowd of 60 Eritreans and other progressive sympathizers marched from the Ethiopian Embassy to the U.S. State Department denouncing the heinous relationship between these two organs of their respective regimes. The many participants demanded the immediate end of U.S. arms to the fascist junta in Ethiopia. Many supporters of the Eritrean struggle expressed their outrage at the regimes barbaric massacre of 250 civilians at Um Hajer.

The placards included "Death to the military junta", "250 civilians massacred at Um Hajer", "Remove the Ethiopian troops from Eritrea" and "Stop Poisoning Eritrean Waters".



