

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATIONS



The leaders of Turkey, Croatia and India have sent messages

of congratulations to the people and Government of Eritrea

in connection with the 26th Independence Day anniversary.

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey expressed good wish to the people and Government of Eritrea and voiced readiness to advance the friendly relations between his country and Eritrea in all domains.

Likewise, The Croatian Leader, Ms. Kolinda Grabar-Kitarovic expressed good wish to the Eritrean people and their leadership and desire to strengthen bilateral relations.

In the same vein, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, President of India on his part expressed good wish to the people and Government of Eritrea and his country's readiness to strengthen bilateral cooperation for mutual advantage.

Moreover, the leaders wished President Isaias good health as well as peace and prosperity to the Eritrean people.

INDEPENDENCE TORCH IN ANSEBA REGION

Independence Day Torch was lit in Anseba region on 15 May marking the beginning of Independence Day celebrations. The Torch from

Geleb Administrative area reached Hamelmalo sub-zone and was lit by the regional Governor, Mr. Ali Mahmud, in the presence of

officials and residents of the sub-zone.

The event also highlighted cultural and artistic performances.

FUNERAL SERVICE OF SHEIK AL-AMIN OSMAN CONDUCTED

The funeral service of the late Eritrean Mufti and Chairman of the Higher Office of the Eftae and Islamic Affairs, Sheik Alamin Osman Alamin, was conducted on May 18 in the presence of President Isaias Afwerki.

Moreover, senior government and PFDJ officials, religious leaders, Ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps as well as thousands of citizens participated in the funeral.

The late Sheik Al-Amin was born in 1924 in Ailet, Ginda sub-zone. He attended higher education at Omdurman University in the Republic of Sudan and graduated from Al-Ahzar University in Egypt in 1954 in Islamic Affairs and Arabic language.

While pursuing education, Sheik Al-Amin Osman Al-Amin became one of the founders of the 'Club of Eritrean Students in Cairo' in 1951 and played a leading role in organizing Eritrean youth against federation. Upon returning home, he worked as teacher of the Arabic language in Asmara, and later as judge of the Sharia Court in Agordat. Subsequently, he served as member of the Supreme Sharia Court in Asmara and later President until retirement in 1975.

In 1992, following independence, the late Sheik Al-Amin became the Eritrean Mufti and in 2012 Chairman of Higher Office of the Eftae and Islamic Affairs representing the nation in regional and international forums.

Sheik Al-Amin Osman Al-Amin passed away on May 17 at the age of 93.

Expressing deep sorrow on the passing away of the late Eritrean Mufti, the people and Government of Eritrea express condolences to the faithful and family.



INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS GET UNDERWAY



Celebrations marking the 26th anniversary of Independence Day got underway yesterday with different activities under the theme "Laying Pillars for Vibrant Growth".

Ambassador Zemed Tekle, Commissioner of Culture and Sports, indicated that the celebrations would feature programs depicting the

cultural diversity, beauty, unity and national values of the Eritrean people as well as the progress registered in development programs.

He further explained that the celebrations would also include street shows, children's programs, photo exhibition, carnival, concerts, cultural performances, community gatherings in addition to performances by Chinese and Japanese cultural troupes. He also stated that football tournaments, cycling competition and car racing would take place.

As regards the theme of the anniversary celebration, Ambassador Zemed said that it would reflect the development achievements registered over the past 26 years of independence and the bright future lying ahead.

15TH CONGRESS OF SRS ASSEMBLY

The Southern Red Sea Assembly has conducted its 15th congress in the port city of Assab. The Assembly Chairman, Mr. Ali Nur Ali, said that vigorous effort has been exerted to ensure socio-economic development and social

justice.

The regional Governor, Ambassador Mohammed-Seid Mantai, explained on his part that the Congress is a forum in which all activities are assessed and important decisions and

recommendations adopted.

The Assembly members conducted extensive discussion based on the reports presented regarding education, health, potable water supply, agriculture, and cultural activities.



Laying Pillars for Vibrant Growth

Development

“Vision for All”...

Makda Solomon

Ophthalmology started in Eritrea during the Italian colonization. It was instituted by an Italian soldier to give eye medical care to the Italian soldiers. There were no Eritrean doctors at the time and the Eritrean people did not have access to medication.

Today Eritrea manages an organized and efficient eye medication. The Ministry of Health (MoH) and the government have made great efforts concerning eye medication for every citizen. Vision as a great concern puts an eye medication to be given a highest health task to be addressed for the society because the eye sends so much message to the brain, it is a crucial organ which should be given much care.

During the struggle for independence, the Eritrean people experienced harsh and bad days under the brutal colonial regimes and lived without much health care. Struggling for independence, on the one hand, and providing general medical care, on the other, became the national duty of the freedom fighters. With limited human and material resources they were able to manage eye medical care and delivered a good service to their people.

Despite all of these shortages, assistance to the health centers in the field were provided by Fred Hellows, a great personality who

assisted victims from getting completely blinded and made sure the Eritrean government's goal "Vision for All" is upheld. He was an Australian ophthalmologist and gave a clear vision for many people all over the world.

Fred Hellows became familiar with Eritrea through Eritreans living in Australia and came to Eritrea in 1986 when Eritreans were fighting in the long struggle of independence. He saw many people suffering from blindness and observed the fighters the working hard to give medication for the society during the war. It was at this time that Hellows decided to open a foundation to

to Asmara following Eritrea's independence the eye medical care unit also was relocated. Since Fred had respectable alliance with the Ministry of Health, his legacy lives on in the street, kindergarten and lens factory named after him. Fred died in 1993. However, his dream came true and the foundation has gone on to produce millions of cost-effective intraocular lenses for cataract surgeries. Intraocular lenses were vital in restoring sight to people undergoing cataract surgery. Dr. Kahsay Fshatsion, Medical Director of Brhan Ayni Ophthalmologic Hospital, said that the eye disease seen in our country is called tropical diseases since Eritrea has a tropical climate.

preventing the light from getting in. Cataract can be caused by a lot of things one is through eye attack, from mother to child during pregnancy and if a person is diabetic and other imminent diseases. It can also be caused by old age. People aged 60 and above are vulnerable to an attack.

Trachoma is another concern and it affects people living in remote areas, such that experience shortage of water and sanitation. Dr. Kahsay stressed that as trachoma is a communicable disease people need to take care of their eyes and further recommends sanitation. He also underlined that people often do not pay attention to the health of



Dr. Kahsay Fshatsion

traditionally called Kuhli is used as a make-up or used over new born babies which is unnecessary as far as a healthy eye is concerned.

Regarding the medication, Dr. kahsay said, like any other medication, it can be either for long time or for short time. Eye medication can be provided through pills, by prescribing eye glasses and through surgeries. He also added that, there is eye medication which is called Outreach Service provided twice a year or more and it is undertaken jointly by the MoH and its partner countries such as Sudan, Egypt, Italy and China. The significance of this partnership is that the doctors share various medical experience and transfer technology. Moreover, they create job opportunities to the local pediatricians. Fred Hellows foundation is the best example, all workers in that foundation are Eritreans.

Even though there are shortages of materials and specialists the good relationship that Eritrea has with external stakeholders minimizes the scarcities. Fred's foundation is playing a great role in ensuring medical and material supplies. Along with this, the government and the MoH endeavor to build medical centers for eye treatment in all regions and construct one referral hospital which will play an important role in minimizing blindness cases. As a result the surgical operations are almost 90% successful.

Finally Dr. kahsay recommended and conveyed his message to the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Health to play their parts in working to maximize the awareness of the people and to educate maximum number of students so that success is maintained.



produce intraocular lenses. Part of his plan was to transfer his skills and knowledge and skills to local doctors, so that they could continue the work and help their people.

When, the health center that had been located in Sahel was brought

However, the common disease that brings people often to the OPD are the allergies.

Most of the surgeries are given to Cataract victims. Cataract is a disease which is caused when some particles block the eye lens

their eye and at the end of the day they become the victims. So, those who have imminent diseases such as diabetics and blood pressure need to check their health status so frequently, so that, they can avoid the above mentioned diseases. He also underlined that the eye pencil



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SpotLight

“Our Laws Reflect our History, Values and Traditions”

Mela Ghebremedhin

The month of May is often perceived as the time of the year to reflect and celebrate the achievements and future prospects of Eritrea and its institutions. Hence, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of Eritrean independence, Minister Fozia Hashim of Justice took time to talk to the local media on Wednesday the 17th. During our conversation, Minister Fozia focused on the vision of the Ministry, including its role and principles in line with Eritrean values and principles. In this regard, the Ministry's vision is to ensure justice and respect of the law and to continue its awareness raising program at community level.

When one thinks of the law in Eritrea, usual mouth-to-ear ideas take over the actual reality. As such, Minister Fozia said when talking about justice, “we first need to understand the meaning and role of the law in our society and beyond”. The law shall reflect the society's values and principles and should be understood by all.

In fact, law in Eritrea can be traced back to the 15th Century when customary laws were codified and commonly known as Hegi *Endaba* or laws of the forefathers (M. Ghebremedhin, 2016). Per se, through time, the Ministry of Justice acknowledged the role of traditional justice by institutionalizing it. “The law speaks on behalf of people”

values, of the nation's values, by engaging citizens and creating a sense of ownership towards the respect of the law”, Minister Fawzia explained.

Clearly, to ensure common understanding of the law in Eritrea, the Ministry has been engaged, since independence, in promoting and enhancing awareness of local communities of the Ministry's role for a peaceful society. Awareness raising, therefore, has been one of the main activities of the Ministry while ensuring that

remote areas of the country. “Fifteen years ago, before institutionalizing customary laws in line with national regulations, we started to organize seminars, discussions and meetings with local communities nationwide”, the Minister added.

Without doubt, the people of Eritrea have great knowledge of customary laws. Nonetheless, continuous mobilization campaigns are essential. Accordingly, the Ministry of Justice has been engaged since

1970s, the EPLF implemented communal assemblies of elders to resolve disputes through mediation. At independence, the Ministry of Justice was mandated to institutionalize village courts, commonly known as community courts, since 2003.

As stipulated in article 44 of the Civil Procedure Code of the State of Eritrea (2015): “Unless expressly provided otherwise, Community Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits: (1) Not regarding immovable property,

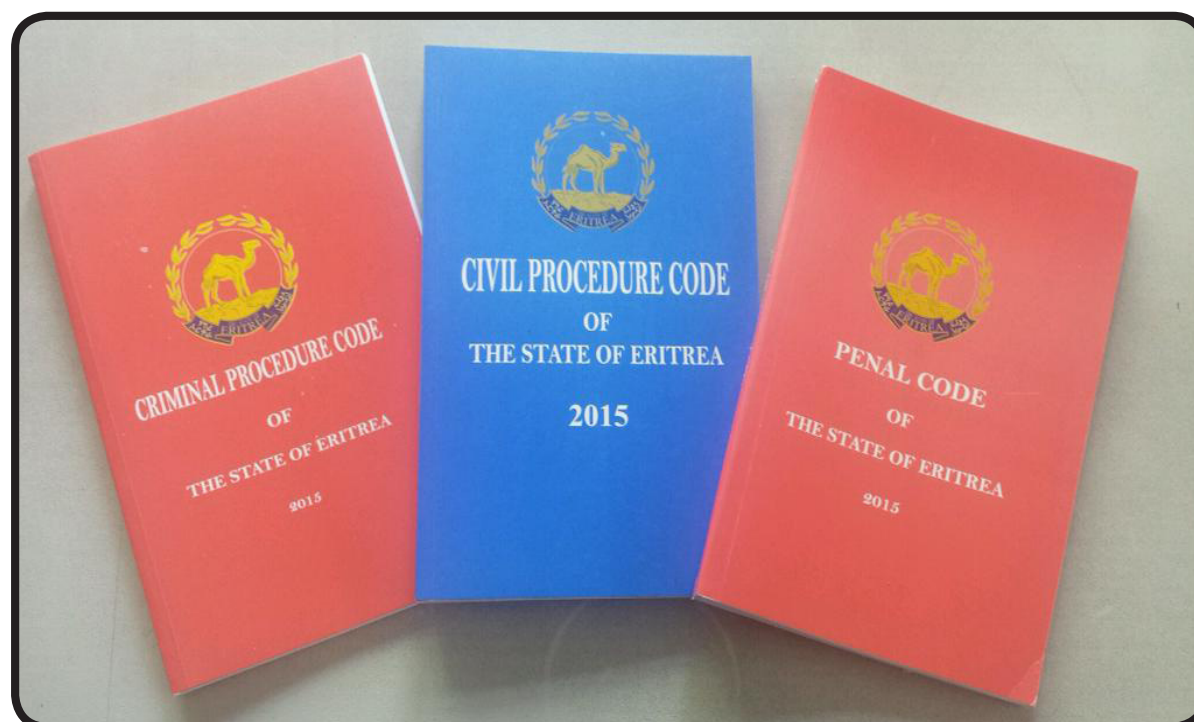


spelled out, the Eritrean culture is enshrined into the principles and values of the collective and the Ministry of Justice has the duty to ensure that all citizens are equal in front of the law through equal access to work, education, health and so on.

Our last question to Minister Fozia was: “what would be your message to the people of Eritrea” and she responded with a smile, “What is important to us is knowing what the people are saying not what we would say to them... we have to listen to them”.

The Ministry of Justice is henceforth the judicial system of the Government of Eritrea and is multiplying its efforts to engage people through different activities as listed above with a particular focus on communities. Discussion to strengthen human resources and understand people's perspective concerning the law are ongoing assessments. People's participation will continue to be enhanced while panel discussions of young legal professionals in all regions of the country are scheduled. The Ministry's staff consists of 41% young professionals and 51% women.

Minister Fozia concluded by saying, “our laws reflect our history, values and traditions inherited and it is the responsibility of younger generation to ensure both progress and respect of cultural values. With these words, I wish you all Happy Independence Celebrations”.



societal values and principles are protected. In view of that, she stressed on the issue of raising knowledge of the people and on how to transfer it to the most

2016 in media campaigns with programs broadcast on local radio channels and articles written in Tigre, Tigrinya and Arabic in the local newspapers. “Of course, it's not enough, there is always a need for continuity through discussion and debate among citizens”, Minister Fozia continued. A TV program will be launched in June where professionals in the sector and citizens will sit on the same table and discuss different areas of the law aiming at spreading awareness about justice in Eritrea as well as citizens' rights and duties.

Engaging local communities, thus, is anchored within the Eritrean history. In the late

where the amount involved does not exceed 100,000 ERN; and (2) regarding immovable property, where the amount involved does not exceed 150,000 ERN” (M. Ghebremedhin, 2016). Hitherto, the number of traditional courts amounts to about 400 countrywide (EU 2015).

The people, the community, values and principles were words often repeated by the Minister. Indeed, she stressed on the structure of the society which has to be reflected in the law. “In our society, when we talk about rights, we talk about rights of the family, of the community and the society as a whole for the benefit of the country”. Clearly, as her words



Laying Pillars for Vibrant Growth



Back to the Past: How Asmara came to be!

Natnael Yebio W.

Although it would be easy to think of Asmara, the Eritrean capital, solely as an Italian built colonial city, its origins actually go back hundreds, if not thousands of years. Asmara is possibly the safest African capital. It is one of the cleanest cities in Africa. The streets are elegantly lined with palms and a string of boutiques, coffee-shops and restaurants reminiscent of southern Italy.

Asmara stands alone as the only capital, other than Cairo, that is founded on the ruins of culture that gave birth to contemporary life. As such it resembles other capitals that boast great antiquity, such as Rome or Athens. Art deco buildings align behind palm trees on large avenues and boulevards, their style reminiscent of similar colonial cities such as Rabat, Mogadishu, Tripoli and Casablanca. The capital traces back its origin to 800BC with a population ranging from 100 to 1000 people. They founded four villages on the hills. Mostly Tigrinya and Tigre people use to live around there. Originally, according to Eritrean Tigrinya oral traditional history, there were four clans living in the Asmara area on the Kebessa Plateau: the Gheza Gurtom, the Gheza Shelele, the Gheza Serenser and Gheza Asmae.

These towns were frequently attacked by clans from the low land and from the rulers of "seger merebmelash" (which now is a Tigray region in Ethiopia). Until the women of each clan decided that in order to defeat their common enemy and preserve peace the four clans must unite. The men accepted, hence the name "Arbate Asmera". Arbate Asmara literally means, in the Tigrinya language, "the four (feminine plural) made them unite". Eventually Arbate was dropped and it has been called Asmara which means "they [feminine, thus referring to the women] made them unite". There is still a district called Arbaete Asmara in the Administrations of Asmara.

Asmara is very diverse when it comes to religion. Four big landmarks of the city are the Enda Mariam Cathedral of the Eritrean Orthodox Tewahedo Church, the Al Khulafa Al Rashiudin Mosque

of the Islamic faith the Church, the Kidane Mehret Cathedral of the Catholic faith and the Eritrean Evangelical Church.

Back before the four clans were united, they respectively had their own churches, Kudus Giorgis for GhezaShelele, Kudus Qorqos for Gheza Asmae, Kudus Michael for Ghaza Serenser and Kudus Gebriel for Gheza Gurtom. The missionary Remedius Prutky passed through Asmara in 1751, more than a hundred years before the Italians, and described in his memoirs that a church built there by Jesuit priests 130 years before was still intact.

In this period Asmara was known as part of the kingdom of Medri Bahri (Hamassien). Emperor Yohannes IV of Ethiopia briefly occupied the area and gave his trusted Ras Alula the title of governor of Medri Bahri. Alula moved the capital of the province to Asmara, which then had about 150 inhabitants. At this time, the largest city in Eritrea was Debarwa. Dubarwa at the time was the capital city of the Bahri Negasi of Medri Bahri. Within four years, the town's population increased more than three fold. Its commercial importance grew with increased trade with Massawa, expanding considerably.

Asmara started to grow rapidly when it was occupied by Italy in 1889 and was made the capital city

of Italian Eritrea in preference to Massawa by Governor Martini in 1897.

The beauty of Asmara belies its dark origins. A city that is collectively a modernist masterpiece, its incongruous architecture is testament to the forcible subjugation of indigenous culture to the colonial powers that had settled there. For in 1890, Eritrea became the first territory to fall under Italian rule during the infamous Scramble for Africa. Eritrea was formed from a number of separate provinces and kingdoms and was not declared a unified or centralized country until the Italians imposed their rule on the region. Landing in 1869, the Rubattino Shipping Company purchased a plot of land near Assab (in the province of Denkalia), under the pretext of functioning as a trading post for the governors of the region. But after 13 years, Assab was established as an official Italian colony. There was widespread opposition and conflict between the inhabitants of Denkalia and their Italian colonizers; continued its expansion, going on to occupy a number of cities and provinces including Keren, Seraye and Akeluguzai. In 1885, Massawa became the main administrative capital of the Italian colony from which to expand inland, and five years on, Italy declared its newly acquired territory to be Eritrea. The famous 1896 Battle of Adua saw the Italians lose to the Ethiopians,



forcing them to acknowledge Ethiopia as a separate state. The invaders were humiliated by the defeat, but did not lose their hold on Eritrea, and a year later, Asmara was reassigned as its capital.

The Italian army set camps in today's Tsetserat, BietMeka, Kudus Michael area of Asmara. Notably the Colonists called Tsetserat, camp Baldiserra, as a tribute to the then Administrator of Eritrea Daniel Baldisiera.

In the early 20th century, a railway line was built to the coast, passing through the town of Ghinda, under the direction of Carlo Cavanna. In both 1913 and 1915 the city suffered only slight damage in large earthquakes. In the late 1930s the Italians changed the face of

the town, with a new structure and new buildings: Asmara was called Piccola Roma (Little Rome).

While Eritrea was under Italian colonial rule, early-20th-century Italians used Asmara "to experiment with radical new designs" in architecture. In the 1910s, Eritrea stood as the industrial center for the administrative territory of Italian East Africa. Powered by Italian Fascists who challenged architect Odoardo Cavagnari to design a "Little Rome," the Eritrean capital Asmara became a space of experimentation for radical Italian architects. The small village saw hundreds of bold designs sprout, further influencing the vernacular architecture of the region. Asmara was populated by a large Italian community. The city of Asmara had a population of 98,000, of which 53,000 were Italian according to the Italian census of 1939. This fact made Asmara the main "Italian town" of the Italian empire in Africa. In all of Eritrea the population of Italians was only 75,000 in total in that year, making Asmara by far their largest centre.

Many industrial investments were made by Italy in Asmara (and surrounding areas Eritrea), but the beginning of World War II stopped the blossoming industrialization of the area.

Rising congruously from the Eritrean landscape, Asmara is an apparent monument to its history. Whilst it owes its appearance to the imposition of an oppressive and didactic regime, there is no questioning the superlative beauty and historic importance held in the buildings of the city.



OPINION

Great Independence of Great Perseverance

Independent Eritrea is twenty-six years old. On Wednesday the 24th of May 2017, the people of Eritrea will come together to celebrate independence and commemorate the country's freedom. Eritreans, throughout the country and around the world, celebrate Independence Day with festivities and numerous colorful, fun-filled events. Throughout Eritrea, as well as in numerous cities, flag-hoisting ceremonies are conducted. The main event takes place in Asmara, the capital, where the President delivers a nationally televised speech highlighting the achievements and challenges of the country, and also pays tribute to all the men and women who have sacrificed their lives for freedom. One of the most important reasons that Eritreans living inside and abroad gather each year on May 24th is to acknowledge our responsibility and obligation to ensure sovereignty and work to improve our nation.

Thinking back to independence in 1991 brings great memories. The drums of happiness and

success reverberated loudly and celebrations took place across the country. Eritrea moved from oppressive Ethiopian colonial rule to true freedom and independence. The half-century long struggle to escape from the darkness of colonization to the light of independence was concluded successfully. With the onset of freedom, the people spoke in a new tongue and breathed a new spirit. The practice of marking independence with great festivity, speeches, parades, patriotic music, and other programs soon began and would continue. The significance and meaning of the day blends festivity with the recognition of loyalty, perseverance, and responsibility.

Africa is known as the cradle of the human race and Eritrea is the symbol of human perseverance and perpetual struggle for independence. For Eritrea, the valuable and constructive materials of pride, national unity and national glory are treasured. Nations are cohesive when citizens share values and preferences



and can communicate with each other. Despite their diversity, the people of Eritrea have a strong collective spirit. There cannot be a firmly established political state unless there is a leading body with definitely recognized principles. In this case, the People's Front leads Eritreans of all groups toward independence and sets the nation on a stable foundation unchallenged by outside forces. Few other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love than the people of Eritrea.

All Eritreans have a well-known duty to dedicate themselves to the memory of those who have gone before us and to put aside all selfish desires and to contribute every ounce of physical and intellectual grain to build a nation which shall honor our martyrs, motivate our living, and handover a proud heritage for the coming generations. Eritrea is slowly beginning to take-off, fighting back against all that would stand in the way of its progress. During the past 26 years, threats have come from near and far, ultimately aiming to divert us from our path, but we have exposed and vanquished them all. Importantly, despite the multifaceted difficulties that we have encountered, Eritreans still hold fast to the hope of a better future. In the face of persistent challenges, Eritreans retain

their strong sense of purpose and closely guard their ambitions and goals.

Eritrea's independence is the result of the great perseverance and self-reliance of Eritrean people. Unless people believe that they can produce desired effects by their actions, they have little incentive to act. The level of motivation and perseverance in the face of difficulties and setbacks, resilience to adversity, and the quality of analytical thinking in the face of stress and depression shown by Eritrea's people and leadership can serve as an example and inspiration to those who seek freedom and justice in this often tyrannical and unjust world. In order to become more determined and motivated to work harder and persevere, we must believe that those efforts will pay-off. During the long independence struggle, Eritreans could often only rely upon themselves and their vision of a future full of freedom and harmony. Courage, determination, perseverance, and persistence were the essential ingredients in the Eritrean struggle. Importantly, today those same ingredients are required in order to move the country forward and fulfill our dreams of a prosperous, harmonious nation.

What makes Eritreans successful? The answer is a deep belief in themselves and a great

desire for a better future. These qualities allowed them to defeat great powers. It is perseverance that connects Eritreans with their purpose. Our liberation struggle verifies that those who persevere will eventually achieve their goals. Perseverance is almost like a magical talisman, before which difficulties will eventually disappear and obstacles will vanish into air. Likewise, "by perseverance the snail reached the ark."

Eritrea is 26. We are now free and shall remain free. We have problems to solve, many threatening evils to fight, and many things left to achieve and accomplish. However, let us not be daunted. Let us recall that we have long illustrated the wisdom, strength, perseverance and courage that will be required to navigate these tasks. Recalling our past and looking toward our future, we are moving from the shadows and nearing the light. With the names of our martyrs etched into our hearts, the song of freedom on our lips, and the sense of faith guiding our spirit, let us march forward. Let us fulfill our dreams. Let us work resolutely, overcoming our challenges, maintaining our effort, and retaining our interest.

*Simon Weldemichael
Adi Keih College of Arts and
Social Sciences
18 May 2017*



Laying Pillars for Vibrant Growth

ADS



Vacancy Announcements

A World leader drilling Company is looking for an experienced and highly motivated:

Drilling Services Field Supervisor. To operate, maintain and manage our drill rigs.

1. Drilling Services Field Supervisor (One)

Supervise and lead a single to multiple drill operations, on single or multiple drill sites, to drive safe production while meeting client objectives. This will involve creating a respectful, cohesive group that meets production schedules in a manner that complies with all safety policies and other business requirements.

The key roles and responsibilities include:

- Exemplify a firm commitment to safety through the adherence to and implementation of EH&S policies and procedures
- Oversee drill site setup, organization, and housekeeping to the highest standards
- Implement best practices to maximize safe productivity to meet Boart Longyear's contract expectations and Client objectives
- Creating a work environment that is respectful, open, appreciative, and values each person
- Mentor, train, and retain crew members as part of Boart Longyear's commitment to employee development
- Create a work environment where employees can progress through their training plan and pursue a career in the drilling industry.
- Provide coaching, feedback, and mentoring to field staff on both behaviors (values) and work performance
- Responsible for the safe, efficient, and productive operation of single or multiple rig operations
- Ensure all equipment is well-maintained for maximum up-time
- Responsible for running multiple rig operations. Co-ordinate and allocate work as required to meet drilling plans. Safe drilling productivity is the key KPI
- Being the communication link between the day to day operations and the client
- Ensure the accurate and timely completion of all reporting and administrative requirements, such as safety reports, daily drill reports, site inductions, change over meetings, etc.
- Demonstrated initiative and drive to implement best practice to achieve business outcomes
- Liaison between field and zone regarding inventory planning and control. Maintain appropriate inventories of materials and parts required to complete projects

Position Qualifications:

- A minimum of 5 years' experience as a Drilling Field Supervisor with working knowledge and experience on a LY44 Drill rig and documented drilling qualifications /certifications.
- Possess high standards of responsible and ethical behaviour
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills, ability

to read, write and understand the English language

- Experience in supervising, coaching and harnessing teamwork amongst drilling crews
- Ability to project manage and possess an aptitude for problem solving and providing solutions
- A valid driver's license (Desirable)
- Computer skill such as MS Office and ability to provide written and data entry based reports

Mode of Application

If you feel you are the ideal candidate for this role, please send your English resume with contact details, certificates, and cover letter including two referees to:

Email Address: Lemlem.hailemariam@boartlongyear.com Elizabeth.asfaha@boartlongyear.com

Postal Address: P.O.Box 7721, Asmara, Eritrea

Physical Address: Boart Longyear Eritrea Ltd. Alfa Romeo, Deb. Mbr. 01 St. 171-5, No 4 Asmara, Eritrea.

Only shortlisted applicants would be considered as potential candidates for an interview.

Application documents will not be returned to sender.

The application deadline is 10 days from the date of publication.

Please provide evidence of completion or exemption from National Service and release letter from your current/last employer

For Eritrean applicants, please send a copy of your application to:

Aliens Employment Unit,
P.O.Box 7940

Asmara, Eritrea

Please note that only shortlisted applicants will be contacted.

16/05/2017

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Red Sea Bottlers Sh. Co. Invites qualified applicants for the following post:

- 1. Position:** - Area Manager
Education: - BA degree in economics / marketing or social sciences.
Experience: - 7 years as sales supervisor or depot manager preferably in beverage company.

Skill & Knowledge:- - Marketing merchandising and sales skills knowledge & computer application

Salary - As per company scale.

Required quantity:- - 1

Salary scale:- - As per company scale

Interested applicants are required to come and fill an application form and submit their CV and supporting documents to Red Sea Bottlers Sh. Co., Human Resources and Administration office Tel. 162540 within 10 days from the date of this announcement.

Applicants must provide certificate of completion or exemption from national service.



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
RECRUITMENT OF GRADUATE ASSISTANTS FOR THE VARIOUS
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION**



The National Commission for Higher Education (NCHE) would like to recruit competent Graduate Assistants (GAs) to work in the various institutions of Higher education (IHEs) and is hereby inviting applicants to compete for the vacancies listed below. Applicants should a) have a cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 2.75 or above b) be less than or equal to 30 years of age at the time of recruitment (i.e. September 2017) and c) have completed their national and community services.

INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION	FIELD OF STUDY	No. REQUIRED
1. <u>ERITREA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY</u>		
A) COLLEGE OF SCIENCE	α) BIOLOGY β) CHEMISTRY γ) PHYSICS δ) MATHEMATICS ε) COMPUTER SCIENCE φ) EARTH SCIENCES γ) LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE	3 3 4 3 4 3 2
B) COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY	α) CIVIL ENGINEERING β) ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING γ) MECHANICAL ENGINEERING δ) CHEMICAL ENGINEERING ε) COMPUTER ENGINEERING φ) MINING & PROCESSING ENGIN. - 1 Mining Engineering - 1 Process Engineering - 1 Mechanical Engineering - 1 Civil Engineering	3 3 3 4 3 4 1 1 1 1
X) COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	α) EDUCATIONL PSYCHOLOGY β) ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING χ) CURRICULUM & INSTRUCTION - 2 Biology Education - 2 Physics Education - 2 Chemistry Education δ) NATURAL SCIENCE EDUCATION - Mathematics Education ε) SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION 2 Geography Educ. & 1 History Educ.)	4 6 6 2 2 3
2. <u>ASMARA COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES</u>		
A) S C H O O L OF ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSION	α) CLINICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE β) BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	3 2
B) SCHOOL OF PHARMACY	a) P H A R M A C E U T I C A L CHEMISTRY b) PHARMACEUTICS c) PHARMACOLOGY	1 2 2
X) SCHOOL OF NURSING	α) OPHTHALMIC NURSING β) COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING and PSYCHIATRIC NURSING χ) MIDWIFERY & CHILD HEALTH NURSING δ) ANAESTHESIA NURSING ε) ADULT & BASIC NURSING	2 4 6 2 10
Δ) S C H O O L OF PUBLIC HEALTH	α) EPIDEMEOLOGY & BIOSTATISTICS β) ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH χ) NUTRITION δ) HEALTH PROMOTION	1 1 1 1
E) DEPARTMENT OF BBS	α) ENGLISH β) MATHEMATICS χ) PHYSICS δ) BIOLOGY ε) SOCIOLOGY φ) PSYCHOLOGY γ) COMPUTER SCIENCE	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3. <u>OROTTA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE & DENTISTRY</u>	α) GENERAL MEDICINE (MD)	4

4. <u>COLLEGE OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS</u>	α) ACCOUNTING β) FINANCE χ) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2 2 2
5. <u>HAMELMALO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE</u>	α) LAND RESOURCE & ENV'T β) PLANT PROTECTION χ) AGRONOMY δ) HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE ε) VETERINARY SCIENCE φ) ANIMAL SCIENCE γ) ALLIED SCIENCES - CHEMISTRY - BIOLOGY - MATHEMATICS η) A G R I C U L T U R A L ENGINEERING - M E C H A N I C A L ENGINEERING - E L E C T R I C A L ENGINEERING - CIVIL ENGINEERING - C O M P U T E R ENGINEERING ι) AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - ACCOUNTING - A G R I C U L T U R A L ECONOMICS	2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 3
6. <u>COLLEGE OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES</u>	α) ANTHROPOLOGY β) ARCHAEOLOGY χ) ENGLISH δ) HISTORY ε) LAW φ) POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS γ) SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK η) JOURNALISM & MASS COMMUNIC. ι) COMPUTER SCIENCE	1 1 3 1 3 2 1 2 2
7. <u>COLLEGE OF MARINE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY</u>	α) MARINE FOOD TECHNOLOGY β) MARINE BIOTECHNOLOGY χ) MARINE ENGINEERING δ) MARINE BIOLOGY & FISHERIES ε) MECHANICAL ENGINEERING φ) ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING γ) MATHEMATICS η) PHYSICS ι) COMPUTER SCIENCE φ) STATISTICS κ) SOCIOLOGY λ) MANAGEMENT μ) ECONOMICS ν) LAW	1 4 3 3 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
8. <u>ERITREAN CENTER FOR ORGANIZATIONAL EXCELLENCE</u>	BA Degree in - MANAGEMENT or - P U B L I C ADMINISTRATION N.B. Recommendation letters from at least 2 senior staff from previous employer required	4

General Instructions

- The deadline for submitting applications to the respective IHEs is **June 15, 2017**. Selection of GAs by all IHEs (as per the standard guidelines) shall be completed by **July 15, 2017**.
- List of selected candidates along with all relevant documents (as specified in the circular sent to all IHEs on January 27, 2017) should be submitted to the Executive Directors Office for scrutiny and finalization of recruitment by **July 30, 2017**.
- List of selected candidates along with all relevant documents will be forwarded to the Human Coordinating Center (Adi Halo) on **August 15, 2017** for final approval and placement of the GAs to their respective IHEs.

Office of the Executive Director, National Commission for Higher Education



A Soldier of Reverence. A Doctor of Compassion

Billion Temesghen

Dr. Shimay Abrahamos is a dermatologist. He is now in his early 40's, and dutifully serving his people at Halibet Referral Hospital. However, way before he got his doctorate and was only a young man of some 23 years, he was a soldier. Together with his compatriots, certainly not so older than he was, young Shimay was combatting for the Nation's sovereignty.

As we approach the 26th anniversary of Eritrea's independence, Q&A takes great pleasure in introducing you to one of the millions of young Eritreans who literally live for Eritrea.

Dr. we thank you for agreeing to be with us today. Can you please take us 18 years back?

Okay, I was a student. I had just finished high school and went to do my national service in 5th round to Sawa. I was a good student but unfortunately I failed in the matriculation. Back in those days Eritrea had only one university, the University of Asmara, so only few students would get passing mark. The scale was high. Therefore, after the military training we all were required to do the students with passing marks advanced to study in the university while the rest were appointed for vocational trainings. It was then that the war with Ethiopia broke. I was in my early 20's when the Ethiopian offensive began.

Every capable one had to answer the call of defending our country, and so I became a soldier.

How was it? The transition, I mean... You were a high school student and suddenly had to be a soldier.

How could I possibly explain? It is not an ordinary transition. I don't know if you know, because most probably you were young then, but the 'national service' used to last only for 18 months. So whether you been a soldier or a civilian, it doesn't matter, you'd be required

to serve only for 18 months. And so I was planning to get through my national service and get back to school two years later. But then the war broke, and well, you just can't sit when your country was under attack.

There was public anger that was way sweltering than the war itself. Eritrea had just been independent after so many years of conquest and there was a new invasion... It was horrible. We were young and angry so we naturally adopted the change. Every young person stood in trenches willingly, and was enthusiastic about dying for a great cause. I don't know how we learned that or where we got that sort of boldness from, but we did fearlessly stand. I enrolled with corps161.

And?

And we fought to defend our country and the people we dearly are devoted to. I was a personnel. My job was to gather information of the combatants: who fell, who'd be injured, who'd need assistance, which unit would need to be assisted... I gather information and run from one place to another to deliver information. I'd run under storms of bullets, ammunitions, cannonballs, slugs, projectiles and fire. I cannot dare to tell you more because it is not my place to brag. Let's simply put it as I did my small

part next to heroes that did so much more, so much so they had to stay back and never came back home.

How did it feel to gather personal information of your compatriots?

If I am to speak of how it makes me feel now, I'd have to say, guilty and at the same time responsible. Guilty because I wonder: "why not me?" And responsible because I can work as hard as I can but I'd never feel accomplished. Feels like I am not doing enough, nor will I ever be able to.

There is one instance out of the many that can serve you as an example. We had a compatriot who had gone back home to get married. He got married and run back to us soon after the wedding ceremony, he was martyred on his way back to the front, to us. It is just horrible. I keep thinking of how happy he had been in his wedding, the plans he had in mind for his life after he got married, his few days wife... It is just heavy. I mean we were young and hopeful for a whole new start but eventually became victims of a horrid reality. Countless of soldiers of my age martyred, invaded and burnt towns, bombarded populations...

A message of gratefulness

Speaking of women fighters; the young girls who equally run next to women and sacrificed

their youth for a common cause, I believe are praiseworthy. The bravery they showed us; how they'd be caring and selfless towards their compatriots. They are truly a national pride! I would like to extend another message of gratefulness which goes to the people of Eritrea, my people. It is completely because of them that Eritrea has thrived as a nation. It's because we stood together, for better and worse that our country blossomed even in the harshest situations. I remember how the people fought equally with the soldiers. Sometimes they'd bring food and beverage to the front. They'd stop our cars to hand us water. It is just incredible.

And now you are serving as a doctor.

Yes I am. The war never ended. Eritrea has chosen to go for peace and cease fire. Soon after realizing the massive number of young people deployed in the military the government opened a chance for soldiers to go back to the civilian life and pursue their education, and so I did. I went back to Sawa and became one of the first students of Warsai Ykalelo Educational Training Center. It was then that what previously was a single university got expanded to 7 colleges and I pursued my education in EIT. The colleges were opening just then, so we had some organizational problems. After the freshman year, in fact, I applied to marine college.

However just the night before we were informed that the Medical School had opened and I registered there. Of course, it was not an easy choice, I had to rethink about the years I would dedicate to study medicine, I had to think about the family burdens and about my age; being away from school for many years meant studying with



Dr. Shimay Abrahamos

younger people. Also, going back to school after 8 years of being a soldier is not a piece of cake. I had to compromise my prime time to actually do something of my life with my eagerness and interrupted dream of studying. But I gathered my strength and decided to pursue my education in med school. I got married in the 3rd year and got my doctorate in 2011. I have been serving as a dermatologist ever since.

Putting your journey in consideration, what would your message to younger Eritreans be?

Study, learn and study again. The people of Eritrea have sacrificed so much to make Eritrea the country it is now. A peaceful country. We don't want our younger brothers and sisters to go through the same agony we went through. After all who did we fight for? So my message to young Eritreans is to value the sacrifices made. And their job would now be to be educated constituents of our society. We need them, Eritrea needs them. We would be nothing without Eritrea. And Eritrea would be nothing without us. So let's keep making history. And Happy Independence to the people who contributed massively for it to be meaningful.



Dr. Shimay at work with his young colleagues and a child patient

Laying Pillars for Vibrant Growth