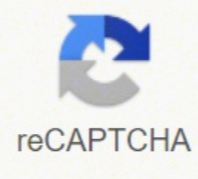




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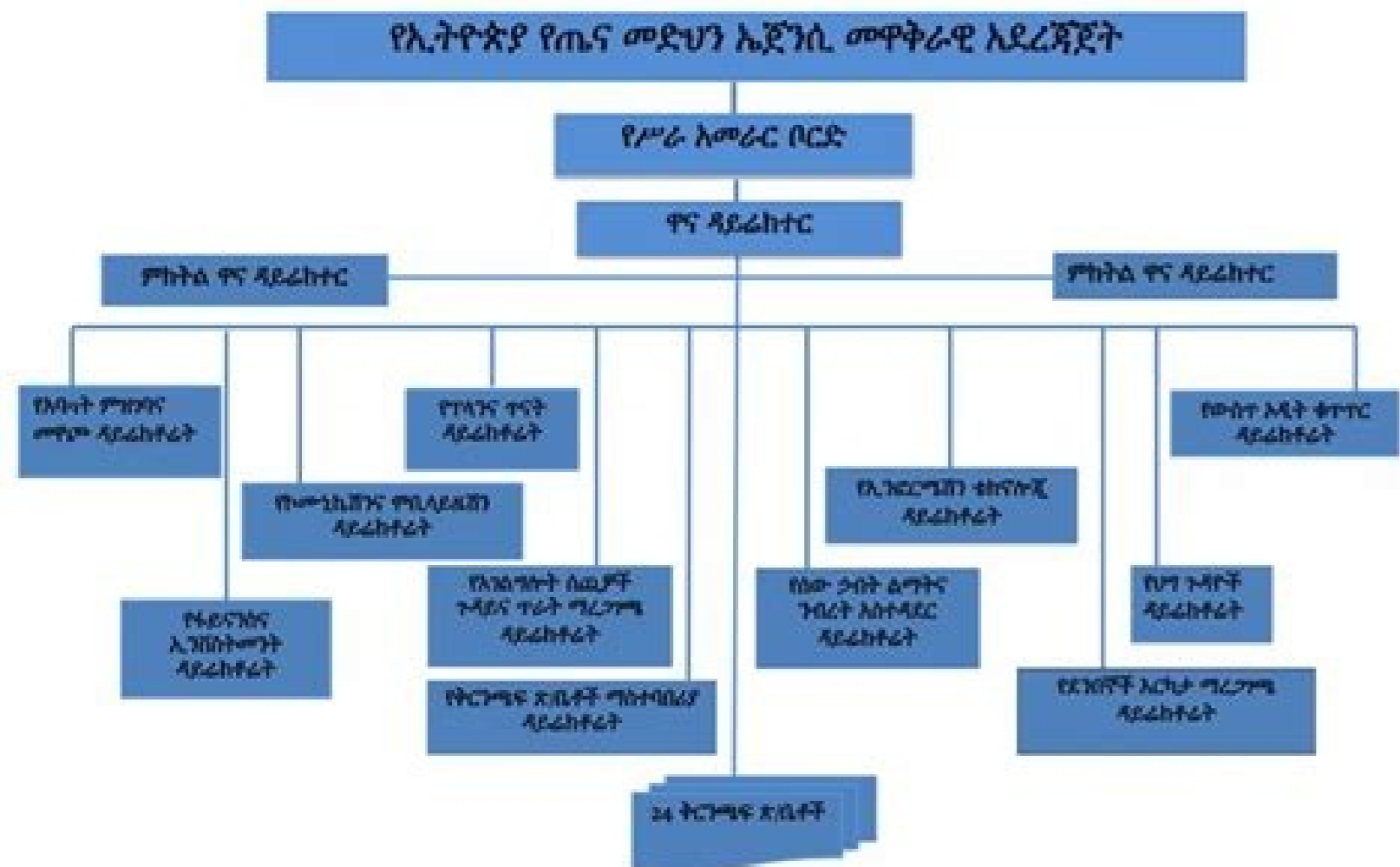


Next

Ethiopian reporter vacancy news



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Henok A. Degfu © probably the only publisher in Minnesota whose repArters used internet hystics, but have now switched to there on the phone. That's because all five full-time reps are based nearly 8,000 miles away in EtiA'pia, where maciãšos protests and violent unrest have been given since media and activist Hachalu Hundessa was killed two weeks ago in the country. Capital, Addis Ababa. Henok, 37, © the founder and executive editor of Zehabesha, an independent media outlet that focuses primarily on political and social issues in EtiA'pia. Henok's news operation has covered the destitubly unrest and the repressiveness of the subsequent government that has left more than 100 million people without internet - including its repArters. Zehabesha has been an important source of news since 2008 when he founded it in Minnesota. Throughout the day, Henok publishes news articles in English in Zehabesha.com and posts of mobile video segments on zehabesha's official YouTube channel, which has more than half a million subscribers. On a recent Tuesday afternoon, Henok sat in a soundproof Studio just off Snelling Avenue in St. Paul, swidning his fingers on the trackpad of his MacBook Pro. The stadium sits in the center of a small building of decomposition, which he acquired three months ago, hidden between two alleys. For three hours that afternoon, Henok posted six videos. One of them was a 20-minute roundup: the news of the day. He gathered the information that he needed to write the news the only way he can these days - calling his reps and hearing them describe the unfolding events in The 'Topia. - They tell me the news ää- "said Henok, Who wore a checkered shirt with a burgundy velvet blazer. Ää ä- ÄI take notes. © Besides, I don't identify my reps because of their security. Other videos posted that day include press conferences that would run the staged for brief citizens in the situation inln a few hours of publishing, more than a million people had seen the clips. Nowadays, people watch the news on YouTube, you don't have to wait until © that a certain television station decides to broadcast the news. Things have changed. Since its inception, ZeHabesha has also taken over © powerful government policies and agencies in Ethiopia, exposing corruption, dark business and abuse of power. His last target, Ethiopian Airlines, recently filed a lawsuit for defamation at the US District Court in Minnesota against him and ZeHabesha on one © series of interviews that the exhaust broadcast on your YouTube channel. But Henok is not © new in contrast © rsia. In his late twenties and early twenties, under Prime Minister Meles Zenawi's regime, the Ethiopian government arrested Henok several times for publishing stories that were critical of administration. He fled the country after the regime sued him for twelve cases of defamation. Three years later, he began a new life in Minnesota, home to an esteemed thirty-thousand ethnic immigrants and refugees, to pursue what his native countries would not allow him to do: journalism. is Josiat160; IS BETTER; When the first edition of ZeHabesha left, the Minnesota community was very happy. When they saw the paper, they remember Ethiopia. The way the newspaper is © Drawn, the language, the colors are ©info: everything reminds them of Ethiopia. Henok Henok A. Degfu is Baa160; Henok was born in Addis Ababa in 1983. When he was thirteen years old, he began to transcribe interviews for his elder brother, Abenet Tamirat, who ran a bisemantal newspaper called Dagmawi. Henok transcribed, in principle, conversations Abenet had with artists and musicians, politicians and educators. It's Rayna160; It's Joshua 160; It's Joshua 160; In 1996, Abenet wrote a piece of opinion that foresaw the possibility of a war between Ethiopia and its neighbour, Eritrea. The Government Dagmawi and processed Abenet, Henok said, sending him to prison for 14 months. Ä. ä, they arrested him for writing something, it's like something happened two years later, when the two countries went to war over the border.Ä Five years later, Henok had completed the secondary teaching and acquired four years of experience, not only the transcriptof interviews, but© also helped Abenet in the process of design and publishing.Ä With Dagmawi out of business, Henok began his own session, Medina in 2001. He was 18. After publishing the third number that the newspaper accused Meles Zenawi of gross abuse of power, corruption and lying about the EtiÄ'ÄHitrethian war gained government recognition: his own journey to prison. Although this stay lasted only a few days. Henok landed in prison four more times for writing unfavorably about government officials or rich and powerful people in EtiÄ'pia. Each time he published the newspaper, Henok said, he either got a call from his angry son or met uninvited guests."The police come to your office and beass you," he said. Government officials call it; they'll be assisted in. Even rich people have power. They hire the police to harass you.Once, Henok remembered, wrote about a wealthy building company owner, whom he accused of corruption. When the story appeared in Medina, the man sent bodyguards to the letter. "I was this young, skinny you," said Henok. "And he sent 12 men to warn me.Ä Ä Ä Ä At another time, added Henok, the same man Ä??Paid police? you put me in jail for two days. Just because I wrote about it.It's not © secret that previous regimes in EtiÄ'pia have cracked down on the press and cracked down on journalists like Henok and Abenet, explained Solomon Gashaw, an associate professor of sociology born in TiA'pia at the University of Minnesota, Morris, who has lived in the U.S. since 1979.Ä©Salomon said, has been very suppressed.THE MEIs 2010, according to a report 2015 of Human Rights Watch, at least 60 journalists embarked on Ethiopian's self-imposed exile; 19 Others ended up behind bars. More than that, the report noted, a priori, that the government closed dozens of publications and controlled most television and r a dio channels, leaving few options for the ethos to acquire information and independent surveys on national political issues. On 2005, Henok first thought of fleeing Ethiopia. It's Rayna160; The government filed 12 different court cases, claiming that Ezekiel Jenkins had made defamatory allegations. The government, recalled, had tightened its grip on journalists even more to silence cryptic voices. Gone are the days when a journalist can be arrested and imprisoned for a few days, weeks or months. Now, the judges were handing out longer sentences. Seven years old. Ten years old. Twenty years old. He said judges are party members. They can't give you a fair trial. It became apparent to Henok that Ethiopia, the country that always loved, could no longer feed his career dream. Then he decided to pursue his passion elsewhere in the United Kingdom, where freedom of the press enjoys greater protection, and where he could publish stories of news without the threat of government reprisals. The only way available to take you to that destination, however, was the final journey through. © the desert of the Sahara and the Mediterranean Sea. (A few years later, this same dangerous route would kill thousands of African migrants and Arabs in search of a better life in Western Europe. Nearly 20000 migrants on their way to Europe died or disappeared in the Mediterranean Sea between 2013 and 2019, according to a report from the Migrant Info Service.) It's Rayna160; IT'S MINE 160; One night in February 2005, Henok packed his belongings and jumped in a car with ten other migrants for a three-day trip to © Card, Sudden. A from there, HeaÄ -Ä©IÄ äÄ Ä ää ää coming to LÄbia and then take a boat to Italy. He would then continue his his to London, where he asks for asylum. But things didn't go as planned. A few weeks after his arrival, henok paid the Sudanese smugglers \$400 to take him to Libya. The smugglers squeezed him on the back of a land cruiser truck full of 20 other migrants for a 13-day trip through the sara desert to kufra, Libya. to prevent female passengers from falling from the moving car, said henok, smugglers put them in the center and sent the men to sit around. to pass the trip and the heat of sap, smugglers fed their customers with grilled deer, crackers and water mixed with gasoline. drinking pure water in the desert, the smugglers told their passengers, would lead to excessive thirst. Ä in Libya, henokÄs plans to travel to Italy, which would cause another disturbance. The Libyan police took him

and sent him to prison in benghazi for three months. Then Libyan security agents took him back to the Libyan border. A leaving migrants at the border was common in Libya at the time, a report of the human rights watch found in 2009. but in some cases, security agents left migrants in deserted cities in Libya. "in practice," said the report, "this means that such migrants have no choice but to put their lives in the hands of smugglers once again. "When they deported me to the Swede, I had to try again," but I ran out of money.À To earn some money, henok got a job in cartum cleaning offices and serving coffee and tea to people. Whatever you've earned with your work, said henok, it was directly for smugglers who drove you on the same 13-day road trip to Libya. this time, instead of trying to get to italia, henok paid the smugglers \$1,200 to take him on an inflatable boat to Turkey. À on the 8th dayFrom 2007, Henok petitioned the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. After only one © series of interviews, background checks, and monthly screening © dices and insurance, the United States granted asylum. Henok Degfu launched ZeHabesha, a monthly 24-hour newspaper, which provides news, analysis, opinion, entertainment and sports in English and Amrica. © Said: Photo courtesy of Henok Degfu If he was traveling with smugglers in the desert, sitting in a Liberian prison or floating alongside seven other migrants on the open sea, Henok said one thing never really left his mind: the dream of relating his journalistic career. So, shortly after landing his first US job at a Minneapolis bakery, Henok bought a Toshiba \$350 laptop with his first payment. In the © He stayed with a relative and slept on the floor. The decision raised some suspicions. Henok remembered having heard from friends, henceforth, you don't even have an apartment. In December, four months after his arrival, Henok launched ZeHabesha, a monthly 24-page newspaper, providing news, analysis, opinions, entertainment and sports in English and Amharic. Its original readers included ethos in Minnesota, Chicago, Atlanta and South Dakota. A year later, he added an online version to attract readers and TV viewers around the world. On leaving the first edition of ZeHabesha, Aha Aha Aha Aha Aha Aham said he, Hahahara, the Minnesota community was very happy. When they saw the paper, they remember Ethiopia. The way the newspaper is © Drawn, the language, the colors are @info: everything reminds them of Ethiopia. But the newspaper, supported by the advertising revenue of small companies belonging to Ethiopia in Minnesota, generated no more than printing costs. Henok worked on other shows to live. After his work as a baker, he worked at the Radisson Hotel in Bloomington and AC Hotel in downtown Minneapolis. Took almost every job from the caretaker and room inspector to © Supervisor and cleaning director. It's Joshua 160; It's Joshua 160; It's Joshua 160; It's Joshua 160; It's Joshua 160; Over time, the little man ZeHabesha, who he produced at night and during the became a reliable source of news for millions of ethos around the world. Connected On The take has one million followers; On YouTube, there are over 600000 subscribers. In the last two hours, we had a million YouTube visitors, Henok said from his St. Paul's office. Last week, we had almost two million due to demonstrations and unrest in Ethiopia. Both online and print media outlets are available free of charge to readers and viewers. All this traffic now supports a team of six full-time employees. His recipe comes from commercialized products in ZeHabesha, zehabesha. with and Official ZeHabesha. At the end of 2017, Henok left his hotel work to pursue Zeesha full-time. It's Rayna160; It's Joshua 160; For Seble Asnake, born in Ethiopia, owner of Asnake Seble, an adult reception centre based at Columbia Heights, the news centre has been its main source of news for issues in Ethiopia. According to ZeHabesha, because of the balance between the two, for about fifty years of life in Minnesota. Giving the important news that we are now looking for in an opportune way. We got up in the morning and got the news. Especially now, when we're worried about what's going on there. Itient AhamItem Isis not uncommon in Minnesota to find sources of not serving particular immigrant groups. These include the times of Hmong for the Hmong community; La Matraca News for the Latino community; and Zerkalo for Russian-speaking Minnesotans. It's Joshua 160; Solomon, the professor at M University, said ZeHabesha © One of the means of communication that he turns to get information about his country. One of the biggest Hea news items is following. with the © the soil © series of interviews on YouTube that the match aired in April. Interviews allege that Ethiopian Airlines and its Director General Tewelde GebreMariam participated in corruption, abuse of employees and imports COVID-19. It's Joshua 160; It's Joshua 160; Is Laure160; Is Laure160; Is Laure160; In May, the company is © rea, that © Owned by the Ethiopian government, he filed a \$25 million lawsuits in St. Paul, claiming that ZeHabesha... Reportedly and maliciously, published interviews on the carrier and MariGebream. Solomon said he wasn't. Was. hearing accusations about the companies © ethnically sighted areas. "I know there's a huge corruption with this system," he said. I'm surprised that the company is still © rea's coming for him. The company there © rea must have challenged the evidence instead of saying that © libel and false. Which makes this case even more notorious, by the way, © m, no © just that the biggest company there is © Africa's rea is processing a small paper in St. Petersburg. Paul? It is that the same government that Henok escaped fifteen years ago is still chasing him around the world- and trying to punish him for his work. Henok © Scared of the suit? "It doesn't surprise you," he said. "What I'm surprised at is © that we gave everyone a chance to respond. They said the story © Fake. If you publish this story, we will sue you. That's it. © A warning. It's the same kind of warnings, he's heard of government officials in his adolescence. In his 20s. And now, in your 30s. Jane E. Kirtley, teacher at © Mom's practice and law at the University of Minnesota, said that no © unusual for large companies to process local news points for defamation. © Each of 1990, for example, Northwest Airlines (now part of Delta) sued WCCO-TV for a report on supposed insurance and maintenance concerns. The dispute, Kirtley explained in an e-mail to Sahan newspaper, Switched from court to local court arbitration case called the Minnesota News Council, which no longer exists. (The Council decided against the WCCO.) As for the case of Zehabesha, Kirtley said, "It's too early to speculate on damages. The case would have to survive movements to rule out and/ or summary judgment before being tried. This could take years. Sitting in his soundproof stage, Henok seemed excited to become the proud owner of the new building, which is © When he completes the project in August, the building will have a green room studio video recording, a conference room for community meeting and a publishing room to print the latest recent of his company: ZeHabesha Magazine. A Joshua 160; neither the \$25 million of lawsuits nor the years©-long assum he suffered at EtiApia, as a young journalist seems to dissuade Henok from seeking the truth and reporting it. In the soundproofing stage, Henok faces a small green-yellow-and-red flag of EtiPia on a stick that swings from a wall. A few steps away, in the building room, the stars and stripes hang from a pole. The two flags, for Henok, present reminders of the country he left behind and the one that gave him what Hejah Haha had never had there: the freedom of a journalist. AA AA AA AA AA

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