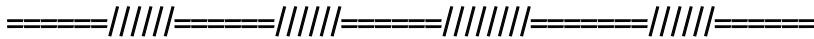


አብነታዊ፡ተባዕ ጋዜጠኛ ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ፡ብሰላም ዕረፍ!



ክቡራትን ክቡራንን ኣንብብቲ፡ብምኽንያት ሞት ክቡር ሓውናን ኣያናን ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ የውሃንስ ዝተሰመዓኒ መሪር ሓዘን ደጊመ ደጋጊመ ክገልጽ እፈቱ።

ኣያናን መምህርና ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ፡ኣብ ኣስመራ ከባቢ ኣኸርያ ቕድሚ 54 ዓመት ተወሊዱ፡ወድ 4 ወርሕን ፈረቓን ምስ ኩነ ድማ ብምኽንያት ቕያር ስራሕ ወላዲኡ፡ናብ ኣዲስ ኣበባ ጎላ ሰፈር ብምምጽኡ፡ኣብኡ ዓቢዮ፡ክሳብ ወድ 24 ድማ ኣብቲ ከባቢ ድሕሪ ምዕባዩ ናብ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ኣስመራ ብምጽንባሩ ናብ ኣስመራ መንብሮኡ ገበረ።

ካብ ብቁልዕነቱ ኣትሒዞ ኣዚዩ ሕውስን ምቕሉልን ዝነበረ ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ፡ምስ እኒ ድምጻዊ ኬነዲ መንገሻ ደቂ ሓደ ዝወገትን መቐርብን ብምንባሩ ይኹን እቲ ከባቢ ሻውላዊ ዓይነት ሕይወት ዝግብለሎ ምስ ምንባሩ፡ነቲ ምቕልልናን ምትሕውዋስ መገዲ ከም ዝፈጠረሉን ወለዱ ድማ ምስ መጽሓፍ ቅዱስ ዝተላለዩን ብመገዲ መጽሓፍ ቅዱስ ዝመላለሱ ብምኳኖም ንፍኖተ ጉዕዞ ሕይወቱ፡ሓጋዚ ተራ ገይርሎዮ።እዚታትን ካልእ ካልእ ግዜ ኣስፊሐ ክገልጽ ክፍትን እዩ።ንሕጂ ግን ቕድሚ ሎሚ ኣብ ማሕበራዊ መራኽቦታት ሓናጢጠዮ ካብ ዝነበርኹ ጥማዓት ጽሑፋት ናባኩም ክብሎ እፈቱ።

“#ብዜና ሞት ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ፡ መሪር ሓዘን ተሰሚዑኒ ኣሎ።ምልክያስ በዓል ሓያል ብርዕን ወፍይ ጸሓፍን ምንባሩ እፈልጥ እዩ።በዓል ሞያ ዓውደ ሕግ እውን ኢዩ።

ሎሚ ቕኝ ንሓደ ብቀረባ መቐርቡ፡"በጃኻ እባ ብስልጺ ኣራኽበኒ ኢኻ።" ኢሎዮ ነይረ ግን ንሱ "ክዛረብ ኣይክእልን እዩ!" ብዝበለኒ ደም-ነፍሲይ ገለ ቋንቋ ለኣክለይ፡እምብዛ ድማ ተዳኺሙን ተሰነፉን ምህላወ ተረደኣኒ።

#ግድን በታ ንእሽተይ ዓቕመይ ኣብ ጸለሎተይ ክዝክር ግድን ነበረ።"ኣምላኽ ባዕልኻ ኩሉ ትፈልጥን ትኽእልን ኢኻ፡ዋላ እኳ ምልክያስ ዝተዳኸመ ምኳኑን ዋላ ብስልጺ ክዛረብ ዘይክእል ተኮይኑ በቃ ኣይክኣለን ኣሎ ማለት እዩ።" በልኩ።

ሎሚ መዓልቲ ድማ እንታይ ምኳኑ ደንዚዘ ኢዩ ዳርጋ ወዲለ፡ለካ ብቋንቋ ነፍሲ ደሃይ ምልክያስ ድባቡን መስለኒ።

ቕድሚ ገለ ደቃይቕ ድማ ካብ ዶ/ር ሳባ ተስፋዮሃንስ ዜና ሞቱ ብዝሰማዕኩ ተኪዘ፡ተዓንደ ትም በልኹ።ወድ ሰብ ኮይኑ ንሓዋር ዝነበር ሰብ ኩቶ የለን እዩ።

ከምቲ "ሓርበኛ ኣይነበር እዩ፡ታሪኹ እዩ ዝውረስ!" ዝበሃል ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ ድማ ሓርበኛ ብርዕን ተጋድሎ ሓርነት ኣተሓሳስባን ብምኳኑ፡ዋርሳ ወርሻታቱ ክዝክርን ክዕቀብን፡ሓላፍነት ኩሉ እመስለኒ።

ከም ኣነ፡ካብ ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ ዝተምሃርክዎን እናሻዕ ኣብ መጋርያ ዕላልና ዝዛረባ ተሃልዶ፡"ምልክያስ፡አብነት ኣብ ኣምር ሓለዎ ምንጭታት (Protecting Sources) እዩ እብል።እዚ ድማ ባህሪኡን ዝተምሃሮ ዓውደ ትምህርቲ ዝሓገዘ ይመስለኒ።



ኣብ ሞያ ጋዜጠኝነት፡እቲ ዝዓበዩ ክብርን መግለጺ ክብርታትን፡'ሓለዎ ምንጭታት ወይ ድማ ተለላ ፍልፍላት' ምሕላው ዝብል ኣምር ልዕሊ ኩሉን ቕድሞ ኩሉን እብል።

እነ እውን ሳላ ጸጋ ኣምላኽን ተመኽሮ ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብን፡ክሳብ ሎሚ በዛ ኣምር እዚ ኣይውቀስን እዩ ክብል እደፍር እዩ።ብሓቂ ድማ ወሃቢ ምንጭካ እሙንን ሓቀኛን ተኩይኑ እቲ ጋዜጠኛ ወይ ጸሓፊ ኢዩ በጅኡ ክሓልፍ ዘለዎ ዝብል ምህሮ-ኣማን ብኣማን ካብ መምህር ምልክያስ ዝወረስክዎ ድንቑ ምህሮ፡ኣብ ፍኖተ ጉዕዞ ሕይወተይ ኢያ እብል።

ሕጂ ኣብ መንፈስ ሓዘን ብምህላወይ ክጽሕፍ ኣይኽእልን ኢዩ።ድኻም እውን ግዲ ኣለኒ፡ተደራሪቡኒ ኣሎ።ካልእ ግዜ ግን ክሕንጥጥ እዩ።

ኣብ መወዳእታ ድማ ኣብነታዊ ጋዜጠኛ ምልክያስ፡ኣብ 2005 ወርሒ ግንቦት ዝበለኒ፡ብhotmail እናተጸሓፍና ዝበለንን ሓልዮቱን ብልቢ ኤመስግኖ እዩ።ኣምላኽ ኣብ ዝፋን መንግስቱ የንብር! ስድራ ቤቱን መቐርቡም ድማ ጽንዓት ይሃብኩም እብል።~" ብዓርቢ ኣብ ዕለተ ሞቱ ዝተጻሕፈ እዩ።

#ምልክያስ ምሕረትክብር፡ካብ'ዛ ዓለም ካብ ዝሓልፍ፡እንሆ መዓልታት ሓሊፉ ኣሎ።ልዕሊ ኩሉ ድማ ኣብ ሕምብርቲ ኣዲስ ኣበባ ምቕባሩ፡ብዘይምስታፊይ ጉህዩ ነይረ (ሬሳኡ ናብ'ዚ ምምዕኡ ብዘይምፍላጠይ'ዩ) እንተኮነ ንሓፍቱን ወላዲት ኣዲኡን ብምርካብይ ቅሩብ ፍቕርስ ኢሉኒ ኣሎ።

#ምስ ማማ ሰማይነሽ ድማ ምቁር ዕላል ኣዕሊልና።ማማ ሰማይነሽ ጓል 77 ዓመት ኢዩ።ወላዲ ኣብኡ ብሰሪ ጥዕና ዘይምጽጋብ ደቂሶም ምህላዎም ኣብ ዕላልና ነገረና ኢየን።ወድ 90 ዓመት ብምኳኖም ብድማ ትጽብዮ ኢኻ።

#ኣብ ደገ ዘሎ ፈላጢ ምልክያስ ይኹን ፈትውቱን መቐርቡን ኩነ መማህርቱን መሳርሕቱ ነበር።ሬስኡ ዝግባእ ገይሮም ብምስዳዶም፡ልዕሊ መጠን ከም ዘሓነሱን ነገረና።እዚ ድማ ከም ባህልን ልምድን ጥራሕ ዘይከብሱ ወላዲት ኣዲኻ እቲ ዘይትርፍ ጽዋዕ ሞት እኳ ተመጻ ሬሳ ወልዳ ምርኣይን ምስንባትን ከመይ ከም ዝዕግበን ርዳእ እመስልኒ።ንሱን እውን ብቃለን ነገረና ኢየን።

#ኣደይ ሰማይነሽ በላሕን መስተውዓሊትን ኣደ ምኳነን ብቀሊሉ እኻ ትርድኣን።ብሓጺኡ ንሕጂ ኣደይ ሰማይነሽ ኣብ መወዳእታ ዕላልና ዝበላኒ ኢሊ ክፍለዮኩም እፈቱ።"-ዕለት 29 መጋቢት 2021 ዓ/ም/ፈ

" ንኩሉ ኣብ ማዕከን ዜና ብምቕራብን ይኹን ኣብ ዙም(zoom) ተረኪቦም፡ብዛዕባ ወደይ ምስክርነቶም ዝሃቡ፡ሰባት ወደይ ከምዚ ዓይነት ሰብ ምኳኑ ኣሓቢኑ ኢዩ።ብልቢ ድማ አመስግን ኢዩ።" በላኒ።



ኣብ መንጎ መንጎ በጻሕቲ ሓዘን ኣብ ዝረከብናዮ ሃጓፍ፡ዘዕለላኒ ዕላላት ብዛዕባ ወደን ኣሎ፡ኣብ ዝቐጽል ክቐርቦ ክፍትን ኢዩ።"

#ቁንጫል ዝኸረይ፡ኣብነታዊ ጋዜጠኛን ጸሓፍን፡ምልክያስ ምሕረትክብር-

#ክቡራትን ክቡራን፡ሎሚ ቕኝ መጻሓፍቲ ከንብብብ፤ ካብ ዝረከብኻዎ፡ሓንቲ ኣብ ጉዳይ "ንሓደ መራሒ፡ግላዊ ባህሪኡ ወሳኒ ኢዩ።" ትብል፡መጽሓፍ ብዘንብኩ፡ኣብታ መጽሓፍ እቲ ድማ ንታሪኽ ጸሓፊ፡ኣሌክሳንደር ሶልዘኔትሰን-ሩስያዊ፡ብከፊሉ ክነቦ ዕድል ገይረ ኢዩ። ኣብ ጉዳይ ታሪኽ ሕይወት፡ኣሌክሳንደር ሶልዘኔትሰን፡ ብዝዳህሰሰኩ ድማ ኣብነታዊ ጋዜጠኛ፡ምልክያስ ምሕረትክብር ኣብ ሕልናይ ከመቐጽበት ተቀጀለኒ።

ምልክያስ ምሕረትክብር ከም ጋዜጠኛን ጸሓፍን ብዘሕ ሰብ ስሙ ዝፈልጦ እመስለኒ፡ኣብ ሞያ ዓውደ ሕግን ተዛማድን ድማ መማህትቱን መሳርሕቱን ዝፈልጥዎ ምኳኖም ኣይጠራጠርን ኢዩ።

ምልክያስ መን ኢዩ፡እንታይ ሰሪሑ ዝብል ዝርዝርን ዓሚዮቕን ሓበሬታ ወይ ሰነዳት ኣይኩንኩን ክህበኩም ረድዮ ዘለኩ።ግን ኣብታ ሓጻር እዋን ኣፍልጦይን፡ኣብታ መሰናክል ዝበዝሓን በዳሂትን ዝኩነት መቃን ጊዜ ከም ሓዋዝ ስንቂ ዝሕለፉ፡ብመጠኑ ብዓይነይ-ስጋይ ብምርኣይን ምዕዛቦይን፡ተዘኸርታተይ ንምክፋል ዝግለመ ኢዩ።

#በሉ እምበኣር ናብ ጉዳይይ ብቐጥታ ክእትወኩም እፈቱ።ምስ ምልክያስ ምሕረትክብር፡ናይ ገጽ ሌላና ካብ ዝጀምር ዳርጋ ርብዒ ዘመን ኣሕሊፉ ኣሎ፡ናብ ናይ ማዕድ ሰላምታ ድማ ካብ ዝሰጋገር ጊዜ ኣይቀለለ፡ ምስ መቃን ጊዜ እናሻዕ ሰለይ እናለ ናብ ጽቡቕ ድርኩኺት ሰገረ።ብድሕራ ድማ ብቀረባ ሰላም-ሰላም ክንበሃሃል ጀመርና።

ብኸምዚ ፍኖተ ጉዕዞ እናተሳለዩ ከኣ፡ኣብ ሓደ ኣጋጣሚ መሳርሕቲ ኮይና ኢና።ቅድሚኡ ግን ሓንቲ ዮርዳኖስ ኣምቼ ሓፍትና፡ጋሻን ቅሻረትን ግዲ ኮይና ኣወዳት እናለኸፉ ተኸክ ዮብልዎ ብምንባርም፡ቀዳም ምዕልቲ ኣብ ወርሒ መጋቢት-ምያዝያ 1999 ዓ/ም/ፈ ኣቢሉ ይኸውን፡ብገጽ ሰለምታ ስለ ዝነበረና፡እናፈርሐት ትግግም ብምንባር፡ሰላምታ ተለዋዊጥና ናብ ከተማ ገጸይ ምኳነይ ብምሕባረይ፡ብሓደ ክሳብ መገድና ዝፈላለ ሓቢርና ክንከይድ ኣብ ዕላልና ተሰማማዕና።ዮርዳ ኣብ ልዕሊ ጽባቕኣ ድመቕ ፍሽኽታን ካባ ትሕትና ዝተላበሰት ጓል ሔዋን ብምንባር፡ ከይለክፉዎቢሊ ናብ ትደልዮ ክፋንዎ ወሰንኩ፡ኣብ ሞኖፖሊዮ ከባቢ በጻሕና።

ኣብ መስርሕ ጉዕዞና ኸኣ፡ኣብ ቤት ጽሕፈት ክፍሊ ሓበሬታ ኣመሪካ ምስ በጻሕና፡ንውሽጢ ገጽና ማዕጽኡ ንደቡብ ኣንፈት ዝገበረ፡ብትሑት ድምጺ "እዚህ ቤት ሰው ኣለ ወይ?" በለት።ኣነ ድማ ረሲዓቶ ድያ ኣብ ሕምብርቲ ኣስመራ ኮይና ብቋንቋ ኣምሓርኛ ትዛረብ በልኩ።ግን ብቐንጽፍ ኩነታታ ተረዲኡኒ፡"ሲሲ ሰብ ኣሎ ዶ ።" በልክዎ ንሰራሕተኛ ምኳኑ ዝፈልጦ ሰብ።ሲሲ ድማ ብቋንቋ ኣካላቱ ገይሩ ሓበሬታኡ ሃበና።እም ናብ ውሽጢ ገጽና እትው ብዝበልና፡እታ ክፍሊ ጸባብ ብምንባር፡መፈተሺ ድሕነት ዘለዎ ብምንባር፡ኣብታ ጸባብ ክፍሊ፡ኣብ ጠረጴዛን ወናብርን ተጻቢቦም ከም ግዓት ዝበልዑ፡ዕኩኽ ኢሎም ጸንሑና።

ምልክያስ ምስ መሳርሕቱን ብጽቱንን፡ኣነ ድማ ምስታ ዮርዳኖስ ዝተብሃለት ኣምቼን ፊት-ንፊት ተራኸብና።እታ ጸሓፊትን ዮርዳኖስን ይፋለግ ብምንባርን ሰላምታ ብማዕድ ብዝተለዎወጣ፡ኣጸቢቃ ሰላም ክትብላ ኢላ፡ንውሽጢ ገጽና እትው ብዝበልና ሓውሲ ተጓንፎ ኮይኑ ምስ እኒ ምልክያስን ተመስገን ገብረየሱስን ሓደ ዘይዘከርክዎ ብጻዮም ዝተራኸብና።"ኮፍ በሉ፡ኮፍ በሉ!" ኢሉ ተመስገን ክርቢት ብድመቕ

አቀባብላ ተቀበለና፡ምልክያስ ግን ብጉዳይ ስራሕ ዝመጸእና መሲልዎ እምበር ፈታዊ ዕላል ብምንባሩ ኣብ ለሰ ሰልጺ መሳጢ ዕላል ተቀሲቡ ምንባሩ ንድሕሪት ተመሊሰ እዝክር ኢዩ።

#በዚ ድማ ብቕልጡፍ ሰላምታ ተለዋዊጥና መታን ኣብ ምይይጦምን ዕላሎምን ከይከፈፎም ቢልናል ድማ ምስ ዮርዳኖስ ናብ ዝ-ባንዳ፡ሓጻርን ተራርን ዓቀብት ወጺእና፡ጥቃ ቤተ ካቶሊካዊት ቤተ-ክርስቲያን ኣብ ዝነበረ ሓደ ቤት-ጽሕፈት ኣብጽሑፍ፡ብመገዲ ማይ ጃሕ-ጃሕ ገይረ፡ናብ እንዳ መሓመድ ሓጎስ እስፖርት ክሰርሕ፡ከም ዘበልኩ ቐጅል እብለኒ ኢዩ።እዚ ከም ማዕበል ዝክረይ ምድንፋዕ ሌላና ንምግላጽ ዓሊመ ክተናክፎ ህርድግ ዝብል ዘለኩ።በሉ ሕጂ ኣስተንትኖይን ተምሳጢይን ብከፊሉ ናብ ምግላጽ ክሰግር ኢዩ።

#ምክያስ ምሕረትኣብ ተስፋጽዮን፡ኣብ ሕይወተይ ሓደ ካብቶም ደፋራት ጋዜጠኛታትን ጸሓፍትን ኢዩ።ዝገርመኒ ቐጅሚ ኣብ 1998 ዓ/ም/ፈ፡ጋዜጣ ቀስተ-ደመና ምስ ምጅማሩ፡ኣብ ቋንቋ ትግርኛ ንፋዕ ጸሓፊ ኣይኮነን ተዛራቢ ክትብሎ ዝበሃል ሰብ ዳርጋ ኣይነበረን ክብል ደፊረ ክብል እክእል ኢዩ።ከማን መማህርቱን ኣዕርክቱን ክቕልድሉን ክዋዘይሉን እዝክር'ዩ።

#ብድሕሪኡ ግን ኣብ ምንታይ ባሕሪ ምሕንባስ ኣትዩ ከም ዝለመደ ከም ዘይርደኣኻ ሰብ፡ ኣብ ሓጺር እዋን ብቕልጡፍ ንፋዕን ብቁዕን ጸሓፊ ኮነ እቲ ብቐጻት ብኩልንትንኡ ብሓዊን ማይን ተፈቲኑ፡ከም ወርቂ ተኩሊዑ 24 ካራተ ኮይኑ ብጻዕርን ድኻምን ጸረዩ።



እዚ ድማ እንተላይ ኣብ መዳይ ቋንቋ ኢዩ ድሙቕ ለውጥን ዕቤትን ኣመዝጊቡ።ሓደ መዓልቲ ዮናስ ሸዋዩ (ስውእ) ንላውጢ ምልክያስ ኣድሂቡ፡ኣብ ከባቢ ባር ዓርኩብኩባይ ኮይኑ ክዕልል እዝኸር ኢዩ።

#ባዕለይ ድማ ከምስክር ዝክእል እመስለኒ።እዚ ድማ እተን ናይ ብሕት ጋዜጣታት፡ብዘይካ ሓንቲ ዘይፈትዋ ዝነበረት ጋዜጣ፡ንኩለን ብጊሓቱ ዝዘኣ፡ ቅድሚ ሰዓት 9 ናይ ንግሆ ከውድኦ ልምዲ ገይረ ብምንባሪይ ንድሕሪት ተመሊሰ እዝክር'ዩ። ምልክያስ ድማ ኣብ ሓጺር እዋን ደፋርን ጸላውን ጸሓፍን ጋዜጠኛን ክኸውን ጊዜ ኣይወሰደሉን ኢዩ።...

ክቐጽል ኢዩ”-21 ጥቕምቲ 2020 ዓ/ም/ፈ

“ዋና ኣሳናዳኢ ፍትውቲ ጋዜጣ ቀስተደበና ነበር ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ ካብ'ዛ ዓለም ብሞት ተፈልዩ

ኣብ ኤርትራ ኣብ መወዳእታ ወርሓት ዓመተ 1998 ዓ/ም/ፈ፡ ንፈለማ እዋን፤ፈለማ ኣብ ሰሙን ሓንሳብ፡ተነባብነታን ኣድማስ ተበጻሕነታ ምስ ዓዘዘ ድማ ኣብ ሰሙን ክልተ ጊዜ ናብ ብርሃን ሕትመት ዝበቐዕት ናይ ብሕት ጋዜጣ ቀስተደበና ምንባራ ታሪኽ ዝመዝገቦን ብዙሓት ተመሊሶም ዝክክርዎንዩ።ኣብ መንጎ እውን ብዝተፈለለዩ ምክንያታት ሕታማታ ክብን ለጠቕን ብምባሉ ፤ኣብ ሰሙን ሓንሳብ ክትሕተም ክኢላ እያ፡ኣብ ገለ ኣጋጣሚታት'ውን ኣብ ክልተ ሰሙን ሓንሳብ ትሕተመሉ ምንባሩ ዝክከሩ ኣለዉ እዮም።።ኣብ መወዳእታ ዕምሪ ሕትመታ'ውን፡ ኣብ ሰሙን ክሳዕ ወርሒ መስከረም 2001 ዓ/ም/ፈ ክልተ ጊዜ ትሕተም ምንባራ ዝፍለጥ'ዩ። ጋዜጣ ቀስተ ደመና ዕለተ ሮብዕን ሰንበትን ትሕተም ምንባራ ዝክከር ዩ።

ዋና ኣሳናዳኢ ናይ'ዛ ጋዜጣ ድማ ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ ከይኮኑ ብዓውደ ሕጊ ዝተመረቐ፤ ትርርን ሕይልን ዝበሉ ርእሰ-ዓንቀጻትን ጽሑፋትንን-ብምጽሓፍ ዝፍለጥ ጋዜጠኛ፡ድሕሪ 2001 ዓ/ም/ፈ ካብ ኤርትራ ዋጋ ከፊሉ ብምውጻእ ናብ ጎረባብቲ ሃገራት ንዝተወሰነ እዋን ብምጽናሕ፤ ናብ ሕ.መ.አመሪካ ብምኻድ ብሰደት መልክዕ ክነብር ምጽንሑ ዝፍለጥ'ዩ።

ብፍሉይ ኣብ 1998-2001 ዓ/ም/ፈ፡ህዝቢ ኤርትራ ደሞክራሲያዊ መሰሉ ተጠቕሙ ዝስምዖ ናዕታ ስምዒታት ክጽሕፍ መታን፡ብርዑ ኣዋዲዱ ንኣይተት ርትዕን ፍትሕን ደው ክብል ካብ መገዲ ዝከፈተን ብትሪ ዝጓስጎስን፡ሓደ ካብቶም ሙዑታትን ደፋራትን ጋዜጠኛታት ሓደ ኮይኑ መሪሕ ጊዜ ተጻዊቱ እዩ።ብፍሉይ ድማ ቦታ "እተሸም ጎነጽ" ትብል ናይ ብርዒ ስም ዝጽሕፍ ወከፍ ብምንባሩ፡ንትብዓቱን ድፍራቱን ማእለያ ዘይብሉ ኣንባቢ ብልዑል ኣድናቐት ይጥምቶ ምንባሩ ተዘኸሮ ትማሊ ዩ።



ምልክያስ ምሕረትኣብ፡ኣብ ኣመሪካ ኮይኑ ንዝተሸገሩ ዝሕግዝን ዝጥይቑን ሰብ እዩ ነይሩ፤ክንዮኡ ምስቶም ብልቡ ዝፈትወኡምን ዘክብሮምን መሳርሕቱ ዝነበሩ እኒ ጋዜጠኛ መድሃኔ ሃይለ፤ጋዜጠኛ ተመስገን ገብረዮሱስን ካልኣትን፡ብኣልማማ ኣብ 2001 ዓ/ም/ፈ ብግፍዕን ጭካነን ዝተኣሰሩ ጋዜጠኛታትን ጸሓፍትን ብሕታውያን ጋዜጣታት ክክክር ከሎ እምብዛ ይሓዝንን ይሳቕይን ምንባሩ መቐርቡን ብጽቱን ዝምስክርዎ ጉዳይ እዩ።

ሙዑት ጋዜጠኛን ጸሓፍን ምልክያስ ምሕረትክብ፣ክብ'ታ ተስፍኡን ፍቕሩን እንተላይ ደርማስ ሃንቃ ልቡ ዝምጥዎ ሃገሩ ብኣካል ደጊሙ ከይተራኸበ፣ካብ ጉዕዞ ሕይወቱ ብስጋዊ ሞት ብምፍላዩ፣ሓንሳብን ንሓዋሩን ኣዕሪፉ ኣሎ።እዚ ድማ ምሒር ዘደጉዕን ብልቢ ዘሕዝን ኣጋጣሚ ዕጫ ሕይወቱ ኮይኑ ኣሎ።

ብኣጋጣሚ ዕለተ ዕረፍቲ ጋዜጠኛን ጸሓፍን ምልክያስ ምሕረትክብ ንኣባላት ስድራ-ቤቱ ብፍላይ ወላዲት ኣዲኡ ወ/ሮ ሰማይነሽ ተስፋ-የሱስን ኣሕዋቱን ኮነ መሳርሕቱን መማህርቱን ነበር ጽንዓት ይሃብ እብል።

ሓላል፡የኔታ ሚልክያስ ምሕረትክብ ድማ መንግስተ ሰማይ የዋርስካ! ደበሰ እየብ ይደብስኹም ክብል እፈቱ።



ካብ ዋርሳ ክብርታት፡ምልክያስ ንሕረትክብ፡ክንመሃሮ እንኸእል ብዙሕ ኢዩ።እታ ዝበለጸጉ ግን ከም ጋዜጠኛን ጸሓፍን ኮይንካ ኣብ ትግዳሉ እዋን ኣምር ~ምሕላው ሰም ወሃቢ ሓበሬታ ወይ ድማ ተለላ ምንጪ ሓበሬታ (Protecting the sources)፡እቲ ወሳኝን ቐላስን ምኳኑ ከነሱተብህለሉን ክንግዳሉን በዚ ኣጋጣሚ እዚ ከዘካኸር እፈቱ።

ኣብ መወዳእታ ኸኣ እዛ ትሰዕብ ጽሕፍቲ ኣንብብዎ እሞ ባህሪ ምልክያስ ማዕረ ክንደይ ንስነ ምግባር ዓውዲ ጋዜጠኛነት ከመይ ዋጋ ከም ዝኸፈለለኡ ክትዕዘቡ ተኸእለኩ ኢያ ወይ ድማ ክስወጠኩም ክትገብር ተስፋ እገብር።

<https://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/protecting-sources-keep-journalism-alive>

Aidan White, a former journalist with The Guardian and founder of the Ethical Journalism Network, who led the International Federation of Journalists for 23 years, explains why reporters and editors need to protect the people who give them information.

News happens all the time. Banks are being robbed, cars are crashing, people are dying, goals are being scored, crimes are being committed and politicians are up to no good.

Journalists can't be everywhere to witness these events for themselves, so they rely on others to provide them with the facts, eye-witness testimony and insider secrets they need to tell their stories.

These are our sources of information. They are the lifeblood of quality journalism. Reporters may be stylish writers or polished presenters, but what counts most to the public is the reliability of the stories they tell, and that depends on the quality of our sources.

These may be people with their own stories to tell, or who are experts and insiders. They may give us testimony or written reports or confidential documents, even pictures or recordings – all potentially vital in exposing corruption or wrong-doing in public life.

Sometimes people take huge risks to give journalists information that the public needs to know. ***Edward Snowden***, for example, worked with the

National Security Agency (NSA) in the United States, and he became a heroic friend of journalism and democracy when he blew the whistle on how the United States government was engaged in a process of mass surveillance across the globe.

Snowden released thousands of documents providing secret information to journalists in the United States and Britain about the scale of the surveillance, including how the NSA was even snooping on the leaders of other countries, by listening to their phone calls.

He became a public enemy in the US and is now a fugitive, living in Moscow. But the information he gave to responsible news media about America's secret shadowing and interference in global communications has made the world a safer place.

Journalists are always in debt to the heroism of whistle-blowers like Snowden when it comes to exposing the abuse of state power. I had my own experience of this when working at *The Guardian* in London.

During the 1980s I reported on the struggle against the apartheid regime inside South Africa. As internal resistance to the white regime intensified the government panicked and in 1986 declared a state of emergency, suspending democratic rights and the rule of law and launching a massive campaign against the anti-apartheid movement.



Inside information: People Targeted by Apartheid, published June 30th 1986

I followed this closely and reported on the arrest and detention of South Africa's leading black journalist. While working on the story I was given a secret document containing a hit-list of more than 1,000 people targeted by South African security services.

The list included the names of trades unionists, church leaders, students, teachers, lawyers, journalists, and scores of local activists. They came from

all sides of the community; united by a common loathing of the apartheid state.

The information came into my hand thanks to the bravery of people inside South Africa, who not only compiled this list but risked their lives to smuggle it out of the country.

We examined the list and verified the names as best we could and *The Guardian* published it, a worldwide scoop, revealing to the outside world for the first time the scale of the crackdown in South Africa and how many lives were threatened.



The crackdown continues, published in July 1986

Our sources remained hidden. We did not disclose who they were or where they came from. If we had done so their lives would have been at risk. We explained this to our readers.

Whenever journalists get potentially explosive information like this they have an ethical duty to provide the sources with protection. Someone might lose their job, or their life, so we have to keep them safe.

But sometimes that's easier said than done. In my 50 years or so working as a journalist and a campaigner for journalists' rights I have found myself in many situations where source protection has been under attack.

My first brush with the law over sources was as a fresh-faced cub reporter in the 1970s working on the *Peterborough Standard* a local newspaper in a small town in the midlands of Britain. I came across a story about a drugs ring centred on a local nightclub. I got inside information about the ring from a couple of people working inside the club.

I checked it out, assembled the quotes and prepared the story. It made the front page, but I kept the names of my sources out of the story. They were worried they would lose their jobs.

The next day the editor called me into his office where he was sitting with the local police chief who wanted to know who I had talked to. I said I couldn't tell him but I hoped the story would give the police enough leads to make their own inquiries.

To my surprise, the Editor asked me to hand over my notebook, which contained all of the facts of the story including details of the people I talked to. He handed the notebook to the police chief.

This incident taught me to improve my own security systems. Notebooks (and tape recorders) are for quotes and uncontroversial background information, but the personal detail that identifies a source has to be kept in a safer place.

It also taught me that the person responsible for protecting sources is the journalist writing a story and not his boss, not even his editor. A journalist may tell their editor who they are getting information from, but sometimes it is too risky to let anyone know.

An editor can decide to publish or not, but the final decision about confidentiality must rest with the individual journalist who makes the arrangement in the first place.

This experience was an early and painful lesson in ethical journalism, but did not lead to any problems for my sources. The police carried out their investigation without doing them harm, and the illegal drugs trade in at least one backstreet of Britain was closed down.

My time on *The Guardian* also saw headlines over an infamous moment in the recent history of British journalism when the paper in 1983 blundered over the protection of a source which led to a public-spirited young woman being sent to jail.

She was [Sarah Tisdall](#), a 23-year-old Foreign Office clerk. While photocopying a document she noticed that it contained a secret plan by the government to divert public attention from the controversial arrival in Britain of Cruise nuclear weapons from the United States.

She realised immediately this was a shocking abuse of power, so she sent a copy of the documents anonymously to *The Guardian* in an unmarked envelope. The paper splashed the story on its front page.

But then, instead of destroying the original documents, which provided the only way of tracing the source, the paper kept them and then refused to hand them over to the security services. The paper fought a court case against the government, arguing the defence of press freedom, but they lost the case on appeal, and the editor, facing heavy fines or a possible jail term, handed the papers over.

To the paper's embarrassment the leaker was unmasked, sacked and prosecuted for having broken Britain's Official Secrets Act, an act of law notorious for its protection of undue government secrecy and wrongdoing. She went to prison for six months.

Although *The Guardian* offered her compensation and a new job when she was released, she refused and went on to work in defence of human rights elsewhere.

During these events I was the leader of the journalists at *The Guardian* who argued that the paper and its editor must uphold the cardinal principle of the journalists' code – to protect our sources of information. Our union said that this was so important that journalists should be ready to go to jail rather than betray a source, even an anonymous one.

But the paper's editorial management, after much hand-wringing and internal discussion, decided to give up the source. It was a low point for ethical journalism, and one which could have been easily avoided if the documents had been destroyed after publication. Another hard lesson, and one that *The Guardian* and every other national newspaper in Britain remembers to this day.