

## Addis Zemen Newspaper

Erstmals wird hier die Fülle der englischsprachigen Äthiopienliteratur geordnet dargeboten. In 100 Sections führt der Autor alle für die wissenschaftliche Beschäftigung mit Äthiopien wichtigen Buch- und Zeitschriftenbeiträge zum Beispiel zur "History of Research", "Archaeology", "Religion", aber auch Fragen der "Sociology", "Agriculture", "Zoology" und "Medical Sciences" auf. Wie im Falle der deutschsprachigen Literatur ("Bibliographia Aethiopia: Die äthiopienkundliche Literatur des deutschsprachigen Raumes" = Äthiopistische Forschungen 9 [1982]) berücksichtigt der Autor auch alle ihm zugänglichen Besprechungen, womit bei einer Aufnahme von mehr als 24.000 Titeln eine Art "Bibliographic Encyclopedia" entstanden ist. In February 1937, following an abortive attack by a handful of insurgents on Mussolini's High Command in Italian-occupied Ethiopia, 'repression squads' of armed Blackshirts and Fascist civilians were unleashed on the defenseless residents of Addis Ababa. In three terror-filled days and nights of arson, murder and looting, thousands of innocent and unsuspecting men, women and children were roasted alive, shot, bludgeoned, stabbed to death, or blown to pieces with hand-grenades. Meanwhile the notorious Viceroy Rodolfo Graziani, infamous for his atrocities in Libya, took the opportunity to add to the carnage by eliminating the intelligentsia and nobility of the ancient Ethiopian empire in a pogrom that swept across the land. In a richly illustrated and ground-breaking work backed up by meticulous and scholarly research, Ian Campbell reconstructs and analyses one of Fascist Italy's least known atrocities, which he estimates eliminated 19-20 per cent of the capital's population. He exposes the hitherto little known cover-up conducted at the highest levels of the British government, which enabled the facts of one of the most hideous civilian massacres of all time to be concealed, and the perpetrators to walk free.

This book investigates the road map or the transitional justice mechanisms that the Ethiopian government chose to confront the gross human rights violations perpetrated under the 17 years' rule of the Derg, the dictatorial regime that controlled state power from 1974 to 1991. Furthermore, the author extensively examines the prosecution of politicalicide or genocide against political groups in Ethiopia. Dealing with the violent conflict, massacres, repressions and other mass atrocities of the past is necessary, not for its own sake, but to clear the way for a new beginning. In other words, ignoring gross human rights violations and attempting to close the chapter on an oppressive dictatorial past by choosing to let bygones be bygones, is no longer a viable option when starting on the road to a democratic future. For unaddressed atrocities and a sense of injustice would not only continue to haunt a nation but could also ignite similar conflicts in the future. So the question is what choices are available to the newly installed government when confronting the evils of the past. There are a wide array of transitional mechanisms to choose from, but there is no "one size fits all" mechanism. Of all the transitional justice mechanisms, namely truth commissions, lustration, amnesty, prosecution, and reparation, the Ethiopian government chose prosecution as the main means for dealing with the horrendous crimes committed by the Derg regime. One of the formidable challenges for transitioning states in dealing with the crimes of former regimes is an inadequate legal framework by which to criminalize and punish/diverge regional human rights violations. With the aim of examining whether or not Ethiopia has confronted this challenge, the book assesses Ethiopia's legal framework regarding both crimes under international law and individual criminal responsibility. This book will be of great relevance to academics and practitioners in the areas of genocide studies, international criminal law and transitional justice. Students in the fields of international criminal law, transitional justice and human rights will also find relevant information on the national prosecution of politicalicide in particular and the question of confronting the past in general. Marshet Tadesse Tessema is Assistant Professor of the Law School, College of Law and Governance at Jimma University in Ethiopia, and Postdoctoral Fellow of the South African-German Centre, University of the Western Cape in South Africa.

The SAGE International Encyclopedia of Mass Media and Society discusses media around the world in their varied forms—newspapers, magazines, radio, television, film, books, music, websites, social media, mobile media—and describes the role of each in both mirroring and shaping society. This encyclopedia provides a thorough overview of media within social and cultural contexts, exploring the development of the mediated communication industry, mediated communication regulations, and societal interactions and effects. This reference work will look at issues such as free expression and government regulation of media; how people choose what media to watch, listen to, and read; and how the influence of those who control media organizations may be changing as new media empower previously unheard voices. The role of media in society will be explored from international, multidisciplinary perspectives via approximately 700 articles drawing on research from communication and media studies, sociology, anthropology, social psychology, politics, and business.

This book presents research on the instruction of two heritage languages and two foreign languages in Israeli schools. The authors explore language policy and the way languages are studied from the point of view of students, teachers, schools and curricula. Language in Israel is a loaded concept, closely linked to ideological, political, and social issues. The profound changes in language policy in the West along with two large waves of immigration from the Former Soviet Union and Ethiopia resulted in new attitudes towards immigrant languages and cultures in Israel. Are these new attitudes strong enough to change the language policy in the future? What do students and teachers think about the language instruction at school? Are the teaching materials updated and do they address modern demands? This book provides answers to these and other questions. As well as describing the instruction of two heritage languages, Russian and Amharic, and two foreign languages, French and Spanish, the book also contains an extensive background on the immigration history and acculturation process of the speakers of each of these languages. An in-depth understanding of the case of Israel will serve as a guide for other countries contending with similar issues pertaining to the adjustment of language policies in light of immigration and other challenging circumstances.

Countries emerging from violent conflict face difficult challenges about what the role of media should be in political transitions, particularly when attempting to build a new state and balance a difficult legacy. Media, Conflict, and the State in Africa discusses how ideas, institutions and interests have shaped media systems in some of Africa's most complex state and nation-building projects. This timely book comes at a turbulent moment in global politics as waves of populist protests gain traction, and concerns continue to grow about fake news, social media echo chambers, and the increasing role of both traditional and new media in waging wars or influencing elections. Focusing on comparative cases from a historical perspective and the choices and ideas that informed the approaches of some of Africa's leaders, including guerrilla commanders Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, Nicole Stremlau offers a unique political insight into the development of contemporary media systems in Africa. With a particular focus on the role of situated actors, this book sheds light on the emergence and expansion of Salafism in Bale, Ethiopia from the late 1960s, through the Marxist period (1974-1991) before discussing the rapid expansion and fragmentation of

the movement in the 1990s until 2006.

This research presents a qualitative study of Addis Admass (private) and Addis Zemen (state) newspapers from a social constructionist perspective. It asks the questions: How are gender and gender relations represented in the selected newspapers?, How do the selected items depict female and male social actors?, What needs for change regarding gender are represented? What new society do they imagine?, and What narrative strategies do the newspapers use? In addition to performing a detailed qualitative analysis of newspaper articles, the study includes a quantitative overview of topics addressed by the two newspapers according to gender, and over the number of female and male journalists. The study contextualizes the media development in Ethiopia in a historical perspective. The findings show that there are areas of change in gender relations advocated by the newspapers in both the private and public sphere. At the same time, the newspapers seem to duplicate the stereotypes and support the status quo regarding gender and gender relations. Literature reviews show that the same tendencies prevail since I finished my data collection in 2000. Therefore, I contend that newspapers play a dual role, on the one hand, enhancing change and change factors and on the other hand, supporting the status quo.

While some academic attention has been paid to the impact of new digital technologies on African media in the colonial languages of English, French and Portuguese, there is a dearth of research into African language digital communication. This book analyses the online presence of African language media. The chapters in the book focus on the speed, structure, content, navigation and interactivity, operations and performance, and audience of the online media. They also pay particular attention to how social media such as Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp have been appropriated by African language media. Using a wide range of case studies, the contributors assess the challenges of adopting digital technologies by the media, and how the technologies have impacted journalistic practice and media operations. Examining the ability of the African language press to adopt new technologies, this book will be of interest to scholars of media, journalism, communication, social media and culture in Africa.

In medieval romance literature, a knight-errant is a traveller of noble birth in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, valour and generosity. Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen was all that, although he did not explicitly look for adventures. His forty-year flying career took him to different parts of the world, giving him a bird's-eye view of the unfair distribution of global wealth. He started as a Red Cross pilot in Ethiopia during the Italian war of 1935-1936, he built an Air Force for Emperor Haile Selassie from 1946 to 1956, and he experienced the painful birth of new African states after the colonial era. He became personally involved in the Nigerian conflict on the side of the breakaway, starving Biafra, creating a tiny air unit of rocket-armed, 100 HP trainer aircraft, to destroy, on the ground, the aggressive Nigerian military jets flown by mercenaries announcing their presence over Biafra with: "This is Genocide calling", before dropping the bombs. In the early 1970's when drought hit Ethiopia, von Rosen launched a method of food drops from the air to starving mountain villagers. His son Eric and daughter-in-law Heli worked with him for two years, witnessing the revolution, the Red Terror of the military junta, and the growing conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia; both claiming possession of the semi-desert region of Ogaden. Ultimately, this conflict caused the death of Carl Gustaf von Rosen. He was killed in a Somali attack on Gode in July 1977. Heli von Rosen tells the story.

If modernism initially came to Africa through colonial contact, what does Ethiopia's inimitable historical condition—its independence save for five years under Italian occupation—mean for its own modernist tradition? In *Modernist Art in Ethiopia*—the first book-length study of the topic—Elizabeth W. Giorgis recognizes that her home country's supposed singularity, particularly as it pertains to its history from 1900 to the present, cannot be conceived outside the broader colonial legacy. She uses the evolution of modernist art in Ethiopia to open up the intellectual, cultural, and political histories of it in a pan-African context. Giorgis explores the varied precedents of the country's political and intellectual history to understand the ways in which the import and range of visual narratives were mediated across different moments, and to reveal the conditions that account for the extraordinary dynamism of the visual arts in Ethiopia. In locating its arguments at the intersection of visual culture and literary and performance studies, *Modernist Art in Ethiopia* details how innovations in visual art intersected with shifts in philosophical and ideological narratives of modernity. The result is profoundly innovative work—a bold intellectual, cultural, and political history of Ethiopia, with art as its centerpiece.

*Little Ethiopia of the Pacific Northwest* tells the story of the Ethiopian community in Seattle. The community began with approximately two dozen college students who came to the city during the Ethiopian revolution of 1974. These sojourning students earned college and university degrees, but were unable to return home to use them to modernize the developing nation. These stranded students became pioneers who built a micro-community in inner-city Seattle. Providing background with an analysis of Seattle's geographic, demographic, social, and economic challenges, this volume studies the students who became asylum seekers; their falls in position, power, prestige; and the income of these elite and non-elite settlers. The authors analyze examples of those who became entrepreneurs and the ingenuity and determination they employed to start successful businesses. The authors examine the challenges imposed on them by a school system that assigned their children to grade levels according to age rather than knowledge. They explore how the American welfare system worked in practice and explain how and why Ethiopians die young in Seattle. This fascinating study will be of interest to sociologists, ethnographers, and regional analysts.

This book represents a compilation of the current knowledge of various aspects of coffee wilt disease (CWD) including information about the pathogen and its management. It covers the status of CWD in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia and Tanzania; the socio-economic impact of CWD; the biology, taxonomy and epidemiology of the CWD pathogen *Gibberella xylarioides sensu lato*; the host-pathogen interactions in *Coffea-G. xylarioides* pathosystem; management of CWD; breeding for resistance against CWD; and extension approaches and information dissemination for CWD management in Africa (with emphasis on experiences from Ethiopia).

In reggae song after reggae song Bob Marley and other reggae singers speak of the Promised Land of Ethiopia. "Repatriation is a must!" they cry. The Rastafari have been travelling to Ethiopia since the movement originated in Jamaica in 1930s. They consider it the Promised Land, and repatriation is a cornerstone of their faith. Though Ethiopians see Rastafari as immigrants, the Rastafari see themselves as returning members of the Ethiopian diaspora. In *Visions of Zion*, Erin C. MacLeod offers the first in-depth investigation into how Ethiopians perceive Rastafari and Rastafarians within Ethiopia and the role this unique immigrant community plays within Ethiopian society. Rastafari are unusual among migrants, basing their movements on spiritual rather than economic choices. This volume offers those who study the movement a broader understanding of the implications of repatriation. Taking the Ethiopian perspective into account, it argues that migrant and diaspora identities are the products of negotiation, and it illuminates the implications of this negotiation for concepts of citizenship, as well as for our understandings of pan-Africanism and

south-south migration. Providing a rare look at migration to a non-Western country, this volume also fills a gap in the broader immigration studies literature.

This book is about press development and freedom in Ethiopia, with a focus on the state media. It examines the political and social situations of the monarchy era, the Marxist military regime, and the current ethnic federalist regime, and analyzes the effects they had on the media.

Ethiopia is an icon of freedom and indigenous Christianity across Africa due to its historic independence, ancient Christian identity and rich religious heritage. However, Ethiopia and its various Christian denominations have their own understandings of this identity and how these communities relate to one another. In this detailed study, Dr Seblewengel Daniel explores the perception and identity of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and evangelical church in Ethiopia and examines the relations between the two. Beginning with the earliest evangelical missionary engagement with the Orthodox church, Dr Daniel skilfully uses historical and theological frameworks to explain the dynamics at play when approaching the relations over two centuries between these two churches and their respective communities. Daniel ultimately emphasizes that what unites the Orthodox and evangelical church is greater than what divides – namely an ancient faith in the triune God. This important study urges both sides to place the Bible at the centre, using it to understand their differences, and challenges them to take responsibility for past negative perceptions in order to move forward together in greater unity and mutual respect.

Building an effective, inclusive, and accountable public administration has become a major point of attention for policymakers and academics in Ethiopia who want to realise sustainable development. This first handbook on Ethiopian Public Administration is written by Ethiopian academics and practitioner-academics and builds on PhD studies and conference papers, including studies presented at the meetings of the Ethiopian Public Administration Association (EPAA), established in 2016. Public Administration in Ethiopia presents a wide range of timely issues in four thematic parts: Governance, Human Resources, Performance and Quality, and Governance of Policies. Each of the individual chapters in this volume contributes in a different way to the overarching research questions: How can we describe and explain the contexts, the processes and the results of the post-1990 politico-administrative reforms in Ethiopia? And what are the implications for sustainable development? This book is essential for students, practitioners, and theorists interested in public administration, public policy, and sustainable development. Moreover, the volume is a valuable stepping stone for PA teaching and PA research in Ethiopia.

Subjects of Empires/Citizens of States draws on rich ethnographic and historical research to examine the interaction of the Yemeni diaspora with states and empires in Djibouti and Ethiopia from the early twentieth century, when European powers began to colonize the region. In doing so, it aims to counter a dominant perspective in Indian Ocean studies that regards migrants across the region as by-products of personal networks and local oceanic systems, which according to most scholarship led to cosmopolitan spaces and hybrid cultures. Elegantly combining theoretical readings with extensive empirical findings, this study documents a largely forgotten period in the history of Yemeni migration as well as contributing to the wider debates on class, citizenship, and ethnicity in relation to diaspora groups. It will appeal to specialists in Middle East studies and to those who study the Indian Ocean and Horn of Africa regions, as well as to migration and diaspora studies scholars, nongovernmental organizations, and policy makers concerned with the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden region.

This book takes stock of political reform in Ethiopia and the transformation of Ethiopian society since the adoption of multi-party politics and ethnic federalism in 1991. Decentralization, attempted democratization via ethno-national representation, and partial economic liberalization have reconfigured Ethiopian society and state in the past two decades. Yet, as the contributors to this volume demonstrate, 'democracy' in Ethiopia has not changed the authority structures and the culture of centralist decision-making of the past. The political system is tightly engineered and controlled from top to bottom by the ruling Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). Navigating between its 1991 announcements to democratise the country and its aversion to power-sharing, the EPRDF has established a de facto one-party state that enjoys considerable international support. This ruling party has embarked upon a technocratic 'developmental state' trajectory ostensibly aimed at 'depoliticizing' national policy and delegitimizing alternative courses. The contributors analyze the dynamics of authoritarian state-building, political ethnicity, electoral politics and state-society relations that have marked the Ethiopian polity since the downfall of the socialist Derg regime. Chapters on ethnic federalism, 'revolutionary democracy', opposition parties, the press, the judiciary, state-religion, and state-foreign donor relations provide the most comprehensive and thought-provoking review of contemporary Ethiopian national politics to date. This book is based on a special issue of the Journal of Eastern African Studies.

This book is the first-ever to explore commercial arbitration in the Ethiopian context. Alternative conflict resolution mechanisms are nothing new to the country: arbitration as a dispute settlement mechanism by which a third party issues a binding decision on a dispute between two or more parties by exercising the jurisdictional mandate conferred on it by the parties themselves was established with the adoption of the Civil Code in 1960. This pioneering book evaluates the extent to which Ethiopia's laws and institutions allow disputing parties to effectively reap the benefits of international commercial arbitration. It interprets the relevant legislation and attempts to bridge the gaps in it, in order to help lawyers, arbitrators, arbitral institutions, academics and judges to understand and apply it. It also helps parties seeking to complete international transactions pertaining to Ethiopia make the right choice regarding conflict resolution.

Dash before Dusk: A slave descendant's journey in freedom is an account of the life and times of Joe Khamisi, a Kenyan slave descendant whose ancestors were taken captive by Arab traders from Nyasaland and Tanganyika, rescued at sea by the British, and settled at Rabai, a slave encampment along the East African coast. Khamisi, a former journalist, diplomat and politician, narrates the significant contributions former slaves and their descendants made in the

transformation of Kenya into an independent state and their continuing struggle for recognition.

Bisrat Woldemichael Handiso (1983) is an Ethiopian journalist who worked as an editor for different local newspapers. He was one of the founders of the Ethiopian Journalists Forum (EJF), an independent association made up of largely young journalists who advocate for greater press freedom in his country. In this function he ran training workshops and discussions on press freedom, visited journalist in prison and hospital and facilitated medical assistance for them. EJF was accused of being an illegal organisation associated with terrorism. Woldemichael Handiso was persecuted by the Ethiopian secret service and decided to save his life by fleeing to Nairobi, Kenya where he has received refugee status. This essay tells the sad story of the Ethiopian media which is faced – after a spell of press freedom and freedom of speech – with prosecution, often based on false accusations. The victims are brave journalists and media publishers who were detained or fled Ethiopia, so that they can continue reporting about the government's violation of human rights. The author's main message is that a government which doesn't respect media freedom, blocks a country's development in the broadest sense of the term. A publication of the Eva Tas Foundation. The Eva Tas Foundation encourages publication and promotion of texts that are, no matter where and no matter how, subject to censorship.

Some of the most prominent leaders of the independence struggle in Africa are covered in this book. They include leaders who were involved in armed struggle against colonial rule and white minority regimes. Some of them overthrew black governments. And there are those who supported liberation wars in the countries of southern Africa by providing military bases and other forms of assistance to the freedom fighters. The book also includes some leaders whose countries were the first, or were among the first, to win independence in Africa. And the leader of a country that was the only one which was never colonised is also included in the book. There are many others. They are all united by one thing: They are among the most prominent Africa has ever produced since independence.

Today, gender inequality and diversity are at the forefront of discussion, as the issue has become an international concern for politicians, government agencies, social activists, and the general public. Consequently, the need to foster and sustain diversity and inclusiveness in the interactions among various groups of people is relevant today more than ever. *Gender and Diversity: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* provides a critical look at gender and modern-day discrimination and solutions to creating sustainable diversity across numerous contexts and fields. Highlighting a range of topics such as anti-discrimination measures, workforce diversity, and gender inequality, this multi-volume book is designed for legislators and policy makers, practitioners, academicians, gender studies researchers, and graduate-level students interested in all aspects of gender and diversity studies.

The World of Girls and Boys in Rural and Urban Ethiopia African Books Collective

An ideal resource for anyone interested in learning about Ethiopia, this accessible, single-volume work provides all-encompassing and up-to-date coverage of the ancient and diverse cultures of Africa's second-most populated nation. • Presents comprehensive, current coverage of Ethiopia that includes the latest archaeological findings and socio-economic and political developments as well as previously overlooked topics such as gender, slavery, and migration • Addresses the major famines in Ethiopia in the 1980s that led to the deaths of thousands of people and served as the reason many Westerners first became aware of this African nation • Describes all of the major ethnic groups of Ethiopia, including the Afar, Amhara, Oromo, Sidamo, Somalis, and Tigray

This collection of essays is about the lives, ideas and modes of interaction of children in Ethiopia, against the background that in-depth knowledge of perceptions of cultural values and practices regarding children would contribute to improved work with them and to the promotion of their rights as children. The study is supported by Save the Children Sweden and Norway, and the essays are a collaboration between those bodies and the Department of Social Anthropology at Addis Ababa University. Some essays are based on Master theses from the Department, and others on fieldwork. Seminars and meetings formed part of the research with and about children. The editor provides a theoretical, methodological and ethical aspects overview, and makes proposals on possible new themes. The five other contributors cover *Conceptualizations of Children and Childhood: The Case of Kolfe and Semen Mazegaja, Addis Ababa; Growing up in Town and in the Countryside in Amhara Society; Continuity and Change in the Lives of Urban and Rural Children: The Case of Two Schools in SNNPR; Conceptualizations of Children and Childhood in Bishoftu, Oromia; and Children in Ethiopian Media and School Textbooks.*

Limited Offer for .99AUD. Original price is 4.99AUD. Coptic Orthodox Publication & Translation (COPT) has for over 30 years provided the English-speaking congregation with translations of many wonderful Arabic spiritual books from our beautiful Coptic Orthodox Church. We are excited to present this version of the Coptic Diary which contains the traditional content you are familiar with, combined with features available to eBooks and making best use of the available technology.

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Despite increasing reports across the globe on renewable development and maintenance, little is known regarding what strategies are required for improved economic growth and prosperity in Africa. Improving an understanding of the methods for promoting growth through reusable resource development and administration is a vital topic of research to consider in assisting the continent's development. *The Handbook of Research on Sustainable Development and Governance Strategies for Economic Growth in Africa* provides emerging research on the strategies required to promote growth in Africa as well as the implications and issues of the expansion of prosperity. While highlighting sustainable education, pastoral development pathways, and the public-sector role, readers will learn about the history of sustainable

development and governmental approaches to improving Africa's economy. This publication is a vital resource for policy makers, research institutions, academics, researchers, and advanced-level students seeking current research on the theories and applications of development in societal and legal institutions.

The main purpose of this study was to explore current issues surrounding Ethiopian private higher education institutions (PHEIs) and assess the impact of regulatory practices on the smooth operation of PHEIs. The findings of the study revealed that PHEIs are making significant contribution towards increasing access to higher education and creating employment opportunities. However, there were concerns among stakeholders on the quality of education provided by PHEIs. The application of government regulatory frameworks was also found to be more stringent on PHEIs than on their counterparts in the public sector.

What do peasants do in the face of severe food crisis and ecological stress, and how do they manage to survive on their own? This study revolves around a case study conducted by the author in the awraja (district) in the Ambassel Wollo province in northeastern Ethiopia. This is in the region that was hit hardest by the 1984-85 famine, which Rahmato calls "the worst tragedy rural Ethiopia had ever experienced". The author also critically examines other literature on famine response. The focus of this study is on what happens before famine comes, and how the peasants prepare for it. From a wealth of evidence, the author concludes that the seeds of famine are sown during the years of recovery.

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