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Anabel Hernandez Anabel Hernandez Garcia Bourne 1971 Nationality Mexic Occupation Journalist Hisist Active 1993-present Employer Reporte Indigo (online) and Proceso (magazine) Known for non-fiction journalism Los Seniores Del Narco (2010) El traidor (2019) Awards WAN-IFRA's Golden Pen of Freedom (2012), Mexican National Journalism Award (2002) Anabel Hernandez (born 1971) - Mexican journalist and writer, known for its investigative Mexican drug trafficking and alleged collusion between U.S. government officials and drug lords. She also wrote about slave labor, sexual exploitation and abuse of state power. In 2012, she received the Golden Pen of Freedom Award, which is awarded annually by the World Association of Newspapers and News Publishers. She currently lives in Berkeley, California, with two children and holds a research scholarship from the University of California, Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism. Anabelle Hernandez was born in 1971 and reportedly wanted to become a lawyer since childhood. In 1993, at the time of 21, Hernandez founded the newspaper Reforma while still in school. Her first story on the front page of Reform was about election fraud in Mexico City. Three years later, Hernandez became pregnant with her first child and stopped working there. In 1999, she went to work for Milenio. She left Milenio as well as her job at El Universal, ostensibly because of the government's indirect pressure on newspapers to censor her work. The first inquest on December 5, 2000, Hernandez received a call from his mother telling her that her father had not returned home the night before. Hernandez and his family began the search, first calling local hospitals. That day, the family called the radio station to report Mr. Hernandez's car missing. Someone called and said that he had found him, so Anabelle's older brother went to the place where the car was found. Inside the car was one of Mr. Hernandez's shoes, and the trunk of the car was stained with blood. By the evening of that night, Hernandez's family had learned that Mr. Hernandez was dead. Mr. Hernandez's body was eventually found lying on a highway in Tultitlan, a municipality outside Mexico City. Mexico City police allegedly said they would only investigate if they were paid money, which the family refused. Hernandez hires two bodyguards to protect her. Hernandez's career is a journalist for the online publication Reporte Indigo and Proceso magazine. It worked but was previously reported for the national newspapers Reforma, and El Universal and its additional magazine La Revista. Her editorial , The Perverted Force of Silence on the importance of a free press in Mexico, was included in the publication of World Press Freedom Day 2012. In her editorial, she wrote: If we are killing freedom, justice and the possibility that a society armed with information may have the right to change the situation that led us to this moment. In 2001, Hernandez, while working for Milenio, spoke of the extravagance with which winning presidential candidate Vicente Fox decorated his private housing with public funds while he campaigned for an economic austerity ticket. The newspaper published reports on the government spending of President Vicente Fox to repair the presidential cabins. The official investigation led to evidence of overpayments, purchases for which there were no orders, and the names and phone numbers of the companies that made the charges that no longer exist. In Mexico, the scandal became known as Toallagate Towelgate. For her reporting, Hernandez won the 2002 Mexican National Journalism Award. Drug trafficking exposes at a public event in Mexico City, 2011 In 2010, after a five-year period of research, Hernandez published Los Se'ores del Narco, later also published in English (Narcoland: Mexican drug lords and their godfathers). The book has sold more than 100,000 copies; Hernandez says his popularity is indicative of a lack of information about the drug trade in Mexico. Since the beginning of the war on drugs, journalists have been killed every year. According to Hernandez, the complicity of the government, police, military, and business and financial sectors makes possible the power of drug cartels and their businesses. She argued that under President Fox, relations between the cartels and the government changed when Fox sided with the Sinaloa cartel, allowing Joaquin El Chapo Guzman to escape prison in 2001. Her book details how Mexican authorities have taken sides in the fight against drug cartels. She wrote about the alleged relationship between the Mexican Government and United States agents and the impact it allegedly had on the Mexican war on drugs, including the start of the Sinaloa cartel methamphetamine trade. Hernandez has received numerous death threats from the Mexican government himself since writing an article on drug cartels and is protected. She told Narco News Bulletin: a journalist who has to walk with bodyguards is an embarrassment to any nation. I am constantly afraid for my health and the health of my family, but fear only drives me and lets me know that I am on the right track . She also wrote in the publication of World Press Freedom Day in 2012: Silence kills men, women and children... and it kills journalists. But breaking silence can also be fatal. Criticism of the Calderon government Her 2013 book Mexico en Lama: El Legado de Calderon is a review into alleged government corruption and political cases Calderon's presidency. Hernandez's personal life is a mother of two. The awards are named the Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour, the 2017 Golden Pen Freedom Award, 2012 5 Recognition uNICEF in 2003 Mexican National Journalism Award 2002 List of publications La familia presidencial: el gobierno del cambio bajo sospecha de corrupci'n (in Spanish) English translation: Presidential family. (2005) Fin de fiesta en los pinos (Spanish) English translation of the title: End of the party in Los Pinos. (2006) Los Semples del President (Spanish) English translation of the title: Presidents of accomplices. (2010) Los Senares del Narco (Spanish) English translation of the name: Narcoland: Mexican drug lords and their godfathers. (2010) Mexico en Llamas: Eldorado de Calderon (Spanish) English translation of the name: Mexico on Fire: The Legacy of the Calderon. (2013) La verdadera noche de Iguala. La historia que el gobierno trate de ocultar (Spanish) English translation of the name: The Real Night of Iguala. 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