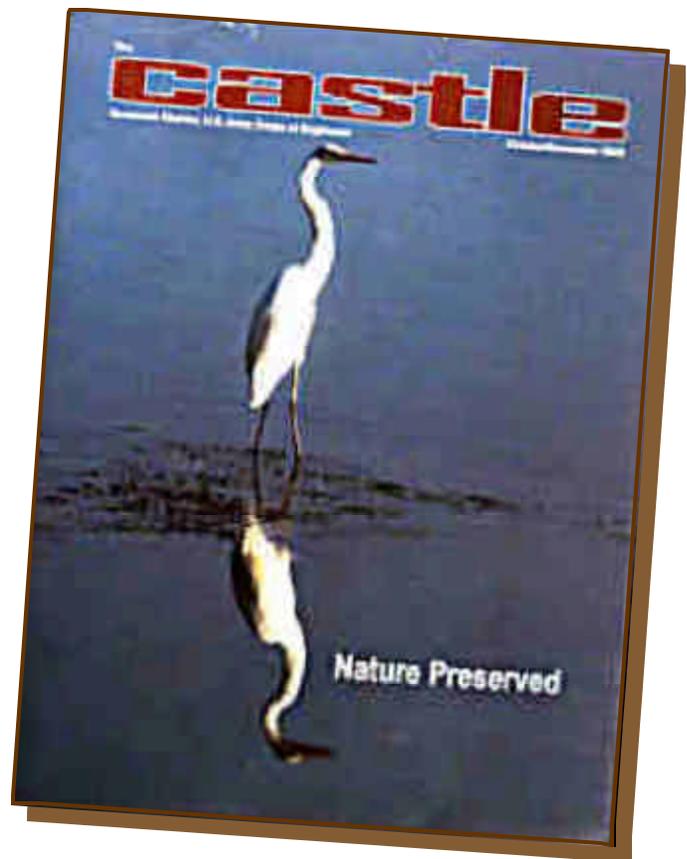
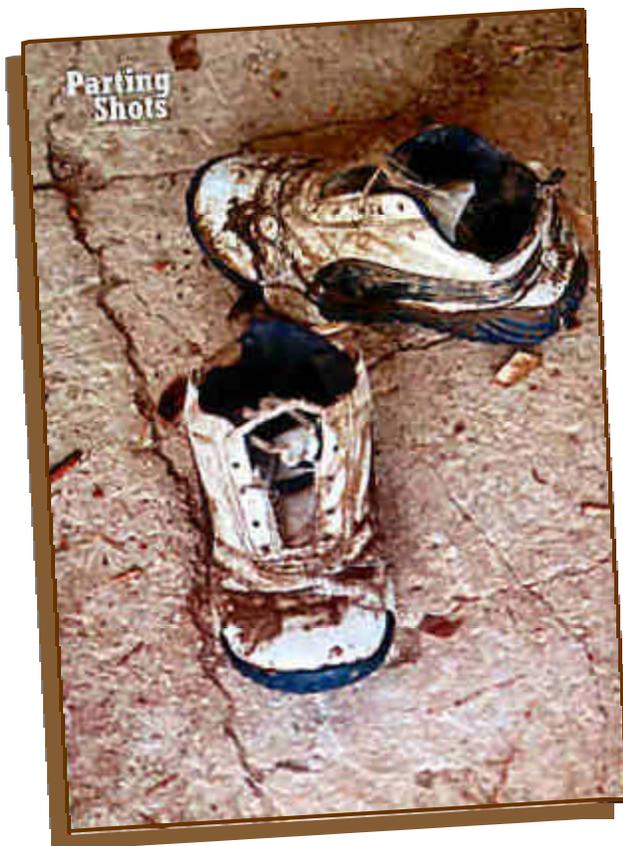
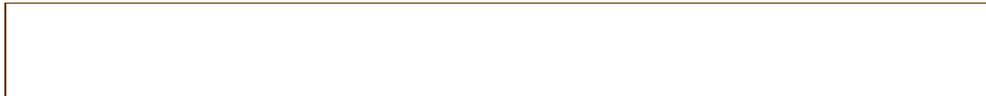




Post-30-



Symbols -- Two dynamic photographs each symbolic in their own right. At left a pair of shoes placed outside a schoolroom in Kosovo. The shoes, showing signs of wear and considerable travel, belong to a child who has traversed great distance, over difficult terrain just to attend school and to learn. The photo, was taken by **Spc. Alicia Dill**, previous editor of GUARDIAN, the magazine published by Camp Bondsteel, and appeared on the back cover of the January issue. The photo at right adorns the cover of the CASTLE, published by the Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. **Jonas Jordan** captured the statuesque egret as it rests in a South Carolina Lake. The lake and surrounding area were purchased by the COE for wildlife inhabitants. The egret and the wetlands with the aid of the COE. Both photos are symbols of survival.

“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.” -- Santayana



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From the Duffel bag



Korea Chronicles

By Sgt. Maj. Gary G. Beylickjian (Ret.)
Korea — 1951, 1952, 1953
H Co. 2nd Bn. 7th Inf. Regt. 3rd Inf. Div.
Heavy Machinegun Platoon

Hardships on the edge

Of course we faced hardships along what some strategists of the day referred to as the “*forward edge of the battlefield*.” The Army had another name for that edge: MLR, *Main Line of Resistance*. To those of us who lived, fought and died on that edge, it was the “line” as in “frontline.”

As combat Infantrymen, hardships were par for the course. Did we have choices or even alternatives? We were occupying bunkers and trenches along Korea’s mountainous terrain inside North Korea. We had a job to do and would do it, fully aware of consequences if we failed. Hardships were the least of our worries.

Of course we weren’t always fed three hots a day. Terrain and weather were always a factor when feeding the troops on the “edge.” So we depended on C-rations and on some days, K-rations. C-rations contained a day’s meals “three colds in a can.” They were bulky to carry. K-rations contained a single meal, were light weight, easy to stuff in our pockets during long journeys down and up mountains and around different sectors.

Of course we didn’t take showers for weeks, maybe even longer. It depended on where we called “home,” the terrain and the weather. To send men off to shower meant losing them from the line for almost a day. Only a few men would be trucked to the “shower point” five or more miles to the rear, near a creek or river. The move there and back often took a better part of a day, provided the enemy didn’t fire fits big guns on the roads as troops were being shuttled.

Of course some men had lice and had to be sprayed almost weekly on their scalps and along the belt lines with a powder called DDT. If you saw our living conditions you’d wonder how some of us didn’t have lice.

Of course we didn’t have a full-night’s sleep. Everyone pulled guard – two hours a man every night. Unless you carried a sleeping bag or an air mattress, which some men did, you’d sleep on sandbags, boxes, cans or sitting in a sleeping bag in a corner. And you slept fully clothed – boots included.

Of course the enemy sent out probes and patrols, and we’d be awakened with the order, “*100 percent alert*,” meaning, rush to positions and be fully armed. That exercise could take hours, just when some of us started to sleep.

Of course we spent daylight hours reinforcing emplacements, filling sandbags and digging trenches deeper. No one sat around BSing, not when the enemy was only a few hundred yards north and had his weapons aimed at you. A sniper often would fire a few shots as a reminder he was there.

Of course, we often stopped work and scattered in search of shelter as enemy incoming artillery screeched through the air in search of victims. On some sectors, running and ducking incoming rounds became an all-day routine. A distant “boom” from the north meant “mail call” was on the way.

Of course keeping our crew-served weapons in top condition was a priority. All weapons were cleaned and oiled during the summer, spring, fall and lightly oiled during the winter months. The ammunition had to be kept at a minimum basic load: 20 cans, each with 250 rounds of Ball M1 ammo and a tracer, every fifth round. Most of our guns had at least 35 cans minimum, several had up to 50 per emplacement.

Of course when it rained, we often were drenched to the "bone" — often shivering for hours. Where do you go to get dried? And where do you find a change of clothing? You depended on body heat, a dirty blanket wrapped around you and, if you were lucky, hot coffee or chocolate someone had made in his canteen cup.

Of course we always needed water for ourselves and our machineguns. Water trailers were usually located at the bottom of the hill. Several men were needed to carry 5-gallon water cans up the hill. It took several men — each taking turns carrying cans. Let's not forget, our heavy machineguns were water cooled and each gun required water to cool the barrel when fired.

Of course moving a section, two squads, or a platoon, four squads, of machinegunners up a hill was demanding. The first gunner carried the gun on his shoulder, filled with water — total weight 42 pounds. The assistant gunner carried the tripod on his shoulders: total 53 pounds. But, what about their backpacks, and weapons? Others in the squad, ammo bearers carried their own equipment plus packs and weapons of the gunner and his assistant.

Of course the equipment, we all had to carry included ammo cans with ammo belts, each weighing 20 pounds. The squad leader carried a can or two and so too the section chief. We often took the ammo belts out of cans and carried them wrapped around our shoulders and waist. And, once in position, ammo bearers had to go back down the hill and carry more ammo to emplacements. Each machinegun position has to have a basic load. Many of our emplacements had more, depended on the battle sector and enemy activity.

Of course the men on line faced hardships. But, the worst came with winter and the temperatures that dropped during some weeks to 10 or 20 below zero.

In late September 1951, the Army issued us "thermal insulated boots," which we all quickly dubbed "Mickey Mouse boots." They were a godsend. The regular combat boots simply weren't keeping feet warm. Men would stand in place knocking their feet together merely to get circulation going. The thermal boots saved the day. But there were a few requirements. To wear the Mickey Mouse boots, we had to wear one pair of cotton socks and one pair of woolen socks on each foot. *and*, the socks had to be changed *everyday*.

Of course, the platoon NCOs had to check the feet of every Soldier daily to ensure they changed socks and kept their feet in good condition. And how did we dry wet socks — and they

were wet, indeed. Soldiers were told to first wash socks, if possible, squeeze out every drop of moisture, and place them in one of two places by the body: close to the armpit or between the legs. In both places, the body heat is highest we were told. Most of us followed the recommendation. And by doing so, no one in the platoon had problems — having dry socks, that is.

Of course traveling long distance wearing thermal boots was not recommended. We were told to wear combat boots moving to and from the line, but once in position, we changed to the thermal boots. Now, more equipment to carry. Bear in mind, our positions were almost always at the top of mountains and hills. The trek up and down was often treacherous especially when carrying heavy weapons and equipment.

Of course winter along Korea's frontline wasn't cold; it was frigid. Where do you go to get out of the cold? In a bunker whose aperture was wide open? In a foxhole? In a dugout?

They were all like "ice boxes." The idea was to stay close together in a bunker, burn a can of sterno, ensuring plenty of ventilation. Breathing during winter was sometimes painful, so too speaking. One of our Soldiers carried a handwritten sign that read: "*Don't make me laugh or speak or I'll shoot!*" Living outside during winter was extremely difficult; it was downright a hardship.

Of course, we wore multiple layers of clothing: two or three pairs of trousers and shirts. On the outside, we wore field jackets with a scarf and on top of all that, a parka jacket with hood, and gloves. We also wore woolen pile caps under our helmet liners that went under the steel helmet. The wind blowing in from Siberia into North Korea and across our mountain positions was painful just facing the blast.

Of course we were always — always — cold. We often wrapped our arms around ourselves to get the blood moving through our limbs. The Army did its best to issue us with equipment to keep us warm, but Mother Nature often proved no match. Survival was up to us.

Of course, we also used anti-freeze on line: to prevent water in the machinegun's barrel jacket from turning into ice and cracking the jacket. The gun would then be useless!

So, how did most of us survive Korea's frigid weather and the hardships faced along Korea's endless mountain ridges?

It all centered on discipline, training and effective NCO leadership. That's *NCO leadership!* It's true what they say: "*The NCO is the backbone of the Army.*" The men knew they had a job to do and did it despite the handicaps and hardships. They followed orders. They had effective leaders.

Life on the frontline was not easy. At times it was overwhelming because so much depended on being prepared and able to overcome odds on the spot. As a section chief during one tour and the platoon sergeant during another, I witnessed it all.

Hardships, of course, combat Infantrymen on the "edge" expected them and overcame them through discipline, leadership and training, training, training and a prayer.



Objectivity and the news

“During the act of knowledge itself, the objective and subjective are so instantly united that we cannot determine to which of the two the priority belongs.”-- Coleridge

By Sgt. Maj. Gary G. Beylickjian (Ret.)

If a newspaper were required to follow to the letter the doctrine of objectivity, it would be strapped like a straitjacket.

In communication, only the simplest and most basic ideas can be transmitted from one person to another with anything approaching complete accuracy. In Army journalism, the problem is compounded.

Consider this example: A reporter covering a platoon in combat. He may see the action from the maneuvering squads view and conclude that an assault met strong opposition. If he is with a blocking force, he may see events as merely a turkey shoot. If the reporter talks to different Soldiers in the same squad, he will get a different interpretation of what happened. As far as the Soldiers are concerned, their version is the truth and should prevail.

When the reporter sets down the facts for his story about the battle, he makes an effort to be objective, yet he still influenced by his previous experiences and ideas, and information obtained elsewhere. These subjective, subconscious factors help determine which facts the reporter includes in the story and which facts he omits.

The reporter must decide which element -- WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY and HOW -- deserves emphasis and which, in his mind, represents the news value of the event he has observed.

He submits the story to his editor and chances are the Public Affairs Officer wants to ensure the story is accurate. At this stage, the story could be “killed,” “rewritten” or “published as is” But, there is another option -- clearance. Certain articles may need approval from a higher command.

A recommendation may be that the story be rewritten, consolidated with other news accounts, or published without revision.

Thus, after passing through several levels (*gatekeepers*), the article is ready for publication.

The point here is that a story may pass through many individuals, each with experiences and judgments that can affect a news story. Army journalists must always be aware that certain stories, the operative phrase is, *certain stories*, may be reviewed closely. It's almost impossible to maintain total objectivity.

This procedure is not unique to Army journalism. Commercial newspapers involved in, let's say, investigative journalism, most often seek involvement of editorial managers in the fact-gathering and presentation stages of writing.

The rise of objectivity

What gave cause to adopt objective standards in journalism? It came about after the Civil War as wire services and press associations expanded and increased their client base. But, the real cause focused on the editors.

Many stories supplied by wire services didn't fair well with editors who preferred what could mildly be

stated as their “own brand of personal journalism.”

If they didn't agree with a story's theme, they often killed the article or rewrote the story to suit their biases. And there were publishers who also felt very strongly that their opinions mattered greatly, and they were set on imposing them on their readers. Several publishers continued the tradition of “personal journalism” into the 20th century, among them Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst.

do, feel and think. Journalism, therefore, demands of its practitioners the widest range of intelligence, of knowledge and of experience, as well as natural and trained powers of observation and reasoning. To its opportunities as a chronicler are insolubly linked to its obligations as teacher and interpreter.”

Several codes focused on SINCERITY, THRUTHFULNESS, ACCURACY, IMPARTIALITY and FAIR PLAY.

“Since communication is a two-way street, Army newspapers should become forums for the exchange of ideas between the commander and the Soldier.”

General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff (1971)

Army newspapers have from the beginning endorsed and complied with the codes in

By the late 1800s, the majority of American newspapers adopted standards of objectivity to avoid complaints about editors with widely opposing views.

Among the standards were the following --

“Taking no sides in news accounts:”

“Confining opinion to an editorial page:” (the terms editorializing and editorial page came about because of the editor's personal involvement in news stories.)

“Giving the reader facts and letting him make up his own mind:” and

“Insisting on accuracy, fairness, balance and completeness.”

As newspapers widely expanded their readership base, readers began to expect that

news would contain straight facts and that editors or columnist's opinions would be clearly labeled as such. This meant that a copy of the paper could be purchased by a reader whose opinions were just the opposite of the editor's and the reader could trust the news he was reading.

In 1923 the American Society of Newspaper Editors developed a “code of ethics” known as the “Canons of Journalism,” adopted at the first meeting in Washington, D.C. The code began:--

“The primary function of newspapers is to communicate to the human race what its members

the Canons of Journalism, and have steadfastly followed the standards of objectivity used by the commercial press.

Opinion/Editorial or Op/Ed pages in Army newspapers as we know them today began during the 1970s with the start of the Army Newspaper Modernization Program.

Such expressions were permitted and encouraged. Previously, a commander's or chaplain's messages were the most common forms of commentaries in Army newspapers. Editor commentaries, reader feedback or opinion pieces and person-on-the-street were non-existent or severely restricted.

“Army newspapers have from the beginning endorsed and complied with the codes in the Canons of Journalism, and have steadfastly followed the standards of objectivity used by the commercial press.”

Today, a host of post and unit newspapers carry Opinion, Feedback, Com-

mentary pages and person-on-the-street columns. Much of what's written on those pages carry important and relevant messages for the Army community -- Soldiers, civilians and their families.

And like descriptions of events and happenings on post, commentaries can be considered news.

News is what interests readers. It is what readers seek. They want to know how news affects them. News must be accurate, timely and an unbiased description of a happening. The significance of an event or happening makes an event or happening news.

In the Army, a happening happens everyday.

Content

If one area, one focal point could be singled out as a marked shortcoming of Army newspapers, it would be CONTENT.

CONTENT is what we have come to call the “*meat*” of a newspaper. It’s the subject matter -- the category of stories which should be designed to fill the needs of an organization and its members.

CONTENT is what the reader wants to sink his teeth into, chew and digest. CONTENT is what helps quench his thirst for news. It tells him the WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY and HOW of things and events that affect him, his relatives, co-workers, friends and profession.

CONTENT entices the reader to read.

CONTENT is both tangible and intangible. Words are there on paper; we can see them and feel the medium on which they appear. Their meaning, implications and relevance are in the reader’s mind.

CONTENT evokes emotions; some readers are turned on or off by what is seen and said in print. Some readers are provoked to act, others to react. In all cases, readers are invited to think.

CONTENT is measured in inches, picas and points. The amount of content is affected by the size, shape, number of pages of the news container -- the publication.

CONTENT is a word or group of words brought together for the occasion of informing, enlightening, entertaining, persuading and educating. Information and newspapering are synonymous.

CONTENT provides military members -- free of charge -- need - to - know and nice-to-remember bits of timely, relevant and readable information.

CONTENT is the reason a newspaper publishes and the cause for readers to pick it up and read.

CONTENT is what newspapering is all about.

Why can’t some post and unit newspapers understand this? -- GGB

Let's talk grammar

It predicates, or helps predicate. It asks orders and tells --

The verb

By Sgt. Maj. Gary G. Beylickjian (Ret.)

The **verb**, the term derives from Latin, **verbum** which means “word.” The verb is the “nucleus” of a sentence and is considered by many grammarians as the most important word in a sentence.

(Note: Several other everyday English words also derive from “**verbum**” -- “**verbatim**,” “**verbose**” and “**verbal**.” All are about “**words**.” There is a Latin phrase: “**verbum sapienti sat est**,” when translated idiomatically, means”: “*Word to the wise is sufficient.*”

Professor George O. Curme, esteemed grammarian and author of texts on syntax and parts of speech, noted that “*The verb is that part of speech that predicates, assists in predications, asks a question, or expresses a command.*” He also noted in one of his texts that “**the verb often becomes an unimportant element in a sentence.**” He was addressing such terms as “*Down in front,*” “*Hat’s off!*” and others Soldiers use such as “*Eyes right,*” and “*Chow time!*” In these examples, the verb is hidden or implied, obviously not expressed; nonetheless, the verb is present, but in the shadows.

Paul Roberts, author of several texts on grammar writes “*A verb is a words that makes an assertion about a subject.*” Roberts also states: “*A verb is a word that expresses action, being or state of being.*”

For our purposes, we can say: “*verbs are words that have something to say about something, or someone.*” Despite their simple meaning, verbs have caused and still cause usage problems for many Army journalists.

Here’s an example taken from an article published in January: “The number of casualties have increased” The subject is “number,” a singular subject. “Casualties,” the object of a preposition, “of,” cannot be the subject; it’s in the objective case in the sentence cited. This is a common problem: subject-verb agreement.

But, as in many cases, there are certain exceptions: that of object of an **infinitive**, that is verbs introduced by “**to**”: “**to train**,” “**to deploy**,” “**to run**.” “*Order the Soldiers to regroup.*” “**Soldiers**” is the **object** of the verb “**order**” and the **subject** of the **infinitive** “**to regroup**.” More on the interesting infinitives in a later issues.

Verb characteristics

Verbs have several characteristics, again, its labels are rooted in Latin. --

Person (*persona*) describes what the subject, a person or thing, is doing.

Tense (*tempus* - time) centers on *when* the action takes, has taken place or will take place. English has six tense: **present**, **past**, **future**, **past perfect**, **present perfect** and **future perfect** Tense determination is one of the most troubling among Army writers. More will be stated about each tense in later issues..

Number (*numerus*) indicates whether the subject is **singular** or **plural**..

Mood (*modus* - manner) tells the reader whether a writer is stating facts-- **indicative mood** , issuing commands-- **imperative mood** or expressing hypotheticals-- **subjunctive mood**. Each has a place in writing. Here are a few examples -- “Soldiers took the hill.” (**indicative** , a statement of fact); “Take the hill, men!” (**imperative** , a command); “If the Soldiers take the hill, the mission would be completed.” (**subjunctive**. Bergen and Cornelia Evans refer to the subjunctive as “*conceivable rather than about what is actual.*”) Both authors are recognized authorities on English usage and grammar.

Voice (vox) tells us whether a subject of a verb is the actor (**active voice**) or if the subject is the receiver of an action (**passive voice**). *The Soldiers captured the objective.* (active voice). *The objective was captured by the Soldiers.* (passive voice.)

Subject-verb agreement

The subject and verb in a sentence must be in agreement -- that is, there must be a sameness between subject and verb in person, number and gender. When we write as the subject a **Soldier**, we are referring to one Soldier, a **singular** Soldier. If we write, Soldiers as the subject of a sentence, we are referring to more than one, or **plural**.

For the sentence to make sense or to be logical, the verb relating to the subject must correspond in number, in this case. *"The Soldier **has** to have his shots before deploying overseas"* and *"The Soldiers **have** to have their shots before deploying overseas."* The examples are simple to be sure; the point here is that subject-verb agreement problems persist in Army writings and an English-primer approach is necessary for some writers.

Look at these sentences and the faulty subject verb agreement:

"A line of enemy combatants were ready for processing." (should be -- was)

"There are a variety of errors on the page." (should be -- is)

"The men in charge, not the commander, was in charge." (should be -- were)

"The results of the investigation is to be made public." (should be -- are)

"In every unit there exist one member expert in tactics." (should be -- exists)

In each example, the **subject and verb** are in **discordance** -- that is, in **disagreement in number -- singular vs. plural**.

Disagreement is also common between **nouns and pronouns** -- pronoun and its **antecedent**. This has become a serious problem for many Army journalists,

"Each Soldier is trained to be an expert in their field." (his)

"Call a Soldier on the telephone, and ask them to pass on the message." (him)

"Everyone at the air show strained themselves to see the inside of the bomber." (himself)

A recap on agreement (or concordance) -- a primer

A. The verb must agree with the subject in person and number.

"The third squad is guarding the northern perimeter," (Squad is third person (it) and singular in number.)

"Instructors strictly follow the training schedules during all classes" (Instructors (they) , plural in number.)

B. Words in a parenthetical -- that is an intervening statements -- have no effect on the primary verb.

"The squad leader, one of four other leaders, is commended for his leadership role."

C. Indefinite pronouns require singular verbs. Among them: **everyone, someone, nobody, each, another, none, either, neither another, everybody, everything.**

"Nobody knows the horror of war like the Soldier fighting on the edge of battle."

D. Certain nouns have plural endings, but have singular meanings,. They require singular verbs. Some examples: **news, ethics, politics, physics, United States, headquarters, athletics.**

"Physics is a fascinating subjects to learn and practice."

E. When two or more singular subjects are connected by **or** or **nor**, use a singular verb.

"Neither the first sergeant or the commanding officer was present for the ceremony."

F. Certain collective nouns call for singular verbs. Among them: family, jury, company, unit.

"The company has been cited a second time for its bravery."

G. When the subject is a number reflecting a fixed quantity, the verb is usually a singular.

"Five thousand rounds is the basic load for that type of weapon."

Transitive/intransitive verbs

Verbs may be **transitive** or **intransitive**. Many verbs may be both, depending on the writer's intent.

A **transitive** verb is always accompanied by a **direct object** -- that is a **noun** that answers the questions: **what** or **whom**.

"He heard gunfire coming from the building's second floor." (He heard "**what**" -- gunfire. Thus, **gunfire** is the **direct object** of the verb, "**heard**." **Hear** is considered a transitive verb in the example, but **hear** can also be intransitive as in, *"I haven't heard about his whereabouts."* The question, "**what**" can't be answered.)

"I saw him enter the street just as the automobile exploded." "**Him**" is the direct object of "**saw**"; it answers the question, "**whom**" did I see.

Transitive comes from Latin, "transmittere," which means "**to convey across**," **to carry from place to another**." The English words "**transmission**," "**transit**" and "**transmitter**," have their roots from that Latin verb. (Some dictionaries may use the Latin infinitive, "**transmitto**" also as the root source.)

A **transitive verb** carries the action from the **subject** to the **object**. An **intransitive** verb does not.

Here are a few examples of an intransitive verbs: *"The platoon regrouped in the building before the attack."* *"The engine stopped."* *"They climbed to the roof for a better view of the area."*

(For your information: The **direct object** of a verb in Latin is known as the **accusative case** and the **indirect object** as the **dative case**. Both cases, have considerable roles in Latin. Interestingly, terms such as **syntax** and **semantics** derive from Greek.)

Voice

Voice indicates who or what in the sentence is the **agent** or **recipient** of the action noted in the verb. A verb has two forms of voice: **active** and **passive**.

In the **active voice**, the subject **acts**; he does something. In the **passive** voice, the subject is **acted on**. Something is done to the subject..

Here's a simple illustration: *"Sgt. Raymond Bluegill fired the anti-tank weapon."* (**Active voice**-- The sergeant fired a weapon. The subject did something. *"The anti-tank weapon was fired by Sgt. Raymond Bluegill."* (**Passive voice**: The subject, now the weapon was acted on, something was done to it.

Note: Only transitive verbs can form the passive voice.

Much has been written and said about the use of the passive voice in news writing, yet its is used almost daily in most post and unit newspapers: *"A sergeant was awarded ..."* *"A specialist was presented ..."* or *"An officer was promoted ..."*

In these simple introductions to news leads, the passive voice focuses the attention on the **recipient** of the action of the verb and not the **actor** or **doer**. By stating that, "Brig. Gen. Blair Jones presented the Bronze Star Medal to ... " or "Brig. Gen. Blair Jones awarded ... ," the focus is on the general -- the person doing something, but it's the recipient of an award, presentation and promotion that should get the billing.

Thus, we could argue, that the **passive voice** has a place in journalism, provided its use is not overdone.

Some passive constructions pass us by without a hint they are passive. *"The main gate was closed at 2000."* *"The company commander became concerned about security of his left flank."* *"The specialist came to be regarded for his weaponry expertise."* *The Soldier had his uniform tailor-made."*

The point here is that the so-called **hidden passives** are used in dialogue, and often in writing. When we write that the *"Truck drove off the road and into the creek,"* we are actually stating that the *"Truck [was driven] off the road and into the creek."*

Some editors frown on the use of expressed passive constructions. Those hidden almost always fall through the editing "crack." So long as what's written is what's meant and what's meant is what's written, use of many forms and formats of the English language should be applied but with compliance with English guidelines.

From the editor's desk



Some communications factors

- Factors to consider when communicating in writing --
- The uninformed (and uneducated) are difficult to reach with any information.
 - A message must be more than just seen or heard. It must be perceived.
 - Repetition is one of the surest means to increase learning.
 - A message is more likely to be accepted if it appears consistent with a reader's beliefs.
 - If a message is inconsistent with a reader's beliefs, it will be *rejected, distorted or changed.*
 - People do things for rewards. As communicators, Army journalists should show how a particular action (an article) leads to goals people desire.
 - Placing an individual in a position where he must choose between two options may induce him to choose the action stated in an article.
 - Information from a *trusted* and *respected* source is more likely to affect opinions than information received from a low prestigious source.

"Noise" in the communications

Anything that interferes with effective communications may be considered "noise," or as it's often called "semantic" or "source" noise. Following are some possible "noisy" causes --

Misspelled words	Inaccuracies in articles	Out of focus photographs
Unfamiliar words and phrases	Poor story development	Long-winded sentences
Poor sentence structure	Cluttered layouts	Poor printing
Pomposity	Ungrammatical structures	Distracting images and back-grounds in spreads

Papers for DINFOS -- news address

In the previous Post-30-, I listed organizations for mandatory distribution, among them DINFOS. I'm asked that the required one copy to be sent to DINFOS carry the address shown at right --

**Directorate of Training
Public Affairs Department
Defense Information School
6500 Mapes Road
Fort Meade, MD 20755**



News stylebook necessary guide for Army newspapers

A news stylebook is an important editorial guide in our field. AR 360-1 recommends the Associated Press Stylebook.

The importance to the Army writer and editor is in the presenting of news and information in a uniform and consistent format.

Abbreviations, capitalizations, numbers, titles, spelling, punctuation and usage are a few important guidelines provided by a stylebook.

An editor is not bound to any absolute style. It can vary, and it does among some publications produced under AR 360-1. But writers and editors must always aim for editorial consistency throughout

a publication.

One publication reviewed listed the same rank three ways: *CSM*, *Command Sergeant Major* and *Command Sgt. Maj.* in the same issue.

In some papers, months are spelled out, sometimes abbreviated. The same can be said about states. The point that needs underscoring is that there is a need for consistency, important in the field of news and information.

Following one stylebook -- whether the AP version or not -- will help Army journalists achieve consistency and improve communication.

Test your skills about writers and writing

1. *Who was known as the Sage of Concord (Mass.)?*
2. *Which poet wrote his own epitaph, and what was it?*
3. *His documentary began with these words: "All Gaul is divided into three parts... ?" Who wrote the masterpiece and what is Gaul known as today?*
4. *What is the origin of the word, alphabet?*
5. *Name a father and son who were both famous writers?*
6. *Name the three Musketeers?*
7. *Name a word that contains all the vowels?*
8. *What character of Shakespeare's many plays has the most lines to speak?*
9. *What was Kipling's first name?*
10. *What English novelist of foreign birth is said to have written the best English of his day?*
11. *What was Voltaire's real name?*

(answers somewhere in this issue)

Channels of communication

The distribution of news and information has become quicker thanks to technology. TV viewers can see "live," action taking place in the moment. Soldiers Media Center is moving toward the goal of "rapidly-sharing" information, using the Web and other methods. Articles sent to ARNEWS are available to all post and unit newspapers, soon a "clearing house" of news and information will allow reports of events throughout the Army to be instantly uploaded, edited and instantly downloaded to all Army news outlets. That day is coming!

Journalist Award

Established

June 1971

J-Awards shown below
are from 1998 to present.

OCPA journalism award winners during the past month are: Master Craftsman Award -- Bridgett Siter, staff writer with the Fort Benning BAYONET, and the Journalism Award -- CITIZEN, 98th ASG, Germany.

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

Two Awards

Tim Higgs; Bridgett Siter; Harry Noyes

One Award

Larry Barnes; Tonya Riley; Nel Lampe; Dave Snyder; Jean Offutt; Wayne V. Hall; Adriene Foss; Lucille Anne Newman; Monica Garreau; Mindy Anderson; Kim Rieschling; Irene Brown; Karl Weisel; Michael Mowrer; Fred-Otto Egeler; Barbara Sellers; Jim Fox; Melody Fields; Alexandra Williams; Neil C. Jones; Jamie Carson; Dennis Ryan; Akilah C. Clarke; Stacey A. Robinson; Mike Tharp; Yvonne Johnson; Michael E. Dukes; Brett MacMillan; Matthew Roe; Nicole Blakeslee; Julia Simpkins; Karen Linne; David Cantor; Antonieta Rico; Dallas Walker; Ali Leone; Steve Davis; Adam Skoczylas; Diane Mattingly; Patricia McAllister, Brian Murphy; Ian Boudreau

PUBLICATION AWARDS

Four Awards

Courier; Pentagonam; Army Flier

Three Awards: Casemate; Training Times; Fort Riley Post

Two Awards:

Turret; Herald Union; Frontline; Guardian; Monitor; Castle; Cannoneer; Indianhead; Scout; Connecticut Guardian; Riverside; Training Times; Paraglide; Leader; Banner; Lamp; Fort Hood Sentinel; Fort Carson Mountaineer; Countermeasure; Guardian; Desert Voice; Wheel; Soundoff!; Signal; Torii; Citizen

One Award:

Guidon; Belvoir Eagle; Fort Dix Post; Herald-Post; Pointer View; Prairie Soldier; Redstone Rocket; Castle Comments; Mercury; Flightfax; Alaska Post; Bulletin; Bayonet; Tobyhanna Reporter; SETAF Outlook; Kwajalein Hourglass; Tower Times; Triad; Warrior Leader; Mountaineer (Madigan Army Med. Cent.); Engineer Update; Recruiter Journal; Countermeasure; Yankee Engineer; New York District Times; Blue Devil II; Missile Ranger; Northwest Guardian; Standard; Constellation; Freedom Watch; Translog; Warrior; RiverWatch; Pacific Connection; Flagship; Environmental Update; Shield; Outpost; Corps'spondent; Reflections; Wildcat; Grizzly; Intercom; Guard Times; At Ease; SMDC Eagle; Meteor-Heraut

Master Craftsman Award

Established

April 2002

Lori Egan – *Bayonet*
Carolee Nisbet – *Fort Dix Post*
Larry Barnes – *Inside the Turret*
Irene Brown – *Pointer View*
Karl Weisel – *Herald Union*
Lisa Reape Albrecht – *Blizzard*
Jerry Harben – *Mercury*
Tonya L. Riley – *Cannoneer*
Bernard Tate – *Engineer Update*
Skip Vaughn – *Redstone Rocket*
Wayne V. Hall – *G1, HQDA*
Beau Whittington – *Pentagram*
Bernard Little – *Stripe*

Lucille Anne Newman – *Paraglide*
Pearl Ingram – *Recruiter Journal*
Anthony Ricchiazzi – *Tobyhanna Reporter*
Donald Sparks – *Scout*
Bob Rosenburgh – *Goldbar Warrior*
Fred-Otto Egeler – *Newscastle*
David Kuhns Sr. – *Northwest Guardian*
Harry Noyes – *Mercury*
Jon Connor – *Fort Leonard Wood*
Hugh C. McBride – *Citizen*
Bridgett Siter – *Bayonet*

Working With words



MISPLACED TIME ELEMENT -- Here's a lead from a tabloid published in Iraq. The placement of the time element created ambiguity: "*Servicemembers at Base Camp Adder celebrated Thanksgiving by dedicating a monument to fallen comrades on Nov. 24.*" The sentence states that the dedication was for those who fell in battle Nov. 24. If the dedication was Nov. 24, the time element should have come after monument as in "*monument on Nov. 24.*"

EVERYONE --- "*Applause sounded thunderously throughout the room as everyone stood to their feet.*" "Everyone" and "everybody," both indefinite pronouns, are referenced by singular pronouns (and verbs). In the sentence taken from an Army magazine could have easily solved the pronoun/pronoun or pronoun/antecedent agreement. "*Applause sounded thunderously throughout the room as everyone stood.*" It's usually understood that you stand on your feet. Other pronouns requiring singular references are *each one, anyone, either, nobody and neither.*

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH -- Should a lead carry every fact that makes its story newsworthy? In most cases, no! The lead in many articles acts as a "nibble," that is -- a lure to draw readers into the story. Here's a small example of a lead stating a bit too much. "*Laser-based bore mapping technology developed at Yuma Proving Ground is keeping gun tube testing and evaluation on the cutting edge of measurement and inspection technology.*" The peg here is that laser-based advancements have improved the way guns are tested. Isn't it obvious that if a gun is tested, it's also evaluated; that's the purpose of the tests. So a little "compression" will help soften the intro. Here's one possible lead: "*Laser-based technology developed at Yuma Proving Ground keeps gun testing on the cutting edge.*" The next statement should answer the question "how! Also many readers may ask rhetorically." What's meant by the phrase "*cutting edge?*" It's an abstract phrase, bandied about by many of us and can be interpreted several ways. The second sentence or paragraph should answer that query as well.

GET TO THE POINT -- This lead appeared in a garrison newspaper, probably published partly from a news release. Note the opening statements and how they stand as verbal obstacles to the peg of the release. "*The Army Criminal Investigation Command responsible for investigating felony-level crime of Army interest, is headquartered at Fort Belvoir, Va. The Redstone Arsenal Criminal Investigation Division is screening and recruiting prospective applicants.*" That's the lead! The peg of this article is recruitment for the Army's CID. There is no link or transition between the first sentence and the second. The second sentence should have been the intro with a transition that training is done at CID headquarters at Fort Belvoir. And the word "*prospective*" isn't necessary; those being recruited are generally "*prospective.*"

AGREE TO/AGREE WITH -- "*They agreed with the concept of rebuilding the weapon's sight mechanism.*" We usually **agree to** a concept, and **agree with** a person. Or, we may **agree on** an idea or **agree in** principle. The sentence cited should have been stated: "*They agreed to [or] /on the concept... .*"

COUPLE -- "*A couple months passed before his parents heard word he was returning stateside.*" Couple in such constructions should be followed by "of." "*A couple of months*" Omitting "of" is not considered standard English. You won't need "of" if "less" or "more" follows "couple" as in "*A couple more troops.*" Also, "couple" may be singular or plural, but in some editorial shops, the plural is preferred: "*The couple are in the attendance*" rather than "*The couple is in attendance.*"



Roll Call

Excellence in print communication



PARAGLIDE (Fort Bragg) for "World Wide Web Of Danger -- Keeping Kids Virtually Safe On The Information Superhighway," story by **April Rowden**, illustrations by Stacey A. Robinson. Also for "Ret. Lt. Gen. William P. Yarborough, May 12, 1912 - Dec. 6, 2005 -- The Man, Legend Remembered," by **Paul Prince**, and for "Green Beret's Achievements Span Generations." by the USASOC PAO. Also for the commentary "Merry (CENSORED), Charlie Brown -- It's Okay To Be Specific In Holiday Greetings," by **Ryan D. Smith**. All published in the Dec. 15 issue.

CASTLE (COE, Savannah) for the cover photo by **Jonas Jordan** and the feature "Nature Preserved," story and some photos by **Rashida Banks**. Also for "Corps Transforms Living Conditions For Soldiers At Fort Bragg," story by **Tiffany Holloway**, photos by **Jonas Jordan**. All published in the October-November issue.

RAILSPLITTER (84th USARRTC) for "Unique Course Trains Soldiers To Safely Handle New Up-Armored HMMWV," story **Staff Sgt. Patricia Deal**. Photos by **Deal** and **Capt. Monica Radtke**, published in the Fall issue.

SENTINEL (NSA/CSS) for "All The Signs Were There," by **Staff Sgt. Terrence L. Hayes** published in the Fall issue. (*A feature on suicide.*)

MONMOUTH MESSAGE (Fort Monmouth) for "Hard To Camouflage Soldier's Love Of Army," by **Renita Foster**, published Dec. 2

POINTER VIEW (West Point) for "Homeschooling Alive And Well At West Point," by **Spc. Benjamin Gruver**, published Dec. 9.

SENTINEL (Fort Hood) for "Sara's Story -- The Plight Of Abandoned Pets On Fort Hood," by **Heather Graham**, published Nov. 17.

SCOUT (Fort Huachuca) for "Fit For Life -- Coping With Holiday Depression," by **George R. Colfer, Ph. D.**, published Dec. 8.

REDSTONE ROCKET (Redstone Arsenal) for "Commanding Presence In Middle School Classroom -- Retired Sergeant Teaches By Example," by **Kari Hawkins**, published Dec. 7.

ALASKA POST (Fort Richardson) for "A Lesson In Duality -- Soldier Medics Under Fire Treat Friend, Foe," by **2nd Lt. James Snoddy** and for "Baby It's Cold Outside -- Preventing Cold-Weather Injuries Takes Proper Planning," by **Jim Schroeder**. Both published Nov. 11.

ARMY FLIER (Fort Rucker) for "'Tis The Season To Be ... Depressed?," by **Brenda Donnell**, published Dec. 15.

PENTAGRAM (Fort Myer) for "A Collector Of Souls," by **Michael Norris** also for "Year Change Commands A Look," by **Beau Whittington**. Both published Jan. 6.

SHIELD (Hq. CID) for "Lab Reports -- Unlocking Latent Computer Evidence," by **James Pace** also for "Pick Of The Peacemakers," by **Command Sgt. Maj. Kenneth Dowless**. Both and more published in the December issue. **Jeffrey Castro** is the editor.

BLIZZARD (Fort Drum) for "Army Looks To Enhance Warrior's Vision," by **Staff Sgt. Chris Williams**, published Dec. 22.

INSCOM JOURNAL (Hq. INSCOM) for an outstanding Fall issue. Especially noteworthy: "Bloggers Beware" and "Day Of Remembrance," both by **Brian Murphy**; "From Iraq With Love," by **Tina Miles**; and for the presentation in "Quitters Can Win," by **Samantha L. Quigley** (AFPS) (*a feature on smoking*). The magazine is jammed with eye-arresting layouts.

SOUNDOFF! (Fort Meade) for "Happy Holidays -- A Look At The Season's Celebrations," articles by **Shannon Baylis Sarino**, **Rona S. Hirsh**, **Lisa R. Rhodes** and **Kevin Young**, published Dec. 22.

HERALD UNION (USAG, Hessen) for "Sharing Experiences Helps In Training Soldiers," and for "Training Builds Trust, Confidence," both by **Alexandra Williams**. Also for "Rich In Tradition -- Hunting In Germany: Foresters, Hunters Work Closely Together To Help Protect The Environment, Wildlife," story and photos by **Karl Weisel**, published Dec. 22.

FRONTLINE (Fort Stewart) for "Answers For Mental Health Dilemmas," by **Capt. Jennifer K. Paweleck** and **Selina A. Jeanise**, published Jan. 5.

POST (Fort Riley) for "Soldier Dads -- New Dad Teaches Others To Care for Kids," by **Anna Morelock**, published Jan. 6.

CITIZEN (USAG, Stuttgart) for "Program Empowers Parents To Discipline Their Children With Love, Logic," by **Terri Alejandro**, published Nov. 22.

COURIER (Fort Campbell) for "Holiday Memories -- Courier, Public Affairs Staff Share Stories, Traditions," compiled by **Megan Smith**. Also for the commentary "Dec. 12, 1985 -- A Morning I Will Always Remember," by **Patti Marquess** (*A plane carrying 248 101st Soldiers crashed on takeoff on Dec. 12, 1985, no survivors.*), published Dec. 15.

NEWS LEADER (Fort Houston) for "Kick The Habit -- Retiree Quits Smoking After Nearly 50 years," by **Elaine Wilson**, published Nov. 10.

APG NEWS (Aberdeen Proving Ground) for the double-truck display "APG Fires Up -- Community Awareness Day," story and photos by **Rebecca J. Chisholm** and **Yvonne Johnson**, one by **Howard Kash**, published Nov. 3.

TOUGH 'OMBRE (90th RRC) for "Katrina, Rita Test 90th TTC Disaster Response Capabilities," story by **Sgt. Brian Raley**, photos by **Spc. Tim Sanders** and **Ron Hancock**. Also for "Voice Of Iraq -- 206th BOD Mans Broadcast Operations In Iraq," by **Sgt. 1st Class Marty Collins**. Both published in the July-September issue.

LAMP (Fort Leavenworth) for "Vice President Visits Post," story by **Bob Kerr**, photos by **Prudence Siebert**. Also for "Creating Legends -- Local Author Ships Copies Of Book To America's Heroes Serving Overseas," by **Robby Kennedy**, published January 12.

NORTHWEST GUARDIAN (Fort Lewis) for the commentaries "Education System Keeping Pace With Change," by **David Kuhns Sr.** and for "Where Eagles Dare -- Skagit River Valley Plays Host To Eagles, Watchers," story and photos by **Jason Kaye**; both published January 13.

PARAGLIDE (Fort Bragg) for "Weighing The Options -- Army Community Services Offers Alternatives To Filing Bankruptcy," by **Ryan D. Smith**, illustration by **Stacey A. Robinson**, published Jan. 5.

FLAGSHIP (COE, SEATTLE) for the photos in "The Weather Outside Is Frightful, But Inside It's Warm And Delightful," by **Patricia Graesser**. Also for "Seattle Historical Experts Assisting With New Orleans Recovery Efforts," by **Mary Beth Hudson**. Both published in December.

GUARDIAN (Fort Polk) for "Su Doku Offers Plenty (6,670,903,752,021,072,936,960) Of Perplexing Puzzles," by **Spc. Kevin Stabinsky**, published Dec. 23.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT NEWS (COE, Wilmington, N. C.) for "New Orleans District Members Dedicated To Helping Their Fallen City," by **Hank Heusinkveld** and for "Rainy Summer Skips Over Two NC River Basins," by **Penny Schmitt**. Both published in October.

COURIER (Fort Campbell) for the layout in "Grand Ole Country Holiday," story by **Kelli Bland** and for the innovative sports layout on "Hang Time -- Falcons Basketball Heats Up For Hoops," two sidebar articles by **Patti Marquess**, published Dec. 1.

GUARDIAN (Fort Polk) for "Resolution Dilution Already?" by the paper's staff, published Jan. 6. **Jean Dubiel** is the editor. (A two-page spread on keeping New Year's resolution.)

CASTLE COMMENTS (COE, Huntington, W.V.) for "Katrina Cleanup Continues," story and photos by **R. Travis Jolly**, published in December.

PENTAGRAM (Fort Myer) for "The Santa Who Really Is Everywhere" and "Army Shows Up But Can't Keep Up," both by **Matt McFarland**, published Dec. 9.

LEADER (Fort Jackson) for "Soldier's Disability Not Disabling -- Fight To Serve Leads To New Career Direction," by **Tobi Edler**, published Dec. 15.

TRAVELLER (Fort Lee) for "A Day In The Life Of A Drill Sergeant -- Training Soldiers To Be The Best," story and photos by **Mindy Campbell**, published Dec. 15.

INDIANHEAD (2ID, Korea) for "Finance Your Way To A Better Life," by **Spc. Chris Stephens**, published Jan. 20.

ATTERBURY CRIER (Camp Atterbury, Ind.) for "Atterbury Job Corps Center Helps Kids Learn To Earn Living," by **Amy May**, published in December.

POST (Fort Riley) for "Tornado -- Nature Takes Toll On Post Housing Area," story by **Mike Heronemus**, photos by **Heronemus**, **Dawn LaBay**, **Anne Sweeny**, published Dec. 2.

RECRUITOR JOURNAL (Hq. Recruiting Cmd) for "Don't Lose Valuable Contacts -- Know The -- Army Incentive Program," by **Suchen Balaban** and **Maj. James Scott**. Also for "Future Soldiers Get Own Version Of America's Army," by **Lori Merzoff**. Both published in the January issue.

NEWS LEADER (Fort Houston) for "Stop It! -- Army Battles Against Sexual Harassment In Workplace," by **Elaine Wilson**, published Jan. 19.

BLUE DEVIL II (88th RRC) for an outstanding Winter 2005 issue. **Bill Geddes**, editor. Especially noteworthy "Tornado Response," story and photos by **Sgt. 1st Class Craig Pickett** and for "Training Burn," story and photos by **Staff Sgt. Chris Farley**.

PARAGLIDE (Fort Bragg) for "Reintegration -- Family Readjustments Can Be More Difficult Than Expected," by **Ryan D. Smith**, published Jan. 12.

LEADER (Fort Jackson) for "Mission: Convoy Escort," story and photos by **Bob Bellin**, published Jan. 5.

HERALD UNION (USAG, Hessen) for "Budapest: One River, Two Cities, A Thousand Treasures," story and photos by **LeAnne McAlister**, published Jan. 19.

DUTY FIRST (1ID, Germany) for "One Shot, One Kill," story and photos by **Spc. Joe Alger**, published in the Winter 2005 issue.

AT EASE (Wisconsin NG) for "Postcards From Afghanistan," by **Lt. Col. Mike Gourlie**, published in the December issue.

ENGINEERING IN EUROPE (COE, Europe) for "Forward Engineers -- Katrina," story by **Stephen Martinez**, published in the Fall 2005 issue. **Brian H. Temple** is the PAO.

BAYONET (Fort Benning) for "The Year Of A New Me ... I'm Fat," by **Roxanne McGaffigan**, graphics by **Lori Egan** and **Bridgett Siter**, published Jan. 6.

Around the field



TEAM 19, monthly magazine of the 19th TSC, Korea, when to “bed” for the last time with the December issue. Word came in from **Master Sgt. Kimberly Williams**, PA NCOIC.

With transformation, the PA shop faced manning issues (the E-5 editor slot is now an E-3 slot), along with budget and on-going distribution issues.

Members of the shop will be joining forces with ROK STEADY magazine, published every two months, by Eighth U. S. Army located in Seoul. Six pages of the magazine will be set aside for the 19th TSC. The PA shop will also contribute to MORNING CALM WEEKLY newspaper, published by IMA-Korea. The editor of TEAM 19 was **Sgt. Jimmy Norris**, the PAO is **Maj. Catherine Morelle-Oliverera**.

ROK STEADY, the printed “voice” of Eighth U. S. Army has a new editor, veteran Army journalist **Sgt. Christopher Fincham**. **Fincham** has edited several post and unit newspapers and has written for them as well. He succeeds **Cpl. Sadie Bleistein** who is now his assistant. Others on the staff are: **Spc. Daniel Love** and **Pfc. Fay Jakymec**. **Capt. Kone C. Faulkner** is the command’s CI chief and **Lt. Col. Thomas E. Budzyna** is the PAO.



Adriane **Foss** long-time PA specialist -- military and civilian -- at Fort Knox’s PA shop, is on her way to

Germany and the editor’s seat of the 100th ASG’s TRAINING TIMES. **Foss**, while in uniform, served as a writer and later as assistant editor of the post’s broadsheet, TURRET. She also worked in other division’s of the PA shop.

The HIGH DSERT WARRIOR, Fort Irwin’s tabloid, has a new face as editor. She’s **Vickey Mouze**, and she succeeds **Sgt. Gustavo Bahena** who is preparing to ETS shortly. **Ms. Mouze** entered Army journalism during the mid 1970s when the Army Newspaper Modernization Program was at its peak. She initially served at Walter Reed’s PA shop.

Gary **L. Kieffer**, formerly an enlisted journalist with assignments SOLDIERS magazine and the SETAF OUTLOOK, has rejoined the Army’s newspaper community. He’s now with the Command Information Division -- Print Media Branch with USAREUR’s Public Affairs shop. He’ll be working for **Karen Parrish**, editor of the dynamic magazine, EURArmy. **Kieffer** went on to Syracuse University to study photojournalism while still in uniform.

Chad **Jones**, long-time enlisted Army journalist and now a civilian, has been named editor of Fort Belvoir’s BELVOIR EAGLE. **Richard Arndt**, the previous editor, filled the Command Information slot left open when **Don Dees** was activated and deployed. **Dees** is back and **Arndt**, instead of returning to the editor’s chair, has a different PA assignment. **Don Carr** the post PAO.

Several staff changes at Fort Knox's TURRET: **John Neville** has returned as a civilian and is back as a staff writer. He left the Army as a sergeant. Also back: **Bill (Ski) Wilczewski**, the TURRET's former award-winning sports editor, who had been working as the sports editor of a small daily in southeastern Arizona. **Ski** took over the sports desk from **Spc. Ian Boudreau**, also an award-winner, now on general assignments duty. **Rachael Tolliver**, features editor, was involved in an auto accident and is on leave, recuperating.

Patricia McAllister, a prolific writer with Walter Reed's STRIPE, has taken the editor's position of the Fort Leavenworth's LAMP. Her last day at Walter Reed was Jan. 13. **Brett McMillan** is back after a year deployment as a reservist in Iraq. He edited several publications while deployed. And **Michael Dukes**, another prolific writer, is off at DINFOS to attend the Public Affairs Officer's Qualification Course. He'll be gone until March. **Bernard Little** edits STRIPE.

Kamryn Jaroszewski, an outstanding writer on the staff of Fort Bragg's PARAGLIDE, is on her way north to Alaska and into the editor's chair of the ALASKA POST. **Jaroszewski**, a prolific writer, has written several outstanding features centered on real-world issues.

Catherine Caruso is now working at the Southern California Recruiting Battalion Advertising & Public Affairs Office as an A&PA specialist. **Caruso** was previously a staff writer and B-section editor at Fort Stewart's FRONTLINE newspaper, and a broadcast reporter for the installation's Marne Report. Before that, she was a broadcast journalist for the NH Army Guard's 114th MPAD, and worked at civilian news outlets in Maine, New Hampshire, and Hinesville, Ga. **Caruso** will edit the SoCal recruiting battalion's CI and Future Soldiers newsletters. The A&PA chief is **Bruce Haddock**.

Becky Proaps, previously editor of the SMDC EAGLE, is now the editor of the COE's Huntsville Center BULLETIN. She succeeds **Joan Burns** who has returned to assistant editor. **Dottie White** edits the SMDC EAGLE

Fort. **Campbell's COURIER** garnered many top honors in the Kentucky Press Association annual Excellence in Kentucky Newspaper competition. The COURIER, an Associate Member Newspaper, won in almost every category: First Place: Best Spot News Coverage, Best Feature Picture, Best Picture Essay (Spot, General or Feature), Best Sports Picture, Special Sections, Best Sports Page/Section, Best Lifestyle Page, Best Front Page; Second Place: Editorial, Spot News Coverage, Feature Picture, Picture Essay (Spot, General or Feature), Editorial Page; Third Place: Sports Feature Story, Feature Picture, Sports Picture; Honorable Mention: Feature Story, General News Picture, Feature Picture, Graphic, Lifestyle Page. **Kelli Bland** is the editor, **Kelly Ann Tyler**, a veteran Army journalist and retired master sergeant, is the Command Information Officer, and **Lt. Col. Edward Loomis** is the PAO. The "new look" in both graphics and content is the result of hard work of **Bland** and **Thomas Hare**, the assistant editor.

Michele Cain, previously with the Community Relations of the 25th Inf. Div and before that with COE, Honolulu, as editor of the PACIFIC CONNECTION, is now the editor of the SDDC magazine, TRANSLOG. She began her career in Army Public Affairs at Fort Irwin.

She was known as **Mary Kate Garrott** when she was an Army journalist on the staff of Fort Carson's MOUNTAINEER in 1998. She's rejoined the Army's internal publications community, but she's now a married **Mary Kate Chambers**. After working on the MOUNTAINEER she went to DINFOS then to the 28th PAD at Fort Lewis. She deployed to Cobra Gold, Thailand, in 1999; NTC later that year and to Kuwait for six months in 2000. Army experience helped her land a job as news editor at a small daily paper in central Illinois, and a year later was hired as a copy editor at The COURIER-JOURNAL in Louisville, Ky. **Chambers** is an assistant editor with the RECRUITER JOURNAL., published by Headquarters, Recruiting Command.

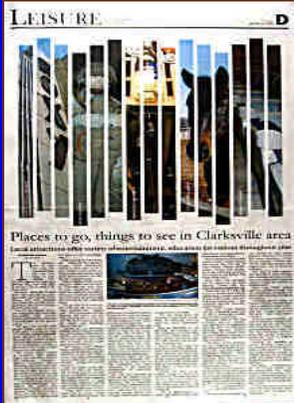


From left -- ARMY FLIER, Fort Rucker's broadsheet, focused the topic of its Living section on the year-end holidays and the state of being among many people, sometimes known as the "blues. The feature, "Tis The Season To Be ... Depressed?" was written by **Brenda Donnell** and published Dec. 15. The page-one folio line states Volume 1, Number 1 and now the IVY LEAF takes its place among the scores of unit newspapers in Iraq. **Sgt. 1st Class Mary Mott** is the editor; **Sgt. Kriston Kemplin**, layout; **Master Sgt. Eric Lobsinger**, NCOIC and **Lt. Col. Jonathan Withington**, PAO. The publication serves the Multi-National Division --Baghdad. The most boldly innovative sports pages among Army newspapers belongs to Fort Campbell's COURIER. Articles on the page were written by **Patti Marquess**, a prolific staff writer. **Thomas Hare** is the COURIER's sports and news editor. The Dec. 1 issue is shown. The headline in its Dec. 8 issue tells is readers "Belvoir Prepares For Winter Weather," and the photo accompanying the page-one story attests to winter has arrived. **Quentin Hunstead** recorded the scene.



From left -- An excellent double-truck display appeared in the Jan. 6 Fort Jackson LEADER. **Bob Bellin** wrote the story and captured the action. The Fort Polk GUARDIAN staff focused on New Year resolutions people make and many fail to keep. But the newspaper's staff has published five ways to help resolution makers keep them. The spread appeared in the Jan. 6 issue. The cover photo of the December CASTLE COMMENTS leads into an inside spread in which writer, **R. Travis Holley** describes "Katrina's Cleanup Continues." He also took the photos of the aftermath. **Chuck Minsker** is the editor. The BULLETIN is a monthly newsletter published by the Engineering and Support Center, Corps of Engineers at Huntsville, Ala.. **Joan Burns** held the editor's position until **Becky Proaps** took the chair. **Proaps** was previously the editor of the SMDC EAGLE. **Kim Gillespie** is the PAO. The issue of the WRANGLER shown is only its second as it becomes a member of a rapidly growing number of unit publications produced in Iraq. The WRANGLER, a twice monthly, is a product of the 4th Sustainment Bde; its editor is **Sgt. Joshua Salmons**, previously a staff writer with the Fort Knox TURRET; **Sgt. 1st Class Guadalupe Stratman** is the PAO.





From left -- The headline reads, "Places To Go, Things To See In Clarksville Area," and it appeared in the Jan. 12 Fort Campbell COURIER. The graphics does its job well by arresting attention by requiring a close-up examination of what is embedded in the strips. **Michelle Gordon** wrote the article. Fort Bragg's PARAGLIDE has taken top position as the one Army post newspaper to tackle most topical issues. Almost every issue has a relevant educational feature. The one shown centers on the possible dangers of the World Wide Web and its influence on children. **April Rowden** wrote the feature supported by art by **Stacey A. Robinson**; the feature appeared Dec 15. ENGINEER UPDATE, a monthly tabloid from COE headquarters, ran articles on the Corps' role in the aftermath of Hurricane Wilma and the earthquake in Pakistan. The UPDATE is edited by a top-notch veteran Army journalist, **Bernard Tate**. **Carol A. Sanders** is the PAO. Issues shown are the December and January. The REPORTER, a tabloid out of Tobyhanna Arsenal, Pa. is also the product of a quality veteran Army journalist, **Anthony Ricchiazzi**. The REPORTER, published twice monthly, is one of the best edited publications in the Army. **Jacqueline R. Boucher** is the assistant editor; **Kevin M. Toolan** is the PAO. The Jan. 10 issue is shown.

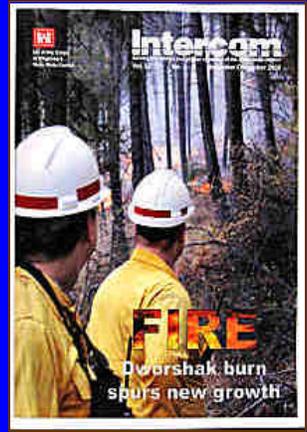


From left -- Scenes of winter as the cold winds move into the northwest, and into Montana. This spread appeared in the December issue of FLAGSHIP, newsletter of the COE, Seattle. The writer and photographer is also the District's PAO, **Patricia Graesser**. AT EASE, a bold and innovative magazine of the Wisconsin National Guard produced a superb December issue. It had too many features, photos and layouts to mention, but one stood out: "Postcards From Afghanistan," two pages shown. This is the creative work of **Lt. Col. Mike Gourlie** of Task Force Phoenix, Iraq. **Kelly Bradley** is the editor. **Lt. Col. Tim Donovan** is the PAO.

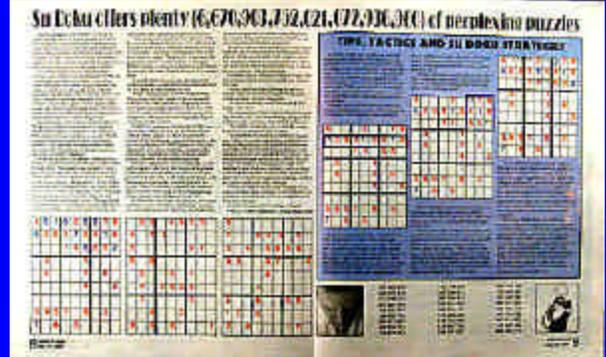
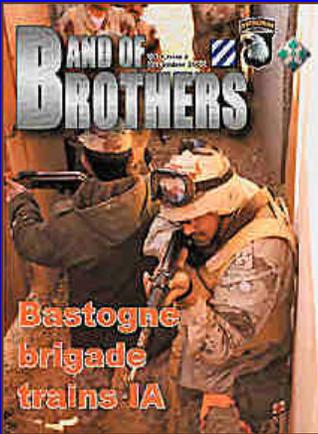
Answers to the quiz on page 11

1. **Ralph Waldo Emerson**
2. **John Keats: "Here lies one whose name was writ in water."**
3. **Julius Caesar.** The area known as Gallia, in Latin, is now made up of countries we know as France, Belgium, western Switzerland and parts of the Netherlands and Germany. Caesar's masterpiece was *de Bellum Gallico* (About the Gallic Wars) or *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (Commentaries about the Gallic War.) Caesar referred to the area he conquered as *Gallia Comata*, "long-haired Gall."
4. **Greek -- Alpha and beta, the first and second letters of the Greek alphabet.**
5. **Both named Alexandre Dumas, father and son.**
6. **Athos, Porthos and Aramis.** The novel was written by A. Dumas Sr.
7. **Encouraging, authoritative, instantaneous**
8. **Hamlet. Last count: 1569**
9. **Joseph.** His full name: **Joseph Rudyard Kipling**
10. **Joseph Conrad (1857-1914)** He was born in Poland.
11. **Francois-Marie Arouet**

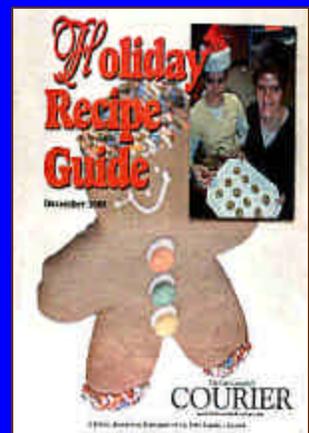




From left -- Concentration is written on the face of this six-year-old as she prepares for a free throw during basketball warm-ups. The photo was taken at the right moment by **Roxanne McGaffigan**, staff writer with Fort Benning's BAYONET. The photo accompanied her sports story, "Young Hoopsters Work On Game," published Jan. 13. Another article by McGaffigan centered on working on shedding weight and staying slim. The feature, "The Year Of The New Me," appeared Jan 6. She begins: "I'm fat, There is no hiding it. No matter the strength of the body-shifting-slimming girdle I am wearing, the 200-plus pounds I'm packing is still attached to me. I could choose to wear 'slimming' colors all my life or clothes designed to accentuate my better features, or I can get real and be accountable for the food I stuff in my face." The SCIMITAR, published by and for the members of the Multi-National Force -- Iraq, is edited by **Sgt. Jeffry M. Lowry**, assisted by **Spc. Richard L. Rzepka**, and by staff writer **Spc. David J. Claffey**. **Capt. Bradford E. Leighton** is the CIO. The Jan. 27 issue is shown. INTERCOM is published by the COE, Walla Walla District -- that's in Washington state. The cover photo leads into a two-page spread about combating blazes in Idaho, a feature by **Deb Norton**. **Gina Baltrusch** is editor. The November-December issue is shown.

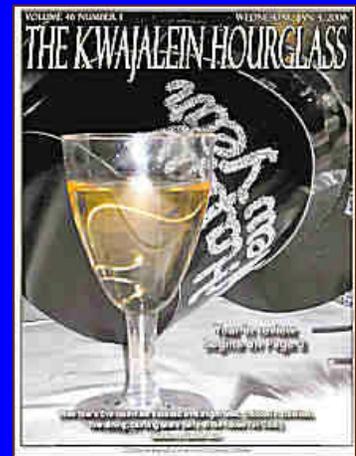


From left -- BAND OF BROTHERS, is published by Task Force Band of Brothers, consisting of members of the 501st STB, 101st Abn. Div. **Sgt. Dallas Walker** is the editor, **Master Sgt. Terry Webster** is the NCOIC and **Lt. Col. Edward Loomis** is the PAO. The GREEN MOUNTAIN GUARD is a monthly magazine published by the Vermont National Guard. The cover photo was taken by **Master Sgt. Robert Trubia**, The January issue is shown. **Master Sgt. Jill Hicks** is the editor. A novel two-page spread centered on a Japanese game which can produce more than 6 sextillion puzzles. The spread, written by **Spc. Kevin Stabinsky**, appeared in the Dec. 23 Fort Polk GUARDIAN. A special 16-page supplement in Fort Campbell's COURIER, provided readers with a wide-range of recipes for appetizers, casseroles, cookies desserts and main and as well as side dishes that can be made at home. **Kelli Bland** is the COURIER's editor.

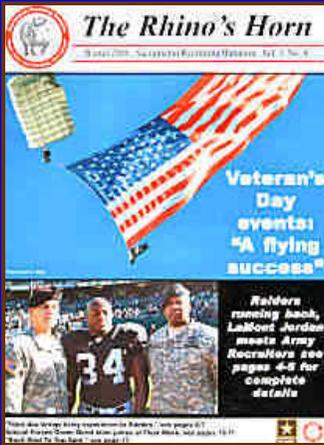




From left -- One of the most creative, boldly innovative magazines in the Army is published by INSCOM and packaged by **Brian Murphy**, it's editor and writer. The feature above is but one of many pages that arrest attention and lure readers to take the verbal journey. The feature, published in Fall issue cautions, "Bloggers Beware." The top portion of the page at right is an example of what to avoid: Printing over a less than transparent background. Readers may not be able to see the columns of text because of the overprinting. The technique is not a sign of creativity, but irresponsibility to the reader and writer of the article made illegible because of the backgrounds. If you have something to say, say it legibly.



From left -- The headline in the Jan. 12 Fort Riley POST said it all "Home At Last," as members of the 3rd Bde of the 24th Inf. Div. returned stateside, known in today's Army as being "redeployed. **Amanda Kim Stairett** wrote the story and took the photos. One of the Army veteran editors -- whp goes back to the "Golden Age of Army Journalism of the 1970s," -- **Mike Heronemus**, edits the POST. The WIRE is a newsletter produced for and about Soldiers serving at JTF-GTMO (Guantanamo Bay). **Sgt. Jessica Wilson**, is editor; **Spc. Seth Myers**, is managing editor; **Spc. Ian Shay** is layout editor. **Lt. Angela Kim-Sweigart** is the CIO. At right, the KAWAJALEIN HOURGLASS, produced for those serving on one of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific. **Nell Drumheller** edits; **Dan Adler** designs; **Elizabeth Davie** writes; and **Sandy Miller** supervises; she the PAO.



From left -- Well-packaged, edited and written, the RHINO's HORN, is produced for the men and women who work at the Army's Recruiting Battalion in Sacramento, Calif. **John C. Heil** is editor and PAO; he's assisted by **Kevin Downey**, assistant editor and staff writers **Mary Miller** and **Kim Larkins**. The Winter 2006 issue is shown. The feature, "Tornado Response," appeared in the Winter 2005 issue of BLUE DEVIL II, a magazine published by the 88th RRC. **Sgt. 1st Class Craig Pickett** wrote the story and took the photographs. Editor of the magazine is a familiar name in our field, a veteran Army journalist, **Bill Geddes**. In its continued quest to keep readers informed and educated, Fort Bragg's PARAGLIDE has covered real-world issues with gusto and determination. The Jan. 5 issue delves into the area of bankruptcy and Soldiers unable to meet debt demands. There are possible alternatives to bankruptcy as outlined in the feature written by an excellent journalist, former enlisted writer, **Ryan D. Smith**. You can read all about it in the Jan. 5 issue.



From left -- An excellent presentation on an important topic, smoking. The double truck appeared in the Nov. 10 NEWS LEADER, published for readers at Fort Sam Houston. The author is **Elaine Wilson** who is also the editor. Outstanding photography, bold layout and a great writer combined to make this spread effective. The Jan. 20 issue of Fort Myer's PENTAGRAM ran this spread about monuments in Washington, D.C.. Writer is **Dennis Ryan** and photographer **Adam Skoczylas**, both recipients of OCPA's Journalist Award. The Fort Eustis WHEEL is known for its innovative page designs, and this Jan. 12 issue was no disappointment. The spread was written and photographed by **Sgt. Joshua Salmons**, a members of the 4th Sustainment Bde now in Iraq. **Zack Shelby** is the WHEEL's editor. The CIO is **Karla Gonzalez**. The PAO is **Cindy Your**.

