



Abend, Hallett Edward
(1882-1955)

Born in Portland, Oregon, and educated at Stanford University, Abend was the Far Eastern correspondent for the *New York Times* from 1926 to 1940 and was bureau chief in Shanghai when the Japanese attacked in 1937. He was one of the earliest casualties among Western correspondents in China, and one of the first of World War II*, when he was injured during an aerial bombardment of the city. Abend developed his own intelligence service using sources in both the Chinese and Japanese armies prior to American entry into the war. Any information he received was passed directly to either the State Department or the armed forces. In September 1940, he delivered one of his greatest news scoops four days before the official announcement which revealed that Japan was about to conclude a military alliance with Germany and Italy.

He joined the Washington bureau of the *Times* in April 1941, but left in August to cover New Zealand, Australia, and the Dutch East Indies for *Reader's Digest*. When the war in Asia came to a close in 1945, Abend was among the journalists reporting the story of the Air Transport Command and how it accomplished its task flying weapons and soldiers over the Himalayas between India and China when the Burma Road was closed. Among his many books on Asia are *Ramparts of the Pacific* (1942), *Pacific Charter* (1943), *Japan Unmasked* (1941), and *My Life in China* (1943).

* Indicates a separate entry.

REFERENCES: Robert W. Desmond. *Tides of War*. 1984; Eric Downton. *Wars Without End*. 1987.

Abkey, Sheikh Nur Mohamed
(c. 1958–2011)

This Somalian journalist was murdered while working for Radio Mogadishu-Voice of Somali Republic in that country's capital city. Abkey was already a prominent reporter and news anchor, having worked for at least two decades for a variety of news sources, including radio station HornAfrik, East Africa Radio, and the Somali News Agency. He trained journalists at Radio Mogadishu in collaboration with the Somali Information Industry. Under almost constant threat, Abkey refused most entreaties to live at the radio station for his own protection. On May 4, 2011 the journalist was abducted early in the day and then shot near his home. Subsequently, someone called in to the radio station from Al-Shabaab terrorist group, claiming to be responsible for the killing. Witnesses reported seeing his lifeless body dumped on the streets of Mogadishu.

REFERENCE: <https://cpj.org/killed/2010/sheikh-nur-mohamed-abkey.php>.

Abrams, Alexander St. Clair
(1845-1931)

The Louisiana native had served in the Confederate army and as a reporter for the *Vicksburg Whig* during the siege of Vicksburg before

turning full-time to journalism with the *Atlanta Intelligencer* after the campaign. His account of the siege of Vicksburg was carried in both the *Whig* and the *Mobile Advertiser and Register*. Fellow war correspondent John H. Linebaugh* ranked Abrams' report as the most complete account of the siege. Later that year his dispatches were collected and published as *The Siege of Vicksburg*. In 1864 he covered the Atlanta campaign and produced the best account of the Battle of Oostanaula for the *Intelligencer*. Abrams' dispatches appeared above his sobriquet "St. Clair" until he left wartime journalism in July 1864. A champion of the foot soldier, he wrote several articles detailing the mistreatment of soldiers by officers.

REFERENCE: J. Cutler Andrews. *The South Reports the Civil War*. 1970.

Abyssinian War

See ETHIOPIAN WAR.

Active Service

Stephen Crane's* 1899 novel revolves around fictional *New York Eclipse* war correspondent Rufus Coleman and the 1897 Greco-Turkish War.* The novel is based in part on some of Crane's observations as a war correspondent during the conflict. In this romantic potboiler Coleman follows his fiancée to Greece after her classics-professor father drags her away in an attempt to keep her from marrying too far down the evolutionary ladder. However, after the intrepid correspondent on "active service" rescues the professor, his students, and family from the vile Turks, Coleman wins the consent of the professor to marry his daughter.

REFERENCES: Stephen Crane. *Active Service*. 1899; Howard Good. *The Image of War Correspondents in Anglo-American Fiction*. 1985.

Adams, Edward "Eddie" T. (1933-2004)

Born on February 20, 1933, in Kensington, Pennsylvania, Adams joined the *Philadelphia Bulletin* as a photographer in 1959. In 1962 he moved to the Associated Press* and later to *Time* magazine in 1972. From 1976 to 1980 he worked as a special correspondent for the Associated Press.

In 1969, he was on his third tour of Vietnam for the AP* when he took probably one of the most famous photos of the Vietnam War.* During the Tet offensive he recorded Brigadier General Nguyen Ngoc Loan, commander of the Vietnam National Police, executing a prisoner with a pistol shot to the head at point-blank range. Adams won a Pulitzer Prize* and a place in photographic history. Following the war the police commander moved to America and opened a restaurant in Virginia. Since 1980 Adams has worked as a freelance photojournalist.

REFERENCE: Clarence R. Wyatt. *Paper Soldiers: The American Press and the Vietnam War*. 1993; Pittsburgh Post Gazette, Sept. 20, 2004.

Adan, Barkhad Awale (1950-2010)

Adan was a Somali journalist and director of Radio Hurma in Mogadishu. He had been working there for four years when he rushed to cover the aftermath of a suicide bombing at the Hotel Muna that killed 33 people. Adan was apparently helping a technician fix his radio station's roof transmitter when he was fatally shot in the abdomen by a stray bullet. He was caught in the crossfire of a battle between Al-Shabaab fighters and AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia) soldiers during what became known as the Battle of Mogadishu.

REFERENCES: Committee to Protect Journalists, "Burhat Awale," Aug. 24, 2010; Reporters without Borders, "Journalist Killed in Mogadishu fighting," Aug. 26, 2010.

Addario, Lynsey (b. 1973)

Born in Norwalk, Connecticut and educated at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, she began her professional career in photojournalism in 1996 with Argentina's *Buenos Aires Herald*. She would later transition to freelancing for the Associated Press. She started covering conflict zones in 2000, when she traveled to Afghanistan to chronicle the Taliban. Since then Addario has covered conflicts in Iraq, Darfur, the Congo, Israel, Libya, and Haiti. Her work has appeared in the *New York Times*, *Newsweek*, and *National Geographic*. In March 2011 she went missing along with the *New York Times* reporters Anthony Shadid,* Stephen Farrell, and Tyler Hicks.* were also captured. They were all captured and released within a week by Libyan soldiers, but not before Addario reported being "groped" by them. In November, 2011 she was strip searched and forced through an x-ray scanner three times by Israeli soldiers, although she reported telling them she was pregnant. The *Times* sent a letter of complaint on her behalf to the Israeli government after receiving these allegations. Addario claimed that she had never been subjected to "such blatant cruelty." The Israeli Defense ministry later issued an apology to both the reporter and her newspaper. Addario was the recipient of numerous awards including a MacArthur Fellowship (\$500,000) in 2009. That same year she shared a Pulitzer Prize with other *New York Times* reporters for International Reporting. In 2015 her much ballyhooed memoir, *It's What I Do*, was published, describing her experiences in combat zones.

REFERENCE: <http://www.lynseyaddario.com>.

Adie, Kate (b. 1945)

Educated at Newcastle University, where she specialized in Scandinavian studies, Adie worked in southern Lapland before entering broadcast journalism with a local Durham radio station. She came to prominence in 1980 covering the

Iranian embassy siege in London. She delivered a dramatic on-the-scene account of the Strategic Air Services (SAS) rescue of the hostages. According to one source she was the first woman on British television to broadcast live from such a potentially dangerous situation. In 1986 she covered the U.S. bombing of Tripoli, Libya, for the BBC. Adie received the International News Story of 1986 Award for her coverage.

Over the next three years she continued to report from the world's hot spots, including Armenia, Afghanistan, Africa, and Libya once more. In 1989 she covered the student revolt in China's Tiananmen Square and witnessed the massacre of Chinese students. For her courage under fire the BBC created a special position for her as chief news correspondent. Adie reported the attempted coup in Trinidad in 1990, the Palestine refugee problem, and the 1991 Gulf War.* She noted that her most dangerous assignment was the Yugoslavian conflict. She is the author of several books including *Corsets and Camouflage: Women and War* (2003).

REFERENCE: Anne Sebba. *Battling for News*. 1994.

Adler, Martin (1958–2006)

Born in Stockholm, Sweden he turned to journalism after studying anthropology in London. He covered wars in more than twenty war zones including El Salvador, Rwanda, the Republic of Congo, Angola, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Chechnya, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. He emphasized the poverty, corruption, and human rights abuses that often took place in the war zones he covered. Adler worked for several media outlets including the Swedish daily *Aftonbladet*. He was shot to death on June 23, 2006 by an unknown killer while covering a rally for peace in Mogadishu. Apparently some of the demonstrators had just set an Ethiopian flag on fire when a hooded man shot Adler in the left side of the chest, killing him instantly. According to Somali journalists working with

* Indicates a separate entry.

Reporters Without Borders,* the killing was probably motivated by anti-Western sentiments. Adler won various awards, including the Amnesty International Media Award (2001), the Silver Prize for Investigative Journalism (2001), and the Rory Peck Award for Hard News (2004). In 2007 the Rory Peck Trust established the Martin Adler Prize to honor Adler's career as "journalist, filmmaker and storyteller." Winners of the award include freelance camera men and women, journalists, fixers, drivers, and translators for their role in reporting important news stories.

REFERENCES: "Swedish Man Shot Dead in Somalia," <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/5108958sm>, BBC, June 24, 2006; "Director-General Condemns the Murder of Journalist and Photographer Martin Adler in Mogadishu," <http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php>; Reporters without Borders, "Swedish Freelance Photographer Gunned Down on Mogadishu Street," June 23, 2006.

Ahmad, Sardar (c. 1974–2014)

Ahmed entered the journalism field in 2001, working as a translator for Japanese reporters following the fall of the Taliban in Afghanistan. Beginning in 2003 he covered the daily briefings given by the U.S. coalition representatives at Bagram airbase for *Agence France-Press* (AFP). He became a familiar presence in the Afghan media and was well-respected for his "rigorous reporting" of the Afghanistan insurgency. By the time of his death in 2014 he had risen to senior correspondent for AFP. In the run up to the Afghanistan national elections, the Taliban was making a violent resurgence. Ahmad was dining with his family at Kabul's Serena Hotel on the night of March 20 when Taliban gunmen smuggled weapons into the restaurant complex and attacked the diners, killing nine, including Ahmad, his wife, daughter, and youngest son. In a subsequent statement the Taliban insisted that Ahmad was not targeted and even apologized for the murders of the children.

REFERENCE: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/mar/21/sardar-ahmad-afghan-journalist-killed-taliban>.

Ahmed, Abdulkadir (1987–2014)

A freelance journalist covering the Somalian conflict for Somali Channel TV, Star FM, and Radio Baidoa, Ahmed was among the fifteen killed in a suicide car bomb attack on a restaurant in Baidoa on December 5, 2014. Cameraman Mohamed Isaq* was also killed in the attack.

REFERENCE: <https://cpj.org/killed/2014/Abdulkadir-ahmed.php>.

al-Deeri, Mahran (c. 1983–2014)

Born in Sheikh Miskeen, the Syrian journalist studied at Damascus University. Al-Deeri worked for the Syrian government news agency SANA, only leaving with the outbreak of the Syrian conflict to work as an independent journalist. In October 2013 he began freelancing for Al Jazeera.* While covering the civil war he reported the rebel capture of a government position on the outskirts of his hometown. On December 10, 2014 he was killed while covering the battles between rebel and government forces outside of Sheikh Miskeen. He was killed after his car crashed into a rebel vehicle. For security reasons he had been driving without lights to avoid government forces. Three other journalists were killed covering the violence during the three days of fighting there.

REFERENCE: <http://cpj.org/killed/2014/mahran-al-deeri.php>.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey (1836-1907)

Better known today as a poet, editor, and writer of children's books, Bailey was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Rejected in his attempts to secure a military appointment at the outbreak of the American Civil War,* he joined the *New York Tribune* as a war correspondent in late 1861. He accompanied General Louis Blenker's German division, part of the Army of the

Potomac in Virginia. He left his assignment early the following year. He went on to a long, distinguished literary career.

REFERENCE: Ferris Greenslet. *The Life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich*. 1908.

Alexander, Peter Wellington (c. 1820-1866)

Described as the “Prince of Correspondents” by one Southern newspaper, the Georgian-born Alexander practiced both law and journalism before becoming one of the most important reporters for the South during the American Civil War.* His accounts appeared in the *Savannah Republican*, the *Atlanta Confederacy*, the *Columbus Sun*, the *London Times*, and many others. He covered the 1861 Manassas campaign, during which he criticized the performance of Brigadier General Richard Ewell. He also covered the Battle of Shiloh, and the Maryland and Virginia campaigns in 1862. His report on the Battle of Fredericksburg was based on second-hand accounts due to problems of military censorship. He later reported the Battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Petersburg, as well as the fall of Atlanta. His accounts of the poor conditions confronting the common soldier enhanced his popularity among the ranks. After the war he returned to his law practice in Georgia.

REFERENCES: J. Cutler Andrews. *The South Reports the Civil War*. 1970; Stewart Sifakis. *Who Was Who in the Civil War*. 1988.

al-Jabar, Ali Hassan (1955–2011)

Born in Doha, Qatar, al-Jabar studied cinematography at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cairo, Egypt. He began his career with Qatar TV in Dohar as head of the filming department between 1979 and 2001. He left Doha to join a local Al Jazeera* affiliate several years later. In 2011 he

became the first foreign journalist killed during the Libyan civil war.* He was mortally wounded in Suluq as he was returning to Benghazi to file a news report. He died from a gunshot wound in a local hospital.

REFERENCES: Matt Wells, “Al-Jazeera Cameraman Chased and Shot Dead by Gaddafi Regime Supporters,” *London Guardian*, Mar. 14, 2011; “Ali Hassan al-Jabar,” www.cpj.org/killed/2011/ali-hassan-al-jaber.php.

Al Jazeera

In November 1996, Al Jazeera (which refers to the Arabian Peninsula) was established as an Arabic news and current affairs satellite TV channel. Based in Doha, Qatar, it has now branched into most other forms of media, featuring specialty TV channels in a number of languages. In its early days it was applauded for its willingness to broadcast dissenting views, leading in some cases to controversies in the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf region. Al Jazeera rose to international prominence after the outbreak of war in Afghanistan* after the 9/11 attacks in America. It was the only channel to cover the war live, thanks to its Kabul offices, established before war broke out. On April 1, 2003, Al Jazeera’s Baghdad bureau was bombed by a U.S. plane, killing a reporter. While the Americans claimed it was an error, others insisted that the Qatar government had given the United States a precise map of the bureau to protect it from just such an event. In 2006 Al Jazeera launched the English language channel, Al Jazeera International, and in 2013 it purchased Current TV in the United States, offering an American news channel eight months later. As Al Jazeera has branched out into other countries, it has been embroiled in controversies and subject to criticism. The Algerian government has often targeted it for its criticism of the Algerian military. Contretemps have ensued in Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, the Palestinian National Authority, and in Israel, where the news network was accused of biased reporting of the Gaza conflict. The United States has described

* Indicates a separate entry.

its reportage of the war in Iraq as anti-American and inciting violence by featuring graphic war footage and materials on national security. Al Jazeera's coverage of the invasion of Iraq in 2003 was chronicled in the 2004 award-winning documentary, *Control Room*. No matter its detractors, Al Jazeera has earned numerous accolades from the international journalism community, leading U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton in March 2011, to state that the channel provides more news coverage than the opinion-laden American mass media. Other Al Jazeera channels include Al Jazeera English (2006), Al Jazeera Mubasher Al-'Ammah (2005), Al Jazeera Balkans (2011), Al Jazeera Turk (2014), and Al Jazeera Documentary (2007).

REFERENCES: http://www.allied-media.com/aljazeera/jazeera_history.html; Hugh Miles. *Al Jazeera; The Inside Story of the Arab News Channel That Is Challenging the West*. 2006.

Allen, Jay (1900-c. 1974)

Allen began his career in journalism with the *Chicago Tribune* in 1924 and over the next decade followed stories throughout Europe. It was during this time he became familiar with a number of personalities that would play important roles on both sides of the looming Spanish Civil War*. He covered the war for two years and became the first foreign correspondent to interview general and future Spanish president Francisco Franco in July 1936. The following month he was reportedly the only American journalist to witness the mass executions in Badajoz. This resulted in the Nationalists placing a bounty on his life. He returned to the United States in 1936. Allen was fired by the *Chicago Daily Tribune* because its owner disagreed with his pro-Republican position. He went to France to cover the opening rounds of World War II before American entry, working as a correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He won prominence for having had the first exclusive interview with

Marshal Petain after he became dictator of France. He was also noticed after he was taken prisoner by the Germans while trying to cross between occupied and unoccupied France without a permit. He was released not long after, and went on to cover the campaign in North Africa, before returning to the States in 1942. He continued his career in journalism until he died.

REFERENCES: Paul Preston. *Foreign Correspondents in the Spanish Civil War.*; Curt Riess, ed. *They Were There*. 1944.

Allen, Laurence Edmund (1908-1975)

Born in Mt. Savage, Maryland, he gained early experience on papers in Ohio, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. He worked for the Associated Press* beginning in the 1930s, when he was stationed in Prague. With the outbreak of World War II* Allen worked out of the Rome bureau. In 1942 he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. He was aboard the *Illustrious* in January 1941 when it weathered a seven-hour attack by German planes before being put out of action at Malta. Later that year he was on a British cruiser when it was torpedoed while protecting Crete from a German sea attack. Allen spent almost an hour in the water before being rescued and would spend several months recovering from a bout with pneumonia.

He returned to the Mediterranean in mid-1942 and took part in a British commando raid on Tobruk. He was aboard the destroyer *Sikh* when it was sunk in Tobruk harbor. Allen was captured by Italian forces and began a twenty-month internment. While being transferred to German custody he escaped but was eventually recaptured after being severely wounded. He was released in an exchange of wounded prisoners in May 1944. The next year he was the recipient of the Bronze Star, for defending freedom of the press as a prisoner of war.

Following the war he served as foreign correspondent in Poland, Moscow, Tel Aviv, and the Caribbean. Allen served as war correspondent in Southeast Asia during the 1950s French war in Indochina and was awarded the Croix de Guerre from the French High Command for his front-line reporting in 1952.

REFERENCE: Robert W. Desmond. *Tides of War*. 1984.

Allis, Sebastian Albert Dutton (1821–1878)

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, he worked as a newspaper clerk for the *New Orleans Daily Picayune* during the 1840s and served as a sergeant in the U.S. Army with the Louisiana Brigade during the Mexican-American War.* He was appointed postmaster in Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1847. Allis fought at Monterrey but still kept in touch with former colleagues from his newspaper days, with one historian describing Allis as “a special favorite of the New Orleans press.” His skill in handling mail at Vera Cruz led General Winfield Scott to grant him an early discharge from his unit, feeling his talents could be better used in the transfer of mail. He was not disappointed, as Allis developed a system that avoided the usual post-office barriers, placing mail directly into the hands of ship captains and thus speeding the delivery of mail and news.

REFERENCES: Tom Reilly. *War with Mexico!: American Reporters Cover the Battlefield*, edited by Manley Witten. 2010; “Descendants of William Allis of Dagenham, Essex, England 1613-x,” rootsweb.ancestry.com.

Alpert, Max (1899-1980)

A pioneer in the field of Soviet photojournalism, Alpert published his first photographs in 1924. As a war photographer* and correspondent for TASS during World War II* he covered the battles of the Fourth Ukrainian Front in Czechoslovakia and the siege of Stalingrad. In addition he reported and photographed Maxim Gorky’s return from

Italy, the rescue of General Nobile’s expedition, and construction of the first Five-Year Plans. Following the war he worked for the Soviet Information Bureau, *Novosti*, and *Pravda*.

REFERENCE: Daniela Mrazkova and Vladimir Remes, eds. *The Russian War: 1941-1945*. 1975.

Alpi, Illaria (1961–1994)

Born in Rome, Alpi graduated from the Department of Oriental Studies of the Sapienza University of Rome and became conversant in Arabic, French, and English. Her language skills led to her becoming the first Italian journalist to be stationed from Cairo for *Pase Sera* and *L’Unita*. While covering the Somali conflict for public station Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI 3) she was murdered along with the Slovenian cameraman Miran Hrovatin in Mogadishu on March 20, 1994. Initially a parliamentary inquiry blamed their deaths on bandits during a botched kidnapping attempt. More recently, evidence suggests they were killed from ambush by a seven-man hit team, while traveling by jeep back to Mogadishu after apparently witnessing the delivery of toxic waste to Bosaso by Italian gangsters. In 2009 a former member of the ‘Ndrangheta organized crime group reported that the journalists had been murdered because they were about to expose the illegal shipping of toxic waste to Bosaso, Somalia. This theory has some credibility, since at the time of her death she was investigating illegal weapons and toxic waste trafficking, which she claimed involved the Italian Army and other high-level officials. Her life was dramatized in the 2002 Italian film, *Ilaria Alpi-Il piu crudele dei giorni*. Her life was also chronicled in the 2009 book, *Passion Reporter*, by Daniel Biacchessi. During her career she was the recipient of numerous journalism awards.

REFERENCES: Reporters without Borders, “Swedish Freelance Photographer Gunned Down on Mogadishu Street,” June 23, 2006; Phillip Willan, “Establishment Hit by Fresh Accusations in Toxic Waste Scandal,” Herald, Sept. 20, 2009.

* Indicates a separate entry.