



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.

Crimean War

Compared to the Mexican-American War, which was mostly covered by solitary correspondents, the Crimean War attracted groups of correspondents on foreign assignment, in numbers not seen before, with most representing the London press. It was also the first war systematically covered by photographers. Less than 50 years after the Napoleonic Wars, the Crimean War was the first collabo-

ration between the former enemies France and England, a relationship that presaged their entente during World War I. War reporting and photography were still in their infancy and correspondents were expected to be self-supporting, providing their own meals, shelter and transportation as witnessed by Roger Fenton's portable darkroom which functioned as his quarters and his studio.



When photographer Roger Fenton made the transition from daguerreotype and calotype photography to the new wet-plate method (developed in 1852) he was faced with a major barrier; the glass plate for the negative had to be sensitized immediately with a coating of distilled water and silver nitrate before exposure and then developed immediately after. This necessitated transporting a complete darkroom in order to take picture and develop it in semi-darkness.

Before leaving England to cover the Crimean War, Fenton converted a wine merchant's vehicle, fitted it with yellow window panes, shutters, a cistern for water, and racks for dishes and chemical bottles into his trademark "photographic van." It was designed especially for the field and also contained a bed and washing facilities. His van was often the target of enemy artillery, perhaps mistaking it for an ammunition wagon. Since it took from three to twenty seconds per exposure his pictures were by necessity little more than posed sets. Fenton was sick for most of the three months he spent in the Crimea but his 360 photographs provide one of the best examples of early war journalism. Pictured is one of Fenton's assistants. *Photo, Roger Fenton, 1855*

This site is often referred to as the scene of the Charge of the Light Brigade, a well-known spot and frequently mentioned in letters written home by soldiers. By most accounts it was a coincidence that Alfred Lord Tennyson selected the title "Valley of Death" for his poem depicting the Charge of the Light Brigade, which more accurately was actually the Battle of Balaclava, and took place on the plain above Balaclava and not in a valley. *Photo, Roger Fenton, 1855*





The British considered Balaklava Harbor their lifeline, since it was from here that the army received all of its weapons and ammunition, supplies, food and animals required for its subsistence. *Photo, James Robertson, 1855*



The aftermath of the British assault on the Redan, a large Russian battery, which contained several guns and was protected with sand bags and big round baskets stuffed with earth called “gabions.” After a three-day bombardment which saw almost 100,00 rounds of shot and shells launched on the Russian positions, the British briefly held it before being forced to withdraw after a Russian counter-attack. *Photo James Robertson, 1855*

World War II has been referred to as “the censored war” for the pervasive news censorship that existed beginning in 1942 after the U.S. government established the Office of Censorship. Many of its guidelines are

explained in this manual. All correspondents were required to sign an agreement to “submit for the purposes of censorship all statements, written material, and all photography intended for publication.”

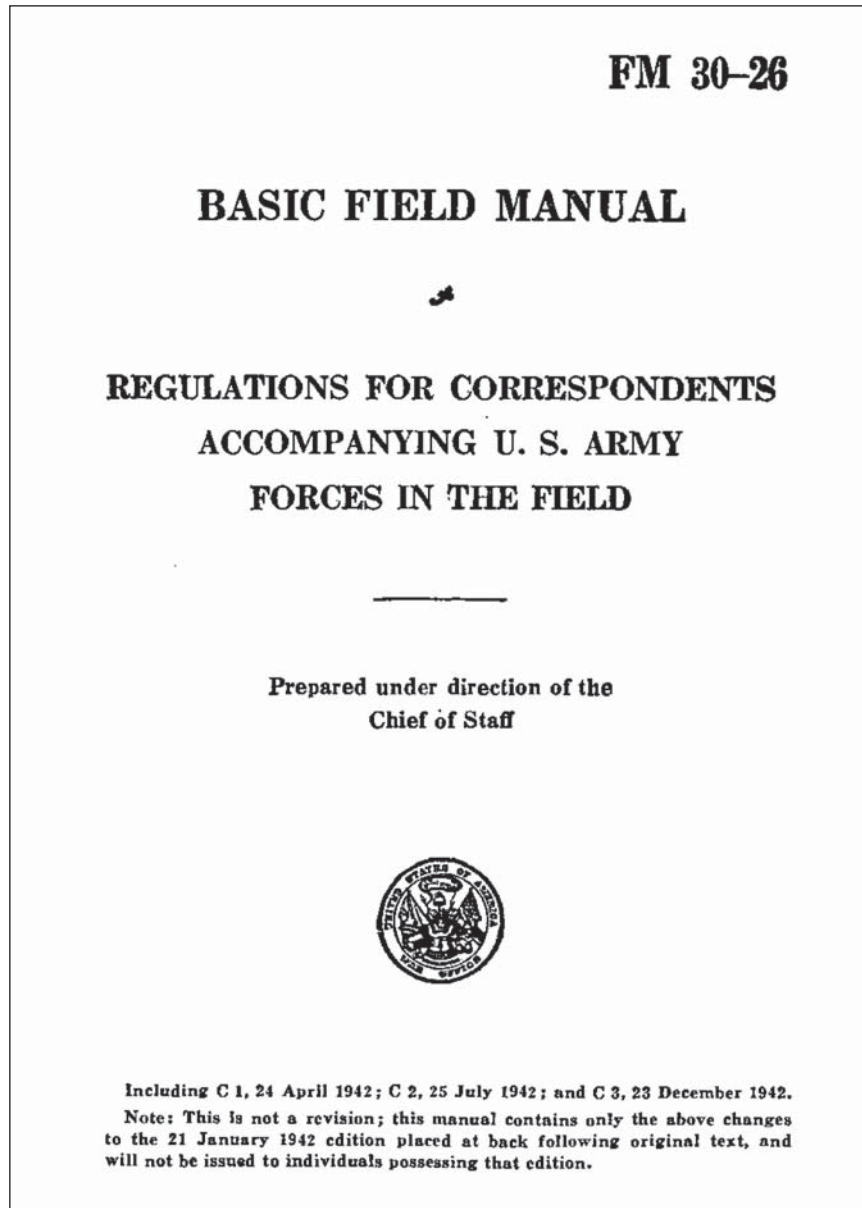


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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 21, 1942.

FM 30-26, Regulations for Correspondents Accompanying U. S. Army Forces in the Field, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A. G. 062.11 (12-24-41).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

X.

(For explanation of symbols see FM 21-6.)

FM 30-26
1-3

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

REGULATIONS FOR CORRESPONDENTS ACCOMPANYING U. S. ARMY FORCES IN THE FIELD

■ 1. GENERAL.—The Army recognizes that correspondents perform an undoubted public function in the dissemination of news concerning the operations of the Army in time of war. Correspondents accompanying troops in the field occupy a dual and delicate position, being under the necessity of truthfully disclosing to the people the facts concerning the operations of the Army, and at the same time of refraining from disclosing those things which, though true, would be disastrous to us if known to the enemy. It is apparent that this important function can only be properly performed under reasonable rules and regulations.

■ 2. DEFINITION.—The term "correspondent" as used in this manual includes journalists, feature writers, radio commentators, motion picture photographers, and still picture photographers accredited by the War Department to a theater of operations or a base command within or without the territorial limits of the United States in time of war. Correspondents are classed as "accredited" and "visiting." This manual pertains principally to the former. See paragraph 18 for instructions concerning visiting correspondents.

■ 3. STATUS OF CORRESPONDENTS.—*a.* Correspondents in time of war accompanying the armies of the United States, both within and without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, although not in the military service, are subject to military law (AW 2(d)) and are under the control of the commander of the Army force which they accompany.

b. They are not entitled to the benefits provided by laws enacted exclusively for persons in the military service and they are subject to the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and regulations prescribed thereunder.

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BASIC FIELD MANUAL

c. In the event of capture by enemy forces they are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they are in possession of a certificate from the military authorities of the armed forces which they are accompanying. (Geneva Conference, July 27, 1929, Title VII, Art. 81.)

d. Correspondents will not exercise command, be placed in a position of authority over military personnel, nor will they be armed. They are under the same restrictions as other military personnel as regards the settlement of accounts, compliance with standing orders, and the conducting of themselves with dignity and decorum.

e. A correspondent becomes subject to military law from the time at which he commences to accompany troops or personnel who are on active service. This will generally be upon his arrival at the field force to which he is accredited, but may commence earlier if he travels to the field force via Government transportation.

■ 4. PRIVILEGES.—a. Correspondents will be given the same privileges as commissioned officers in the matter of accommodations, transportation, and messing facilities. All courtesies extended them in such matters must be without expense to the Government.

b. Every reasonable facility and all possible assistance will be given correspondents to permit them to perform efficiently and intelligently their work of keeping the public informed of the activities of our forces within the limits dictated by military necessities.

c. So far as the exigencies of the service permit, correspondents will receive, without charge, the same medical treatment as that accorded officers.

d. Correspondents are free to converse with troops whenever they wish to do so, subject to the approval of the officer present with the troops in question. They are requested and expected, however, to refrain from conversing with troops at work or on guard, or from discussing subjects or soliciting answers to matters which are clearly secret.

■ 5. APPLICATION.—a. Application to accompany U. S. Army forces in the field will be submitted by the individual or by the agency concerned to the Director, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, Washington, D. C.

SMALL WORLD NEWS'

**GUIDE TO
SAFELY USING
SATPHONES**

VERSION 1.0 / MARCH 2012

OVERVIEW

Satellite phones, also known as satphones, are becoming popular communication tools. In areas with low access to traditional communication tools or where communications have been cut off, activists may need satphones to reach the outside world. Using a satphone presents particular risks.


For example, when you depend on this complex technology it is impossible to know exactly how your communication can be monitored. Also, satphones are often banned by repressive governments, and those governments may search for people using them. This guide will assist you to maintain a low profile and improve your chances to evade detection and monitoring from the authorities.

1.0 WHAT IS A SATPHONE?

A **satellite telephone**, **satellite phone**, or **satphone** is a type of mobile phone that connects to orbiting satellites instead of terrestrial cell sites. They provide similar functionality to terrestrial mobile telephones; voice, short messaging service and low-bandwidth internet access are supported through most systems.

Satphones are complicated radio transmitters. Radios and cell phones use antennas on earth to send out a signal, either a radio broadcast or a phone call. Satphones send the signal to a satellite in orbit around the earth. The satellite then broadcasts the signal back to earth, to a “Ground Earth Station,” or GES. From the GES the signal is sent to the proper communications service provider and to its destination, the receiver of the call. The GES acts as a gateway between your satphone, traditional cellular mobile phone networks, landline networks, and other satphones.

Transmitting information **to** the satellite in orbit is the “uplink.” Receiving information **from** the satellite is the “downlink.” This information can be data or voice. A phone’s signal can be intercepted anytime it has an active connection with the satellite: during the uplink or the downlink.



If you communicate with someone outside the satphone’s service provider network your communications are subject to any observation happening on the other user. Communicating with other satphones from the same service provider is much safer. Even this method is not entirely secure, but following these basic steps will limit your risks.

This guide provides the techniques necessary to increase your safety, but is not a guarantee of secure communications.

War Journalism Timeline

1660s

Willem van de Velde, the Elder, paints a number of battle scenes between Dutch and English vessels from “very close quarters.”

1807

Henry Crabb Robinson covers the Napoleonic Wars for the *Times*, making him one of the earliest war correspondents.

1835

James Gordon Bennett founds *New York Herald*.

Morse code is invented by Samuel Morse.

First successful carrier pigeon flight links London to Paris.

1837

Shorthand is invented.

1839

The daguerreotype is developed by Jacques Mande Daguerre.

1840

The *Boston Daily Mail* uses carrier pigeons to deliver news in what became known as the “pigeon express.”

1841

New York Tribune is founded by Horace Greeley.

1842

London Illustrated News is founded.

1844

Telegraph is invented.

Photographer Mathew Brady opens his first studio, Brady’s Daguerrian Miniature Gallery.

Photographer Mathew Brady shifts from daguerreotypes to the wet-plate process.

1845

Earliest prototype of a facsimile (fax) machine developed by Scottish inventor Alexander Bain.

1846

George Kendall covers the Mexican-American War for the *New Orleans Picayune*, establishing himself as the first American war correspondent.

Jane McManus Storm witnesses and reports the siege of Vera Cruz.

1846-48

First examples of war photography, from Mexican-American War, the first war to be systematically covered by photographers.

1849

Associated Press is established.

1850

London inventor F. C. Blakewell obtains patent for a “copying telegraph.”

1851

The London-based international news agency *Reuters* is created by Julius Reuters.

1852

Several war photographs are taken during the Burma War.

1854

William Howard Russell begins his career as war correspondent covering the Crimean War for the *Times* and uses the phrase “the thin red line” for the first time while describing the Battle of Balaclava. The works of Rudyard Kipling and Alfred Tennyson are said to have been inspired by Russell’s war prose.

During the Crimean War Russian writer Leo Tolstoy publishes his accounts in *The Sebastopol Sketches* in 1856 after being rejected by military journal. The book established him as a writer and early war correspondent.

Amateur painter and photographer Karl Baptist Von Szathmari covers the Crimean War and is recognized as the “first war photographer.”

1855

Pioneer photographer Nadar experiments with aerial photography.

Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper is founded.

1857

Harper’s Weekly is founded by Fletcher Harper.

1858

Photos by Felice Beato and James Robertson after the Battle of Lucknow are reportedly the first of dead bodies.

1860

The United States has 2,500 newspapers and almost 50,000 miles of telegraph lines.

1861

In March British war correspondent William Howard Russell arrives in the U.S. preparing to cover the looming American Civil War.

Appendix L

World War I Correspondents

CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO THE U.S. ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT

<i>Name</i>	<i>Accreditation</i>	<i>Organization</i>
Heywood Broun*	July 1, 1917	<i>New York Tribune</i>
Raymond G. Carroll	July 9, 1917	<i>Philadelphia Public Ledger</i>
Junius Wood*	July 9, 1917	<i>Chicago Daily News</i>
Wythe Williams*	July 10, 1917	<i>New York Times and Collier's</i>
Herbert Corey	July 24, 1917	Associated Newspapers
Reginald W. Kaufman	September 17, 1917	<i>Philadelphia North American</i>
Floyd Gibbons*	October 9, 1917	<i>Chicago Tribune</i>
Thomas M. Johnson*	October 9, 1917	<i>New York Sun</i>
Lincoln Eyre	October 14, 1917	<i>New York World</i>
C. C. Lyon	October 15, 1917	Newspaper Enterprise Association
Norman Draper	October 28, 1917	Associated Press
Naboth Hedin	March 1918	<i>Brooklyn Eagle</i>
Edwin "Jimmy" L. James*	March 11, 1918	<i>New York Times</i>
Wilbur S. Forrest	March 22, 1918	<i>New York Tribune</i>
John T. Parkerson	March 30, 1918	Associated Press
Dennis S. Ford	March 31, 1918	International News Service (INS)
Fred S. Ferguson	April 8, 1918	United Press
Newton C. Parke	April 8, 1918	INS
James Hopper	April 11, 1918	<i>Collier's Weekly</i>
Don Martin	May 1918	<i>New York Herald</i>
George Seldes*	May 12, 1918	Marshall Syndicate
Frank G. Taylor	May 12, 1918	United Press
Charles S. Kloeber	July 27, 1918	Associated Press
Bernard O'Donnell	August 23, 1918	<i>Cincinnati Inquirer</i>
Guy C. Hickok	September 1918	<i>Brooklyn Eagle</i>
Charles J. Doyle	October 1918	<i>Pittsburgh Gazette Times</i>
Damon Runyon*	October 1918	Universal Service
George Applegarth	October 14, 1918	<i>Pittsburgh Post</i>
Burr Price	October 19, 1918	<i>New York Herald</i>
Maximilian Foster	November 1918	Committee on Public Information
Edwin A. Roberts	November 11, 1918	<i>Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chicago Tribune</i>
John Tinney McCutcheon*	November 19, 1918	<i>Chicago Tribune</i>
Webb Miller*	November 19, 1918	United Press
Cyril Brown	December 1918	<i>New York World</i>
Parke Brown	December 1918	<i>Chicago Tribune</i>
Ward Greene	December 1918	<i>Atlanta Journal</i>

CORRESPONDENTS SERVING AS ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS

H. Warner Allen, <i>London Morning Post</i>	Clair Kenamore, <i>St. Louis Post-Dispatch</i>
Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett*, <i>London Times</i>	Robert Scott Liddell, <i>The Sphere</i>
Herbert R. Bailey, <i>London Daily Mail</i>	Cameron MacKenzie, <i>London Chronicle</i>
H. Prevost Battersby, Reuters	Burge McFall, Associated Press
Elizabeth, Mary Beatty*, <i>Good Housekeeping</i>	Lowell Mellett, United Press
Granville Roland Fortescue*, <i>London Daily Telegraph</i>	Keith Murdoch, <i>Melbourne Herald</i> and <i>Sydney Sun</i>
Henry Hamilton Fyfe*, <i>London Daily Mail</i>	Edward Alexander Powell, <i>New York World</i> ; Scribner's; <i>London Daily Mail</i>
Philip Gibbs*, <i>The London War Illustrated</i> ; <i>London Daily Chronicle</i>	Philip M. Powers, Associated Press
Louis Grondjis*, <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> (Rotterdam); <i>L'Illustration</i> (Paris); <i>London Daily Telegraph</i>	Charles a Court Repington*, the <i>Times</i>
H. Noble Hall, <i>London Times</i>	Mary Roberts Rinehart*, <i>Saturday Evening Post</i>
Corra Harris*.	Fred A. Smith, <i>Chicago Tribune</i>
James P. Howe, Associated Press	Willam Beach Thomas*, <i>Daily Mail</i>
F. Tennyson Jesse, <i>Collier's</i>	Frederick Villiers*, <i>Illustrated London News</i>
	Henry G. Wales, INS

VISITING CORRESPONDENTS OF LONGEST SERVICE

Walter S. Ball, <i>Providence Journal</i>	W. S. McNutt, <i>Collier's Weekly</i>
Adam Breede, <i>Hastings Daily Tribune</i>	George Pattullo, <i>Saturday Evening Post</i>
Cecile Dorian, <i>Newark Evening News</i>	Arthur Ruhl*, <i>Collier's Weekly</i>
Elizabeth Frazier, <i>Saturday Evening Post</i>	Frank P. Sibley, <i>Boston Globe</i>
Charles H. Grasty, <i>New York Times</i>	Joseph Timmons, <i>Los Angeles Examiner</i>
David W. Hazen, <i>Portland Oregonian</i>	Raymond S. Tompkins, <i>Baltimore Sun</i>
Otto P. Higgins, <i>Kansas City Star</i>	Caspar Whitney*, <i>New York Tribune</i>
Frazier "Spike" Hunt*, <i>Chicago Tribune</i>	Harry A. Williams, <i>Los Angeles Times</i>

Source: Emmet Crozier. *American Reporters on the Western Front, 1914-18*. 1959.

* Indicates a separate entry.