



# Post-30-

Print and Web Communications Division,  
Office of the Chief Public Affairs, Department of the Army

Fort Leavenworth' Lamp's Memorial Day tribute to America's fallen --

## 'In Gardens of Stone'

A photo essay by Tisha Johnson and Prudence Siebert, Bob Kerr, editor.



**"Verba docent, exempla trahunt!" (Latin) "Words instruct, illustrations lead."**



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## From the Duffel bag



By Sgt. Maj. Gary G. Beylickjian (Ret.)  
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### Korea -- A brief touch of home

**W**e ate, slept, worked and fought along desolate mountain ridges in North Korea, focused on who and what was only a few hundred yards in front. It was the enemy, of course.

We often faced the CCF, Chinese Communist Forces, although elements of the NKA, North Korean Army, sometimes shared the mountains we faced. The NKA were tough fighters, who seemed to want to fight to the end. No so the CCF. Based on our experience, they had massive forces and massive arms, but they were to a point, predictable. You knew when they were attacking. They made loud noises, beating drums, blowing bugles, screaming. But, before they got to the main attraction, they always announced curtain time by massive artillery barrages.

Hills which were once alive with lush, green foliage and tall trees, would soon be barren. The only living things on them were combat Infantrymen and rats, the four-legged kind. Daily shellings killed every blade of grass and every seedling with hopes someday of growing tall and mighty in an ancient land, the Land of the Morning Calm.

During dusk, after eating canned food, or if we were lucky, hot chow, the men in the machinegun bunkers would sit back on sandbags and talk of days when they would rotate (*redeploy is the term used these days*) home and see their loved ones, possibly buy a hot rod and go cruising around town. The men were passionate about home and getting there, alive.

Everyone talked about meeting a girl, any girl from stateside. One of the men often said, "*I want to stand there and simply stare at an American lady, that's all, just stare.*" Some of the other men had to tell him to "*put a lid on it!*" His constant hopes were demoralizing.

Letters from home, or even better, packages from home would turn a frown into a smile. You could see and even feel the morale move up several notches. Some men would not open their letters, but fold them carefully and place them in the pocket of their fatigue shirt, close to their chest. It was good to see a few of the men smile.

I watched one Soldier open his letter and place it to his face, rubbing it gently across his lips before reading it. He then moved away from the group and slowly unfolded the letter and read every word over and over. A smile crossed his face. It was good to see him smile.



Some men didn't get mail, so a few guys shared their letters and the personal words on the pages. I always felt sadness for those who got no mail from home.

I often got with a few of the men who received letters regularly and asked if they could get some young lady from back home to write. Some did, some didn't, some couldn't.

During certain holidays, we'd get batches of letters addressed to a "Soldier on Freedom's Frontier," which we dubbed the "*To whom it may concern*" letter. A few of the men wrote back, thanking the writers for taking time to drop a line. Some men hoped of becoming pen pals, but that didn't work out in most cases.

One of my daily requirements, as platoon sergeant, was to encourage the men to write home -- to friends and families -- even to churches. Morale was important to good discipline and discipline was vital to a combat Soldier and to the mission.

No matter the task, no matter the pending danger, the Soldier on line had to perform the task given. As NCO, I had absolutely no problem with the men. They knew me and I them, and we both had a job to do. When there is respect and confidence on both sides, good discipline is a given.

I was hard on them, no question. I demanded that every Soldier know every piece of the machinegun. They were required to know the depth of the grooves in the barrel rifling, the number of turns the bullet made before leaving the muzzle, the beaten zones, traversing techniques, setting headspace (distance from the end of the barrel and the breech), changing the barrel with water in the jacket, the types of ammunition, weights of the gun and tripod, firing techniques, determining distances, range card preparation, dealing with cook offs (when the gun fires on its own because it's overly hot), adding water to the jacket under extreme combat conditions, and more.

I also required them to read the STARS & STRIPES to keep abreast of what was going on around the world other than the killing and dying in Korea. They preferred to use the paper for other necessities.

The welfare of the platoon -- all 44 men -- who served on line was one of my most important responsibilities of the platoon's NCOs.

So when I got word that some "stateside women" were going to visit the front, I checked back with the company first sergeant for details. Why were they coming here? Was it another inspection? We had a few from DoD checking to see about morale and "*the fighting spirit?*"

No to all my questions. These were members of the American Red Cross; they were Donut Dollies, coming to the base of the hill to serve coffee and doughnuts personally to all the troops on our hill. Talk about morale.

I quickly passed the word to the platoon; you could hear them yelling from across the hilltops. My next move was to round up the men who rarely got mail from home and to send them as the first group from the platoon.

Fourteen men qualified to go first and each did without hesitation. I gathered them on the reverse slope of the hill and reminded them to watch their language and to behave as Soldiers. Don't get too close, I advised. They looked at me as though I were crazy. But, I made my point firmly. I even sent along a squad leader to ensure the men didn't forget my words.

Off they went. And in 30 minutes were back with smiles on their faces and a thank you from each of them.

I sent another group of men, then finally the last group. And each one returned cheerful and content. My turn came next. There were four women wearing Red Cross uniforms. They were accompanied by two or three MPs and a driver. One of the women asked for my name and when I told her, she turned to the other ladies and said, "*That's the sergeant they were talking about. Give him another donut and fill his canteen cup with more coffee.*" I wondered what was happening.

I asked her what the men had said. The men, she said, won't go to you and do what I'm about to. They know better. This is for them. She smiled and came close, took off my helmet and kissed my forehead.

I stood silent for several seconds, looked around then up the hill. The men were waving. I thanked the Donut Dolly and left. I looked back once as I climbed the hill and saw one of the women wave. I waved back.

The men said nothing and I said nothing when I reached the top. I thought quite a bit about what had happened down at the foot of the hill and what the men had told me via the Donut Dollies. One of the platoon NCOs came to me and said you "*should be proud of the men. It was a great gesture. And don't wash your forehead.*"

The old man, one of my commanding officers, told me once that "*you must not talk about caring for the men, you must show them you care. Be fair, but firm. Know your job, your weapon, your responsibility and your men's capabilities and limitations. Once you've done all that, they'll follow you to hell!*" I still hear him uttering those words. He was a World War II combat veteran.

As for the Donut Dollies? It took courage to make that dangerous journey up to the line for a visit with the troops. I and the men in my platoon, and I'm sure from the other platoons, were thrilled, delighted and overjoyed to see American women. It was a day when the men of the Heavy Machinegun Platoon turned their combat-hardened expressions into smiles.

It was great to see them all smile.



## Army newspapers

# Korea to Vietnam

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

### ***A look at the late 1940s***

Soon after the end of World War II, the Office of Public Relations became the Office of Information (OCINFO) and Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins became the first Chief of Information, or CINFO. Years later he would be promoted to full general and become the Army's Chief of Staff.

Public Relations offices would be known as Public Information Offices or PIOs. And in the late 1940s, the Army Air Force would sever its ties with the Army and become the U. S. Air Force. And the War Department would be named the Department of Defense.

The need to train Army journalists was now evident and a school was created, first at Carlisle Barracks in Pa., then moving in the late 1950s, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., on an island by the city of Rye. It was named the Army Information School, *at right*.

In 1965, the Navy's journalism school at the Great Lakes Naval Station and the Army Information School, merged to become DINFOS, and moved to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Years later it moved to Fort Meade, Md.

During the 1940s, the Army was in need of a flagship publication and it created the I&E DIGEST, then ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST which would later be known as the ARMYDIGEST and in the early 1970s, SOLDIERS magazine.

The STARS AND STRIPES would continue serving the troops overseas in Europe and later in the Far East under the guidance of each theater's Troop Information and Education Division (TI&E).

The Army internal information program would undergo several significant designations, having begun in 1940 as the Morale Division under the Office of Public Relations. In 1941 the division became the Morales Branch; in 1942 the Special Services Branch then Special Services Division, and the Morale Services Division 1943.

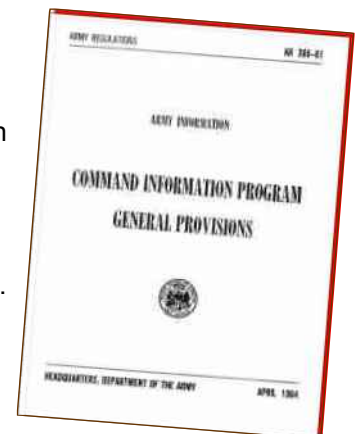
In 1944 the division took on yet another title: Information and Education Division (I&E), but in 1947, a word was added to its title: Troop Information and Education Division, (TI&E), whose members were now known as TI&E specialists. The title TI&E held fast until the division was renamed Command Information Division in 1964.

The roots for the Troop Information Program actually began during World War I but without an organizational plan structure. The idea was stimulated by the methods for maintaining morale used by the German Army. But the idea was shelved.

During the early years, AR 310-10 and AR 360-5, AG regulations, were the "bible" for Army PIOs and a guide for post and unit newspapers. And the so-called "book" for Public Information Officers in 1954 was DA Pamphlet 21-64. In 1964, the Army introduced AR 360-81, *at right*, which focused expressly on Command Information and Army newspapers; it was titled, "Command Information Program General Provisions." It replaced AR 355-5 and AR 355-6, both AG publications.



**I took this photo of Fort Slocum during a visit circa early 1960s.**



**AR 360-81, 1964**

And each division that comprised a Public Information Office now had its own regulation. The divisions were then: Public Information Division (now MRD) and Community Relations Division (still CRD) or in some locales, Community Relations and Outreach Division (CROD) and Command Information Division.

The Army continued with the draft which enriched the Army's public affairs community with students of journalism as well as experienced writers, editors and photographers.



A few post and unit newspapers of World War II.

## **Korea -- journalism's formative years**

From the beginning -- 1846 through the Civil War and to the late 1940s, the emphasis of the Army's internal information program was on troop morale and unit esprit. A few key phrases made their entry into the lexicon of PA practitioners during the 1950s: *"Get the word out, keep the troops informed!"* and *"Maximum disclosure with minimum delay!"* And most Army newspapers kept faith with the first part of the so-called doctrine. The second part fell on the Public Information (now Media Relations), the external arm of Army Information. But soon after the Korean War, some Army newspapers adopted -- although not always on their own -- a different approach as to the role of their newspaper. The emphasis continued to be on not only individual deeds but also on the accomplishments of units and their commanders, an opinion of many newspapers staff members.

As one Information Officer during the late 1950s put it, the newspaper was becoming a *commander's resume*.

For most Army journalists, the years following the end of the Korean War comprised a period of learning, refreshing and honing journalistic skills. The Army Information School (AIS) had relocated to Fort Slocum, an island east of the city of Rye, N. Y., and on Long Island Sound. The school had been at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

AIS laid the foundation of what would become a highly respected and regarded profession in the Army -- journalism. The Army also had the benefit of the draft and many men who had civilian experience or were college students also added to the core quality of the Army's journalistic pool. Many of them applauded AIS for its efforts, commitment and high standards in the field, and compared AIS to first-year college journalism. Yet, many spoke of the Army's newspapers as overly restrictive; they were *"house organs."*

The number of unit newspapers dropped slightly after the Korean War, leveling off to about 400. Uniformed journalists numbered slightly over 1000, stationed with papers serving U. S. troops in Korea, Okinawa, Japan, Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone (Panama), England, West Germany, Italy, Berlin, Iran, North Africa and the Continental U.S.



Nearly every major unit had a newspaper and so too many subordinate units such as training regiments and various battalions. And those produced by stateside organizations and posts grew as well.

Almost every stateside publication came under the watchful eye of the U.S. Continental Army Command (USCONARC) located at Fort Monroe, Va. It was the largest -- area wise and population wise -- command in the Army. Its roster carried 175 unit newspapers including National Guard and Reserves.

*During the early 1970s, USCONARC would be broken into three major commands: Military District of Washington, MDW; Training and Doctrine Command, TRADOC; and Forces Command, FORSCOM.*

Among the Army newspapers published during the 1950s and 1960s were: A-FRAME NEWS, AMERICAN TRAVELER, ARROW, Fort Benning BAYONET, 7th Inf. Div. BAYONET, Fort Belvoir CASTLE, 1st Cav. Div. CAVALIER, BERLIN OBSERVER, BULLS EYE, HAWAII LIGHTNING NEWS, V Corps GUARDIAN, YUKON SENTINEL, Fort Wolters TRUMPET, DEPOT DIGEST, TARO LEAF, KAGNEW GAZELLE, Fort MacArthur NEWS, JAYHAWK, COTTONBALER, HALLMARK, RYUKYUAN REVIEW, TALON Fort Bliss NEWS, POINTER VIEW, U.S. R.A.N.G.E.R., TOWER, COSCOM CHRONICLE, VOICE, RANGER, Fort McClellan NEWS, TOKYO TRAVELLER, Fort Lewis RANGER, ARMORED SENTINEL, Fort Devens DISPATCH, Fort Ord PANORAMA, PARAGLIDE, SPEARHEAD, JAYHAWK, FRONTLINE, HITCHING POST and many, many more.

There were broadsheets (full size papers), tabloids, mimeographed and multilith papers. (*A multilith press was a small sheet-fed press that could print publications similar to newsletter size.*) There were also photo offset publications, which would later become the preferred printing method, surpassing the more commonly used letterpress printing method at the time.

From the end of the Korean War and into the mid 1960s, Army newspapers were being recognized as an important channel through which commanders could explain command policies not only to the troops but also to residents and workers on Army installations.

The Army newspaper was the "conduit" that linked the commander to the commanded. Morale and esprit were still high on the priority list, but now the commander could address the entire workforce, military and civilian. Army newspapers were ubiquitous, thus reaching an audience scattered wide scattered far and wide.

By the early 1960s, post and unit newspapers saw a leveling off in readership because, for most read-

ers, it was the main source of news and information, especially for troops stationed overseas. The Army's radio and television programs were developing and in a only a few years would also play a major role in "keeping the troops and families informed."

During these so-called "formative" years, there were no installation-produced (close circuit) television or radio programs. These would come later. The Internet was yet to become a "twinkle" in someone's eye. Thus the focus was on Army newspapers -- large and small, post level, division level, corps level, Army command level, letterpress, multilith or mimeograph. The cliché was still "keep the troops informed."

## **The Army journalist of that day**

The Army depended on the draft to keep its manpower pool up to strength. Among those drafted were not only experienced and semi-experienced writers, editors, students and graphic artists, but also men with considerable education and experience in other disciplines -- political science, English, history, sociology, mass communication and philosophy.

These were often likely candidates for assignments or as students at the Army Information School and on staffs of Army newspapers. And added to the list were men and women who joined the Army and had experiences writing, editing and designing high school or college newspapers.

Whether a Soldier joined or was drafted made no difference. The need had to be filled, and it was. The majority of draftees served their draft requirements and later rejoined civilian life and positions left when called to service. A small handful of draftees remained in uniform along with their volunteer counterparts and made the Army a career.

The majority of Army journalists were graduated from AIS and many journalists had On the Job Training (OJT). Interestingly, many writers and some editors did not have MOSs for their positions, yet were assigned in what would be Army Public Affairs because of their entrance exam test scores and education. Some writers stood out, others were considered good

*(A Soldier, an E5, I met in Korea in 1959 working on the division newspaper, the BAYONET, was one who stood out as an exceptional Army journalist.*

*Having been reared in my home state, Massachusetts, we became friends. His talent for writing was obvious. Having attended Harvard as a political science student, he had a grasp on words.*





*He did a great job writing and editing; and the crew was thrilled to have him on the staff. He was smart and ambitious.*

*Papers in Korea were printed by STARS & STRIPES in Japan. Each paper had a representative at the STRIPES office to check copy, and lay out papers. The position was highly regarded and envied. Copy was flown daily from Seoul to Tokyo in shuttle flights. Bear in mind, all copy was typewritten, no Internet or e-mail existed.*

*One day, the paper's representation in Tokyo received orders to rotate back to CONUS. When word reached our office that a replacement was needed ASAP, the PIO selected this Soldier.*

*He did a superb job in Japan, but soon left the Army ending his draft requirement and joined the Overseas Press Club. He worked for UPI and later with the NEW YORK TIMES. One of his first assignment was Vietnam which was now turning into a fierce a battleground, and in a few years, Neil Sheehan, a former E5, Army journalist, won the Pulitzer Prize.*

*He wrote "The Pentagon Papers." Years later he would write several more highly acclaimed books, one of which became a motion picture the, "A Bright Shining Lie.")*

## **The readership of the day**

The Army during the 1950s up to the early 1970s, filled its ranks from two major sources: Those who enlisted, known as RAs, Regular Army (*I was one.*); their serial numbers began with the letters, RA. and eight digits. The other major source were draftees or Unvolunteered Service or US; their serial numbers began with the letters US and eight digits. There were also Enlisted Reserves, ERs and National Guardsmen, NGs.

*A reminder:* only men were drafted and in early 1970s the draft it ended.

The average -- repeat, average -- reading level during the 1950s and into the 1960s, as determined by AG surveys, was about the 9th grade. That average went up to the 10th grade several years later.

There were plenty of college undergraduates as well as men with post-graduate degrees. Almost all were from the draft pool. Many joined from high school, a few before graduating.

Most Soldiers and DA civilians relied on Army newspapers to keep them abreast of the goings-on on post and throughout the Army. Readership levels during the 1950s into the 1960s appeared to be level, but there were some signs of decline during the mid 1960s.

Most Soldiers seemed to enjoyed seeing themselves in training photos, in sports articles and in stories centered on personal recognition and accomplishments. Army newspapers carried no editorials, commentaries, letters-to-the-editor or person-on-the-street columns. Communication was one way -- top to bottom. Two-way communication was mostly ignored. Yet, readers, for the most part, were kept informed and entertained.

From the late 1950s into the mid 1960s, a trend began to slowly unfold in some overseas papers: commanders seemed to appear more frequently in news stories and photographs. This did not go unnoticed in some PIO shops. In one newspaper, officers were mentioned more often than enlisted, yet the paper served a division of men, 18,000-plus.

Soldiers could always turn to the sports sections and see names of friends or themselves in articles and pictures. Or they would appear in photographs of field exercises.

One Soldier was heard to remark about the saturation of the CGs name and photo thusly: *"I know the names of every member of the general's family -- including his dog. I know only my squad leader's last name."*

Although coverage of Soldier stories had not diminished, perceptions spread that little attention was given to the needs of the enlisted and more given to the accomplishments of officers.

Many newspaper staffers blamed PIOs for not supporting the paper's staff in its decision to cover certain stories that might be considered topical. Despite some in-house problems content seemed to "ride on the fence." Writing was by far better than the content.

The page designs were in line with the accepted formats of the day. Most tabloids used design techniques used by broadsheets: quadrant, focus, brace, contrast, horizontal, etc.

By the mid 1960s the conflict in Vietnam escalated and more Soldiers were being shipped to the war zone, and protests against the war grew.

Many men who once took to the streets to protest the war, were now members of the Army, bringing with them their anti-war and anti-military feelings.

And a phenomenon appeared. Many Soldiers began openly expressing their displeasure with Army newspapers. Post and unit papers, they said, were not addressing their needs -- personal as well as professional needs.

In some circles, Soldiers complained that Army newspapers were like ostriches: *"their heads were always in the sand."* By the late 1960s, PIOs discovered more surprising facts about the readership and the emergence of another kinds of publications.



## Desktop Publishing

# Tricks, traps and tips

**By Sgt. 1<sup>st</sup> Class Mark Swart**  
**Army Public Affairs Center**

Every staffer has been there – you’ve spent hours laying out a page, now the editor wants a photo flopped to the other side, the number of columns changed, and a three deck subhead instead of a two decker. Everyone is waiting on this page so that the paper can be put to bed.

The thought of meticulously re-arranging all those little lines and boxes is about to put you over the edge, and you feel like smoke is starting to come out of your ears. Doesn’t the editor know this page has a liftout with two text boxes and a line above and below, a photo, a photo credit, and a cutline you just managed to get spaced right, thanks to an invisible box with text wrap that you created to bump a column over a bit. And now this jerk wants you to tear it all up!

What’s the trick to not losing your mind? Less pieces – it’s as simple as that. As a rule, fewer little pieces on a page give you greater odds of keeping them all where you want. Not to mention you can rearrange them quicker if you need to. But how do you keep your publication’s style with fewer pieces? Allow me to introduce the Style Palette. In my opinion, it’s the number one trick for streamlining the layout process and turning what can be a weekly nightmare into just another day at the office.

### What’s a Style Palette?

Style palettes speed up the text formatting process, and contribute to uniformity throughout a publication. These shortcuts are Adobe (Pagemaker and InDesign) based, but Quark also offers similar features. Using it is easy – put the text tool in the line of text you want to format (no need to highlight it all), then click on the style you want in the style palette. All frequently used styles can be built into the style palette and might include:

**Headline** – Start with a basic headline size that will work on most pages, then adjust size to fit.

**Subhead** – Remember, subheads should be roughly half the point size of headlines. Set the “subhead” size on the style palette accordingly. Subheads are usually italicized.

**Byline** – If you use lines (rules) above and below

your byline, these can be built into the style palette too and can be set to appear automatically when you apply the style. No more drawing lines! On pubs I’ve worked with that used rules with bylines, we created “byline 1” and “byline 2” styles. Byline 1 applied the top rule and formatted the top line of text, Byline 2 formatted the second line of text and applied the second line.

**Body Text** – Sometimes it’s laziness, sometimes it’s sloppiness, sometimes it’s just plain being clueless, but one thing that screams “amateur” is a page that has two standard news stories side by side with different sizes and leading. Body text needs to be uniform throughout a publication. Creating a “body text” style will keep leading, tracking and font size uniform. To apply a style to text that isn’t visible on the page, click in the visible portion of the text block with the text tool, then hit “Ctrl A.” This will select all text – even the stuff that hasn’t been placed. Then hold the “alt” key, and click on your body text style in the style palette. Now when you lay it out, you won’t have to highlight paragraph by paragraph or column by column to format your text.

**Photo Credit/Cutline** -- Much like the byline, these two can be designed so that only one text box has to be used. By using the style palette to set the space between the photo credit and cutline, then using the “next style” option to automatically switch from photo credit to cutline after a hard return, you can make one box, type in the photo credit, then hit “enter” and the style will change automatically to “cutline”

**Jumps** -- Write the jump text, apply the style, text wrap the box and slide it in where needed. Some jump devices use a line above them, this can also be set up to appear automatically, just like with the byline discussed above.

**Briefs/calendar text** -- Same rationale as body text, this allows pages to be consistent from week to week.

**Pull Quotes** – Just like bylines, have two lift out quote styles: one for the quote, one for attribution. If you use rules above and below your lift out quotes, they can also be built into the palette. You reduce the number of pieces from four or five to one, and then you just apply text wrap to that one piece. It’s easy to move, and easy to reshape if necessary.





Style palettes will take some time to create and get used to, but once you learn to rely on them layout gets faster, easier and most importantly, more consistent! Here are a few additional tactics I've used over the years to reduce headaches when doing layout and design:

**1) Libraries** – Are there weekly graphic elements that you need? Simply group them, drag them into a library, and pull them out when needed by simply clicking and dragging.

**2) Templates** – Once you have built all of the character palettes, libraries, and blank pages with only folios and standing features, perform a “save as” and instead of saving as a regular file, save as a template. You can create a template for each type of page – editorial, news, front page, etc. By working from a clean template each week, you will experience fewer crashes and bugs while also keeping file size to a minimum.

**3) Understand resolution** – Digital photo file size is determined by the number of pixels per inch and the overall image size. The number of pixels you have to work with can only be decreased, not increased. Going into

Photoshop and changing resolution from 125 to 300 pixels per inch will only make the big, blocky pixels of a low-quality photo look very well defined. To see how big an image can run and still look good, go into Photoshop > Image Size. Look at your original size, and type in the size you want to run the image. If the size that you want causes the file size to be greater than the original size, you will NOT get the resolution that you want. Image size also comes into play, however. If you have a 125 ppi photo that is captured at 12 X 18 inches, it can be resized to a much smaller image size at 300 ppi. So, if you want to convert a 125 ppi picture for use in a glossy magazine, expect to run it small unless it has a very large image size.

**4) Oh, and one last thing** --: SAVE OFTEN! Every time you do something you like, make it a habit to hit “Control + S”. This seems obvious, but always is worth repeating.

*(Swart's publication background includes staff and/or editorial work at the Fort Drum Blizzard, Fort Campbell Courier, Fort Gordon Signal, American Endeavor magazine, Taszar, Hungary, and the Iraqi Destiny newsletter in Mosul, Iraq.)*

## From the editor's desk



## Keep it simple

A plumber in Boston discovered that hydrochloric acid would help clear stopped-up drains so he wrote to an agency in Washington excited about his discovery. He sought the government's approval to use the chemical.

A government bureaucrat received the letter and promptly responded. *“This bureau is greatly appreciative of your discovery and the interest you've shown in this matter. As you may know hydrochloric acid, in its concentrated state, can have a negative effect on the molecular structure of certain metals on the periodic table thus affecting metallic permanency.”*

The plumber was overjoyed, thinking the government official had approved his acid process. So he wrote a letter of thanks for the quick approval.

After receiving the second letter, the bureaucrat

sent it to his supervisor who in turn sent another letter to the plumber: *“While recognized by competent authorities that hydrochloric acid is efficacious in the removal of colloidal sludge, it has been shown to have an extremely deleterious effect on the circumference of metallic conduits.”*

The plumber was now in a high state of celebration that his discovery was indeed recognized and approved. He was beaming with pride, so he sent yet another letter now to the agency head, and attached copies of all his correspondence.

Amazed at the responses by subordinates in his department, the agency head sent his own letter: *“Do not use hydrochloric acid to clear stopped-up drains. It will rot the hell out of the pipes.”*

The point: Write simply.



## Post-30-: What does its name mean?

One of the first things asked of me when I arrived at USAREUR's Public Information Office in 1966, now Public Affairs Office, was to create a newsletter based on several facts sheets I had produced over the previous years. They were written on a "when needed basis." No copies survived unfortunately.

The publication would be mimeographed and mailed to all USAREUR unit newspapers -- about 125.

I had no name for it and asked if someone in Command Information Division had an idea of what to call it. I was the command's newspaper chief, reviewing and critiquing papers as I had done in previous assignments. And that gave Harry Davis, editor of ARMY IN EUROPE magazine an idea.

Harry and I worked close by and often shared ideas for stories and layout and design for his magazine. He came up with the title, Post-30-, and this was his thought for the title or nameplate.

Because I review newspapers -- after they are obviously published and because my publication would deal solely with journalism, he concluded that the word "Post" as in postscript, denoting "after" or "at the end," would be fitting. The -30- was, for nearly 100 years, the symbol reporters wrote or typed at the end of their typewritten copy submitted to the editor or copy editor.

The -30-, derived from the days of the teletype operators, indicates "end of message." Thus, reporters used the symbol to indicate the end of their story.

Davis combined the two to indicate that Post-30- came after the fact, at the end of production of a publication. It took Davis about five minutes to come up with the nameplate.

Post-30- began in late 1966, stopped for a short time and came back in 1967. It was crude compared to what it is today.

It stopped when I went off to Vietnam in late 1967 and came back to life in 1969 upon my return home for an assignment at U. S. Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe.

The day I walked into the office, Col. Robert Coakly, the command's PIO, told me to start up Post-30- and begin critiques. When I was assigned to OCINFO, DA, now OCPA, DA, in late 1971, Post-30- went with me, but no longer printed by mimeograph.

I was moved to DA to conduct and supervise the Army Newspaper Modernization Program and to create a Newspaper Critique Program as the first enlisted chief of Army newspapers. I served initially with Lt. Col. Robert B. Solomon, whom I first met in 1964 when he was a captain. At DA, he was the Media Branch chief. On my arrival at DA, his first words were that I continue Post-30- and use it as I did USAREUR and US-CONARC.

In 1976, Solomon would be wearing two stars and the title, Chief of Public Affairs, DA.

By 1972, Post-30- was printed by multilith; there were no mimeograph machines at DA, and mailed every month for nearly seven years to Army journalists stationed literally around the world. The NCOs who followed me as newspaper chiefs continued producing Post-30- but for only a few years and stopped.

When I returned to OCPA in 1998, I was told to revive all the programs I had initiated during the 1960s and 1970s. Post-30- was among the first.

## Know the answers?

1. He was a renowned 16th century prophet who wrote predictions in quatrains, verses composed of four-lines. Who was he?
2. He introduced the phrase, "God is dead," a phrase he used in his treatise, *Gay Science*. The phrase was used frequently during the 1960s and 1970s among the so-called hippies. Who was the author?
3. Egyptians of centuries past believed that Thoth, a god, invented their system of writing. What was the system?
4. In 1926 RCA, Westinghouse and GE joined hands to found a broadcasting company. What became of that venture?
5. Radio stations east of the Mississippi River begin with the call letter "W" and those on the west begin with "K." One of the earliest radio stations east of the river, however, begins with a "K"; it still does. What are its call letters and from where does it broadcast?
6. Two months are named after Roman emperors or Caesars. Which months?
7. Who invented the first typesetting machine, once used in printing? It set and cast an entire line of type.
8. A certain method of printing used a plate whose printing surface was indented and filled with ink. The remainder of the plate was clean. When paper was pressed over the surface, it absorbed the ink. What was that printing method?
9. Edwin A. Armstrong made an invention that changed radio. What was it?
10. Grendel, a dragon, appears in what ancient Anglo-Saxon poem?

1. Nostradamus 2. Friedrich Nietzsche 3. Hieroglyphics 4. NBC 5. KDKA, Pittsburgh 6. July and August 7. Ottmar Mergenthaler 8. Intaglio 9. FM 10. Beowulf



## Working With Words



**GET TO THE POINT** -- This lead introduced the main story on page one of a tabloid published by a post out west:

*"Those who have served in the military and made the ultimate sacrifice were remembered Monday during a Memorial Day ceremony held at the Fort Bliss Cemetery."* Second paragraph --

*"About 1,000 were in attendance to witness the honors dedicated to the dead servicemembers."* The expression that "Some writers need a paragraph to say what others can say in a sentence," is shown here.

"What's wrong with stating something simply: *"Those who made the ultimate sacrifice while serving in the military were remembered on Memorial Day in a ceremony at Fort Bliss' Cemetery."*

*"About 1,000 attended the honors."* Why restate, in the second paragraph, *"honors dedicated to the dead servicemembers."* That was the purpose of the ceremony. Don't write the obvious and take up readers' time. Get to the point! Save space and time.

**FATALLY WOUNDED** -- Two words often used to soften the impact of a more direct word: *"killed."* The same applies when someone writes "passed away," "meets his maker" or "goes to heaven." What's meant is someone "died." Do these terms, I once dubbed as *"atmospheric,"* make someone's death less painful, less tragic? One death, no matter its cause, is one death too many. When writing about someone's death get to the point.

Here's a good example from the Fort Drum BLIZZARD, dated June 8. *"A 10th Mountain Division (LI) Soldier died June 3 of complications following surgery ... ' Note: You died "of" something, not "from" something."*

And another from the June 9 ALASKA POST: *"A Fort Wainwright Soldier was killed in Iraq Wednesday."*

**OFTEN** -- A professor told me -- ions past -- that you can measure the level of someone's knowledge of English by the way he person pronounces *"often."* The *"t"* is silent. When we write *"often,"* we must include the *"t,"* but when we say the word aloud, we drop it; it's silent. Other words with a silent *"t"* include, *listen, hasten* and *fasten*.

**NOUN & PRONOUN AGREEMENT AND A BIT OF WORDINESS** -- *"Area I received their new command sergeant major May 26 in a ceremony commemorating the event on the Village Green at Camp Red Cloud."* The noun "Area I" is singular and the pronoun "their" refers to any noun that's plural. The writer could change "their" to "its" or rewrite the lead to weed out wordiness. Consider this: *"Soldiers of Area I welcomed their new command sergeant major May 26 in a gathering on the Village Green at Camp Red Cloud."*

**FALSE SUBJECT** -- Pinpointing the correct subject of a verb can become difficult especially in long compound-complex sentences. Here's an example *"...met recently with personnel from local media to talk about the impact rising energy costs are having on the way ..."* The subject of the verb "are" is not "costs," but "impact." The verb should have been "is."

**IN NEED OF A REWRITE** -- *"Neither you nor I is able to perform under such conditions."* "You" and "I" are the subjects of the verb, unfortunately, each takes a different form of the same verb. The sentence is incorrect and needs a rewrite. Try this: *"Neither of us is able to perform under such conditions."*





**ARMY FLIER** (Fort Rucker) for "Substance Abuse Program Helps Those In Need," by **Marti Gatlin**, published May 18 and for its extensive use of ARNEWS. **Brenda Donnell** is editor, **Lisa Eichhorn** is the PAO.

**BAYONET** (Fort Benning) for "Autism -- 'To Us, This Is Normal'," by **Bridget Siter** and for "Sober For 20 Years, Addict Tells Story," by **Melissa House**, both published April 14.

**LEADER** (Fort Jackson) for "Turn It Off -- Television: Staple Of The American Way Of Life," by **Tobi Edler** and for "Cosigning A Loan? Know The Facts Before Signing The Dotted Line," by **Capt. David Perrone**, both published April 27.

**DESERT BULLS** (Iraq) for "History Lesson: Nebuchadnezza -- Most Famous Ruler Of Ancient Babylon," by **Lt. Col. Larry J. Herke**, published May 31. **Sgt. 1st Class Clinton Wood** is editor.

**REDSTONE ROCKET** (Redstone Arsenal) for "From Korea To Military Wife In America," by **Kari Hawkins** and for "True Cowboy Puts Up His Suit, Tie and Boots," by **Eliamar Trapp**. Both published May 24.

**MONITOR** (Fort Bliss) for its presentation "Armed Forces Day," story and photos by **Wilson A. Rivera**, graphics by **Susan Laven**, published May 25.

**WHEEL** (Fort Eustis) for its support of the garrison commander's commentary "Summer Is Here, Let's Be Safe About It," by **Col. Ronnie Ellis**. The WHEEL ran a two-page spread offering tips about sunburns, ticks, food preparation, heat exhaustion, hurricanes, night driving, mosquito protection, published May 25. **Zack Shelby** is the editor.

**MESSAGE** (Fort Monmouth) for "Confessions Of A Casualty Assistance Officer," by **Renita Foster**, published April 21.

*"All Soldiers dread this duty, but when it comes you literally set everything aside because this mission is above all others. You'll be judged not only by your military peers, but a fallen Soldier and his loved ones."*

**ALASKA POST** (Fort Richardson) for "Battling Blisters, Bulls-Eyes To Be ... Best Of The Best," story and photos by **John Pennell**, published May 19.

**COURIER** (Fort Campbell) for "AWOL Not Worth Penalties -- Big Consequences In Store For Soldiers Absent Without Leave," by **Tiffanie Witt**, published April 6.

**EURARMY** (Hq. USAREUR) for Part II "I Love You, Goodbye -- It's Lonely," story by **Karen S. Parrish**, photos, except one, by **Gary L. Kieffer**, published in the Spring issue.

**BAVARIAN NEWS** (USAG, Grafenwoehr) for "Travel Zurich," story and photos by **Kim Diano**, published May 3.

**GUARDIAN** (Kosovo) for "Greece Retreat," story and photos by **Sgt. Brandon Krahmer** and for "Balkan Hawk IV," story and photos by **Spc. Michael O'Neal**, those and more excellent presentations published in the May issue.

**RIVERWATCH** (COE, Memphis) for its extensive coverage of the COE's assistance with tornado damage in Missouri. "Corps Assists With Missouri Tornado Damage Response" and "Huntington District Team Helps Tornado Victims" both with photos and stories by **Jim Pogue**. Also for "Diverse Group Gathers In Arkansas To Discuss Tribal Cultural Resource Issues," story and photos also by **Jim Pogue**, all published in the May issue.

**IMPAX** (Army Combat Readiness Center, Fort Rucker) for "Terminal Velocities With Reckless Disregard," no byline. And an array of graphically charged presentations that has made IMPAX and other ACRC publications unique. **Bob Van Elsberg** is the managing editor, **Chris Frazier**, staff editor and **Blake Grantham**, graphic genius. You can see the power story telling garnished with superb graphics in the May-June issue. **Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Smith** is the commander.

**CONNECTICUT GUARDIAN** (Connecticut NG) for "Understanding Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder," by **Daniel J. McHale** and for "Legal Affairs: Organizing Your Personal Affairs," by **Capt. Robert E. Henry** and for "Combating Substance Abuse: Ecstasy -- 'The Enemy Behind A Mask'," by **CW4 Tony Uva**. All published in the June issue.

**BLIZZARD** (Fort Drum) for "Mental Health Team In Afghanistan Assists Soldiers With Combat Stress," by **Spc. Amber Robinson-Sonoda** also for "Soldier To Test Endurance In Ride For Charity," by **Hannah M. Hayner**, both published June 8.

**ARMY FLIER** (Fort Rucker) for "Dealing With Life -- Soldiers, Families Can Seek Help Locally For Stress, Other Mental Health Problems," by **Marti Gatlin**. And for the two-page spread "Hurricane Season -- June 1 --Nov. 30: Fort Rucker Prepares For Destructive Weather," by **Michelle Owens**. And for the commentary "Preparing Locally, Nationally For Hurricane Season," by **Brenda Donnell**. All published June 1.

**GUIDON** (Fort Leonard Wood) for "Personal Identity Theft: How To Fix The Problem," by **Capt. Durward Johnson**, published May 11.

**TURRET** (Fort Knox) for "Think Globally, Act Locally -- Earth Day A Trashy Time For Fort Knox Volunteers," story and photos by **John Neville**, published April 27.



**RECRUITER JOURNAL** (Hq., USAREC) "Orange County Choppers Go Green," by **Walt Kloeppel** and for "123 Start Counting -- Plan Lets Rapid Producers Shorten Detailed Recruiting Tour," by **Mary Kate Chambers** and for "Victims Of Domestic Violence -- A Choice Of Reporting," by **Jack Nix**. All published in the June issue.

**LEADER** (Fort Jackson) for the layout in "Combat Lifesaver Course -- Advanced Medical Skills," story and photos by **Tobi Edler** and for "Suicide: Roots, Reasons and Responses," by **Sandra Barnes** and for "Schemes To Avoid When Buying A car," by **Capt. Richard Donaldson**; all published June 1.

**STRIPE** (Walter Reed) for "Conference Focuses On Military Health-Care Integration," by **Bernard Little**, published June 9.

**LAMP** (Fort Leavenworth) for the layout in "Relay For Life -- Soldiers Join Race For Cancer Cause," story and photos by **Tisha Johnson**, published June 8.

**PENTAGRAM** (Fort Myer) for the layout in "Fire Department Preps For Flashovers," story by **Matt McFarland**, photos by **Adam Skoczylas**, published June 2.

**SENTINEL** (Fort Hood) for "Bound By Duty, Bolstered By Courage -- 4th Inf. Div. CAB Purple Heart Awardee Returns To Fight," by **Sgt. 1st Class Reginald Rogers** and for "Taps -- 24 Notes Of Memories, Still Job Of Bugler," by **Sgt. 1st Class Mary Mott** and for "Traveling Soldier -- A Road Less Traveled: The River Road," story and photos by **David G. Landmann**; both published May 25.

**VOICE** (Picatinny Arsenal) for the layout in "Picatinny Recognizes Armed Forces," story by **Tonya K. Townsell**, photos by **Townsell** and **Todd Moses**, published May 26.

**NEWS LEADER** (Fort Houston) for the layout in "Bomb Squad -- EOD Soldiers Put Their Lives On The Line To Help Others," story and photos by **Elaine Wilson**, other additional photo by **Lionel Lowery III**, published June 15.

**GUARDIAN** (Fort Polk) for "Stop Sexual Assault," by **Kim Reischling**, published May 26.

**MONITOR** (Fort Bliss) for its double-truck presentation "Army Celebrates 231 Years," published June 15. **Dustin Perry** is the editor.

**LAMP** (Fort Leavenworth) for "Soldiers, NCOs Vie To Be CAC's Best," story by **Jeff Crawley**, photos by **Crawley** and **Prudence Siebert**, published June 15.

**MOUNTAINEER** (Fort Carson) for "Summer Activities -- A Wide Variety Of Outdoor Activities Are Available During Colorado Summers," story and photos by **Nel Lampe** and for "Lost -- A Guide To Wilderness Survival," by **Sgt. Clint Stein**. Both published June 9.

**SCOUT** (Fort Huachuca) for the two-page spread "Big Dogs Sleep Here -- Tanker Base Plays Key Role In Fire Suppression," story and photos by **Rob Martinez**, published June 8.

**LEADER** (Fort Jackson) for "Boy's Wish Starts At Fort Jackson -- Terminally Ill Teen Becomes Honorary 'Always Forward' Soldier," story and photos by **Nichole Riley** and for "They Always Treated Me Like Any Other Soldier -- Amputee Undeterred By Obstacles; Succeeds," story and photo by **Chris Rasmussen** and for "Childhood Obesity -- A Growing Problem Among America's Youth," by **Bob Bellin** and for "Combat Leaders Course -- Bringing A 'Squad Leader Focus' To Drill Sergeants," by story and photos by **Tobi Edler**, all published June 8.

**MONMOUTH MESSAGE** (Fort Monmouth) for "'Am I Dreaming Or What?' How Digitization Sneaked Up On Us," by **Timothy Rider**, published June 9.

**STRIPE** (Walter Reed) for "'An Eye For An Eye' -- WRAMC Dentists Replace Lost Eyes," by **Michael E. Dukes**, published June 2.

**PLAINS GUARDIAN** (Kansas NG) for "Kansas Assists Mississippi In Hurricane Katrina Recovery Efforts" and for "35th Division Headquarters Heads Up Task Force Santa Fe," both by **Roger Wilson**, a prolific writer, published in the May issue.

**SENTINEL** (Fort Hood) for "Learning From Loss -- Honoring The Fallen -- Instructor Passes On Hard-Won Knowledge," by **Heather Graham**, published May 11.

**PENTAGRAM** (Fort Myer) for the layout in "Myer Recycles 40-year-old Housing Complex," story by **Matt McFarland**, photo sequences by **Adam Skoczylas**, published June 9.

**HEARTLAND ENGINEERS** (COE, Kansas City) for "Risky Business -- Course Provides Corps Employees With The Tools for Risk Communications," by **Eric Cramer** and for "The Mighty Corps Of Engineers," by **Diana McCoy**, both published in May.

**TRAVELLER** (Fort Lee) for "Build It! They Will Train," story and photos by **T. Anthony Bell**, published April 20.

**SOUNDOFF!** (Fort Meade) for "What's Old Is New -- Eighth-Graders Tour Recycling Center, Museum, Cemetery," by **Rona S. Hirsch** and for the sports article "The Long And Winding Road," by **K. P. Rowe** and for the layout in "Moving Up -- Pack 377 Cub Scouts Hold Bridging Ceremony At Burba Lake," story by **Don Hirst**, photos by **George Hagegeorge**. All appeared in the June 8 issue.

**SENTINEL** (Fort Hood) for "Keeping Our Children Safe," by **SpC. Nicole Welch**, published April 27.

**BELVOIR EAGLE** (Fort Belvoir) for "Rescue Me -- Responders Participate In Airfield Exercise," story by **Julia LeDoux**, photos by **Mark Turney**, published June 8.

**PARAGLIDE** (Fort Bragg) for "Getting The Most Out Of Life -- Make-A-Wish Foundation Brings Military Family Closer, Gives Children Adventure Of A Lifetime," story by **SpC. Matthew Clifton**, photos by **Stormie McGee**, also for "Training In MOUT City," story and photos by **Stormie McGee**, published May 18.



# Journalist Award

Established  
June 1971  
J-Awards shown below  
are from 1998 to present.

The Journalist Award certificate is awarded to a individual or publication in recognition of exceptionally outstanding articles, features, page designs and photographs. The Master Craftsman Award certificate recognizes individuals sustained superior performance in Army journalism. .

## INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

### Two Awards

Tim Hipps; Bridgett Siter; Harry Noyes

### One Award

Larry Barnes; Tonya Riley; Nel Lampe; Dave Snyder; Jean Offutt; Adriene Foss; Lucille Anne Newman; Monica Garreau; Mindy Anderson; Kim Rieschling; Irene Brown; Karl Weisel; Michael Mowrer; Barbara Sellers; Jim Fox; Melody Fields; Alexandra Williams; 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; Steve Davis; Adam Skoczylas; Diane Mattingly; Patricia McAllister; Brian Murphy; Ian Boudreau; Blake Grantham; Susan Laven; Prudence Siebert; Renita Foster

## PUBLICATION AWARDS

### Four Awards

Courier; Pentagonagram; Army Flier

Three Awards: Casemate; Fort Riley Post; Paraglide

### Two Awards:

Turret; Herald Union; Frontline; Guardian; Monitor; Castle; Cannoneer; Indianhead; Scout; Connecticut Guardian; Riverside; 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; 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

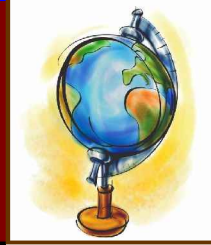
Established  
April 2002

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 — *GI, 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*



## Around the field



**Master Sgt. Richard Greene**, public affairs NCO, receives congratulations from Sgt. Maj. of the Army Kenneth Preston after being awarded the William G. Bainbridge Chair of Ethics Award for an in-depth research paper on the effects of Internet Blogs in the military. (*Sergeant Greene graduated May 19 from the U. S. Army Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss. The photo, taken by Sgt. 1st Class Eric B. Pilgrim, and cut-line appeared on page one of the May 25 Fort Bliss MONITOR.*)

**Fred-Otto Egeler**, who retired as PAO of the COE division of Los Angeles, is continuing to assist other PA shops with his expertise. **Egeler**, who holds a Ph.D. and a major's rank as a reservist, was a guest editor of the BLADE, a quarterly magazine of the 63rd RRC, located at Los Alamitos, Calif.

**Larry Edmond** has been named the acting editor of Fort Gordon's SINGNAL after the departure of **Steve Brady**, who is now working for the Air Force at Peterson AFB in Colorado Springs. **Edmond** joined Fort Gordon's PA shop last November as part of the Installation Management Agency's (IMA) 'military to civilian conversion' program, filling one a photojournalist position. He is a graduate of the University of South Carolina with a degree in journalism.

**Sgt. 1st Class Kenneth McCooey**, a veteran Army journalist with a resume filled with writing and editing experience on several Army newspapers, has taken over editing chores of the oldest combat zone publication,

FREEDOM WATCH, published in Afghanistan. He is the 19th PAD's NCOIC as well as editor. The 19th PAD is commanded by **Capt. Jim Bono**. FW staff members are: **Cpl. Tremeshia Elis**, **Spc. James Tamez**, **Pfc. Anna Perry** and **Pfc. Michael Nyesta**.

**Ali Leone**, prize-winning Editor of Fort Bragg's PARAGLIDE, has left government service and is scheduled to leave for Germany later this year. The interim editor is **Ryan Smith**, a veteran Army journalist who served on the PARAGLIDE as a uniformed Army journalist.

Fort Meade's SOUNDOFF!, a weekly CE tabloid, has an acting editor: **Trish Buben** and **Don Hirst**, an established journalist with considerable experience, has joined the staff as assistant editor. Staff members are: **Rona S. Hirsch**, **Lisa R. Rhodes**, **Travis Edwards**, and **Timothy Davis**, design coordinator. **Melanie Moore** is post PAO.

**Tobi Edler**, an outstanding writer with Fort Jackson's LEADER and listed as an Outstanding Army Journalist, is headed to Camp Zama, Japan, and a position on the camp's tabloid, TORII, edited by **Esther Dacanay**. **Edler** has received praise for her many features and articles.

**Carol Sobel**, a retired PA sergeant major, will leave IMA's Southeast Region, for a position at the Raytheon company. **Sobel** was active in the region's newspaper program and has made numerous contributions to the betterment of Army journalism. She'll be missed.





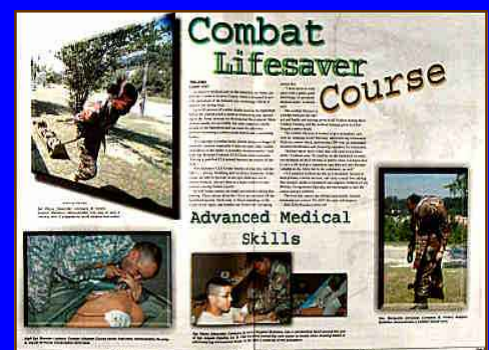
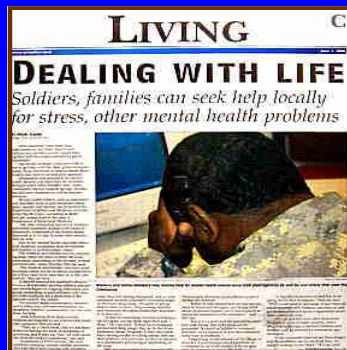
July 2006



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**From left --** April 27 issue of Fort Hood's SENTINEL appeals to readers to keep "our children safe." The feature was written by **Sp. Nicole Welch**. An issue that is certainly a real-world and relevant to the Army's community is, "Autism," published for April's Autism Awareness Month. **Bridgett Siter**, one of the Army's top-notch award-winning journalist, put the words on paper, published in the Fort Benning BAYONET, April 14. The BAVARIAN NEWS, formerly the TRAINING TIMES, gave its readers a treat in the May 3 issue by focusing on the travels to Zurich, Switzerland, by of one of its staff writers, **Kim Diano**, who wrote the story and took the photos; **Adriane Foss** is editor. The Fort Knox TURRET gave its support to Earth Day, with a full-page spread, published April 27 and written by **John Neville**, one of the Army's top civilian writers. Veteran journalist, **Larry Barnes**, sits in the editor's chair.



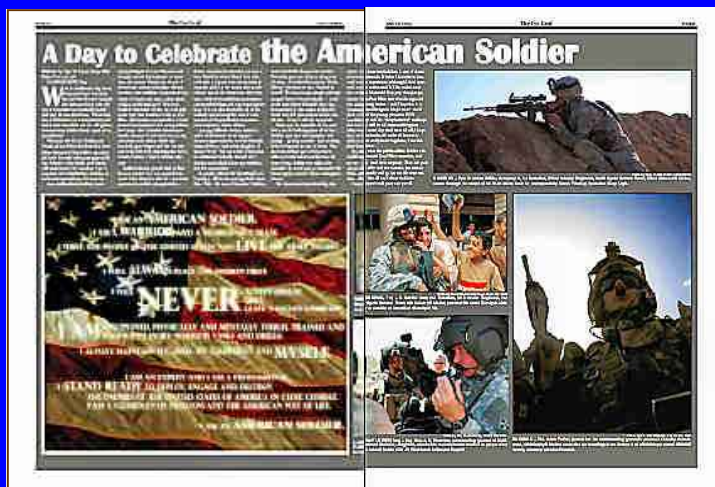
**From left --** The ARMY FLIER is back focusing on issues that not only informs readers but also educates them. "Dealing With Life" centers on stress and other mental illnesses Soldiers and families face. **Marti Gatlin**, another rapidly rising Army journalist wrote the feature, which appeared June 1. The center spread of the EURARMY magazine, a quarterly publication out of USAREUR headquarters, in Germany, carried an excellent two-page photo taken by Air Force Staff Sgt. **Aaron Allmon**, and appeared, along with many other outstanding photos and articles, in the Spring issue. **Karen Parrish** is the editor. Fort Jackson's LEADER has become a member of a small group of tabloids with powerful presentations -- verbally and visually. **Tobi Edler**, an outstanding writer and photographer, contributed the double truck that appeared June 1. **Carrie David Ford** is the editor. At the top of the list of newspapers with dynamic single- and double-page layouts stands the Fort Bliss MONITOR. In issue after issue, stories, photos and designs arrest attention and help tell the story. The one shown appeared May 25, written and photographed by **Wilson A. Rivera**, with support from graphics guru, **Susan Laven**.





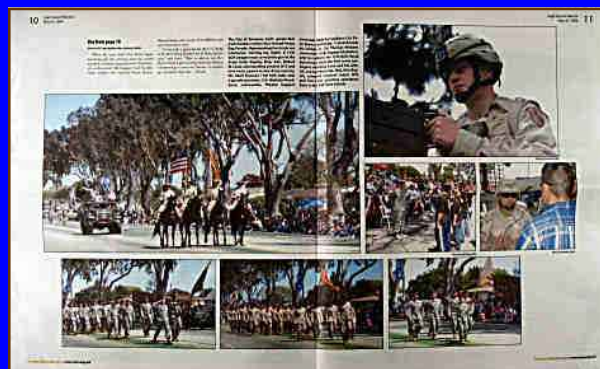


**From left --** Fort Meade's SOUNDOFF combines quality writing, relevant topics and outstanding visuals to keep readers informed, entertained and, especially, educated. The intro page leading to a two-page spread, shown, are the creative works of veteran writer, **Don Hirst**, supported by great photography by **George Hagegeorge**. You can find the presentation in the June 8 issue. The BULLETIN, a product of the COE in Huntsville, Ala., is a sprightly publication with news and information that quells the readers' thirst to know what is happening in their area. **Becky Proaps** is the editor, **Kim Gillespie** is the PAO. **Debra Valine**, former chief of Army newspapers, is the deputy PAO and contributor.



**From left --** IVY LEAF, produced for the men and women of the 4th Inf. Div., Iraq, ranks among the best publications in the war zone in its presentation of news and information. The spread shown is in the form of a commentary. Celebrating the American Soldier appeared May 28 and was written by **Sgt. 1st Class Mary Mott**, the paper's editor. Photo support came from **Spc. Karl Johnson**, **Spc. Jason Thompson** and **Pfc. David Hodge**. Fort Sam Houston's NEWS LEADER enlightened its readers about EOD Soldiers, their training and their dangerous occupation. EOD stands for Explosive Ordnance Disposal. Editor **Elaine Wilson** wrote the story and took most of the photos, which appeared in the June 15 issue. Another well written, edited and packaged newsletter belongs to the COE in Baltimore and is in the able hands of **Chanel S. Weaver**, editor. She writes as good as she wraps the information in the package. The issue shown is dated June. **Carolyn Jackson** is the PAO.





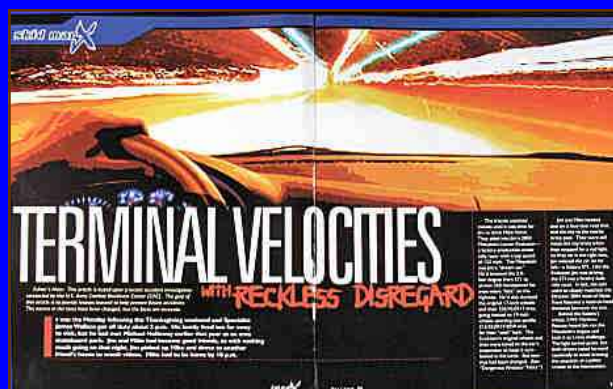
**From left --** Fort Belvoir's BELVOIR EAGLE is one of the first Army newspapers to focus on illegal workers on an Army installation. The story, which underscores the protective measures in place to ensure undocumented workers are kept off the post. The article was written by **Lillian Kafka**, appeared in the April 20 issue. **Don Carr** is the PAO. An excellent two-page spread appeared in Fort Irwin's HIGH DESERT WARRIOR May 25. The photo essay contains photos by **Pfc. Jamie Belcher** and **Kenneth Drylie**. **Vickey Mouze** is the editor. **Maj. John Clearwater** is the PAO.



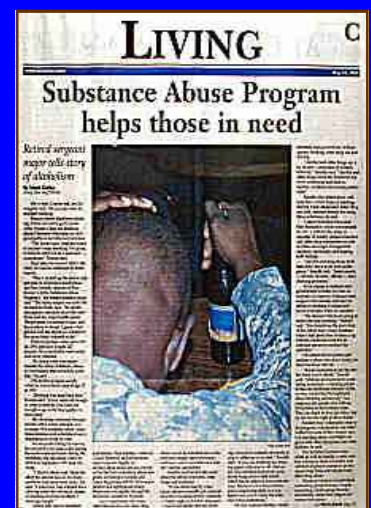
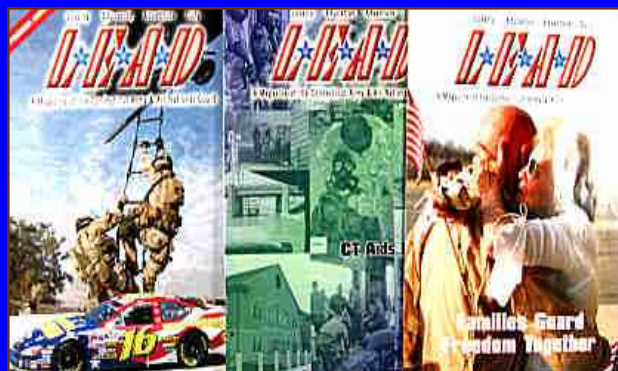
**From left --** Keeping readers updated on what may be in store should the 2006 hurricane season maintain the fury of 2005. "Hurricane Risk 2006," heads the feature centered on preparing for the worst. It appeared in the May 25 Fort Bragg PARAGLIDE and written by **Bessie L. Dietrich**. GUARDIAN is a visually dynamic magazine published by KFOR Multi-National Forces (East), Kosovo. **Sgt. Matthew Chlosta** edits and lays out articles submitted by staffers **Spc. J. TaShun Joyce**, **Pfc. Christina M. Vanyo** and **Spc. Daniel Nichols**, all members of the 4th PAD. A one-page spread can grab attention and make for comfortable reading if laid out creatively. The "Balloon Fest" presentation was written and photographed by **Dustin Perry** with graphics by **Susan Laven**. The layout appeared in the June 1 Fort Bliss MONITOR. The question isn't rhetorical: "Can men have breast cancer?" It can happen as noted in the brief article that appeared in the Fort Huachuca SCOUT. This is a topic ignored by Army newspapers today, but was covered well during the 1970s.



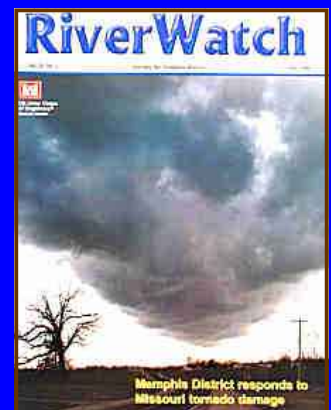


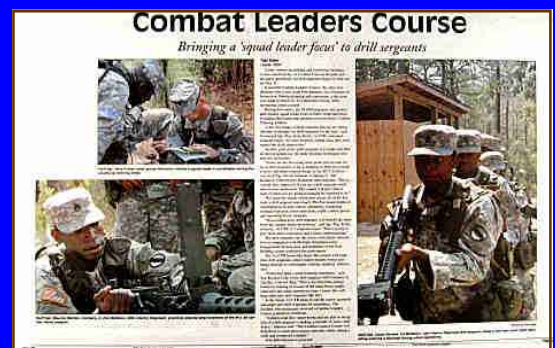


**From left --** A mundane story can be made appealing and relevant with effective writing and powerful photos. This spread on a fire-fighting exercise at Fort Myer lures readers and keeps them on the page with its text and illustrations. The feature written by **Matt McFarland** and photographed by **Adam Skoczylas**, appeared in the post's June 2 PENTAGRAM. One of the most graphically powerful publication is IMPAX, one of three superb publications published by the Army's Combat Readiness Center, Fort Rucker. "Terminal Velocities" is but one of many unique presentations found in the newsletter. **Bob Van Elsberg** is the managing editor, **Chris Frazier**, staff editor and **Blake Grantham**, the graphic genius.



**From left --** A classic "grip n' grin," the one pose that has been the topic of conversation for more than 50 years all denouncing its publication in Army newspapers. It continues to live on and become the target of folks who find the pose lacking in imagination and laughable, thus unsuitable for the printed page. Yet, the ole "grip n' grin" appears in print. Surely, there's an editor out in the rank and file with the courage to reject such poses. The magazine is "L.E.A.D" (Loyalty, Education, Adventure, Duty) and packaged by **Sgt. 1st Class Debbi Newton** who also edits the CONNECTICUT GUARDIAN, both publications are for members of the Connecticut National has been a major problem in the Army for decades, and almost every post and unit newspaper years ago discussed the problem. Today only a few papers do and the ARMY FLIER is one. This feature by **Marti Gatlin** appeared May 18. DESERT BULLS, a lively, well-packaged publication, is the product of the 1/34BCT, and edited by **Sgt. 1st Class Clinton Wood**. RIVERWATCH, produced by the Memphis District of the COE, focused its May issue on the tornado damage in Missouri and surrounding areas. Several articles were written by veteran journalist **Jim Pogue**. **Brenda Beasley** is the editor.





**From left --** The face of the BAVARIAN NEWS, formerly TRAINING TIME, USG, Grafenwoehr. Its format is smaller than a broadsheet and larger than a tabloid. **Adriane Foss**, formerly with the Fort Knox PA shop, is editor. **Kathy Gibbs** is the garrison PAO. HAWAII ARMY WEEKLY continues to dazzle readers with its graphically charged second section front page, Pau Hana. "Earth Day 2006" is the theme of the section. Story and photos are by **Dino W. Buchanan**, published April 28. What a difference **Aiko Rose Brum**, managing editor, has made on the paper. Its pages are bold and innovative. Helping women in labor and childbirth is not a new concept. Today, however, the concept is refined and given a title of "doula" in some areas and certified by the Childbirth and Postpartum Professional Association. **Bridget Siter** wrote about them in her feature published May 12 in Fort Benning's BAYONET. It's an educational read. Fort Jackson's LEADER doesn't seem to miss a beat in its coverage of training at the post. Another excellent presentation by **Tobi Edler**, on her way to Camp Zama, Japan, for a position on TORII.

## Verbatim -- from the pages of Army newspapers (the good, bad and the ugly)

**Fort Hood SENTINEL, May 25 --** The lead:

"Alone Soldier stands, silently unobtrusively off to the side at a memorial service.

"It is nearing the end ... Volleys are fired.

"The Soldier steps forward, raises a trumpet to his lips and solemnly blares "Taps." The poignant 24-note final tribute to departed servicemembers -- perhaps the most well-known bugle call ever scribed."

-- **Sgt. 1st Class Mary Mott, "Taps -- 24 Notes Of Memories, Still Job Of Bugler"**

**Fort Huachuca SCOUT, May 25 --** A headline: **Widowed Support Center Eases Burden** (Is it possible for a support center to become a widow?)

**CID SHIELD, June issue --** The lead: "When a condom wrapper is found at a crime scene, every special agent knows that it needs to be collected for fingerprints, a potential lubricant standard or possibly even for DNA. What some investigators might not realize is a simple physical fit of a used condom wrapper to a condom wrapper in the possession of the subject can associate him with the victim and/or crime scene." **Chris Taylor, "Don't Throw Out The Wrapper-- See How Condom Wrappers Can Link A Subject To Sexual Assault."**

**From an Army paper out west**  
Published May 18 --  
**Incorrect "assault!"**

