

The New York Times

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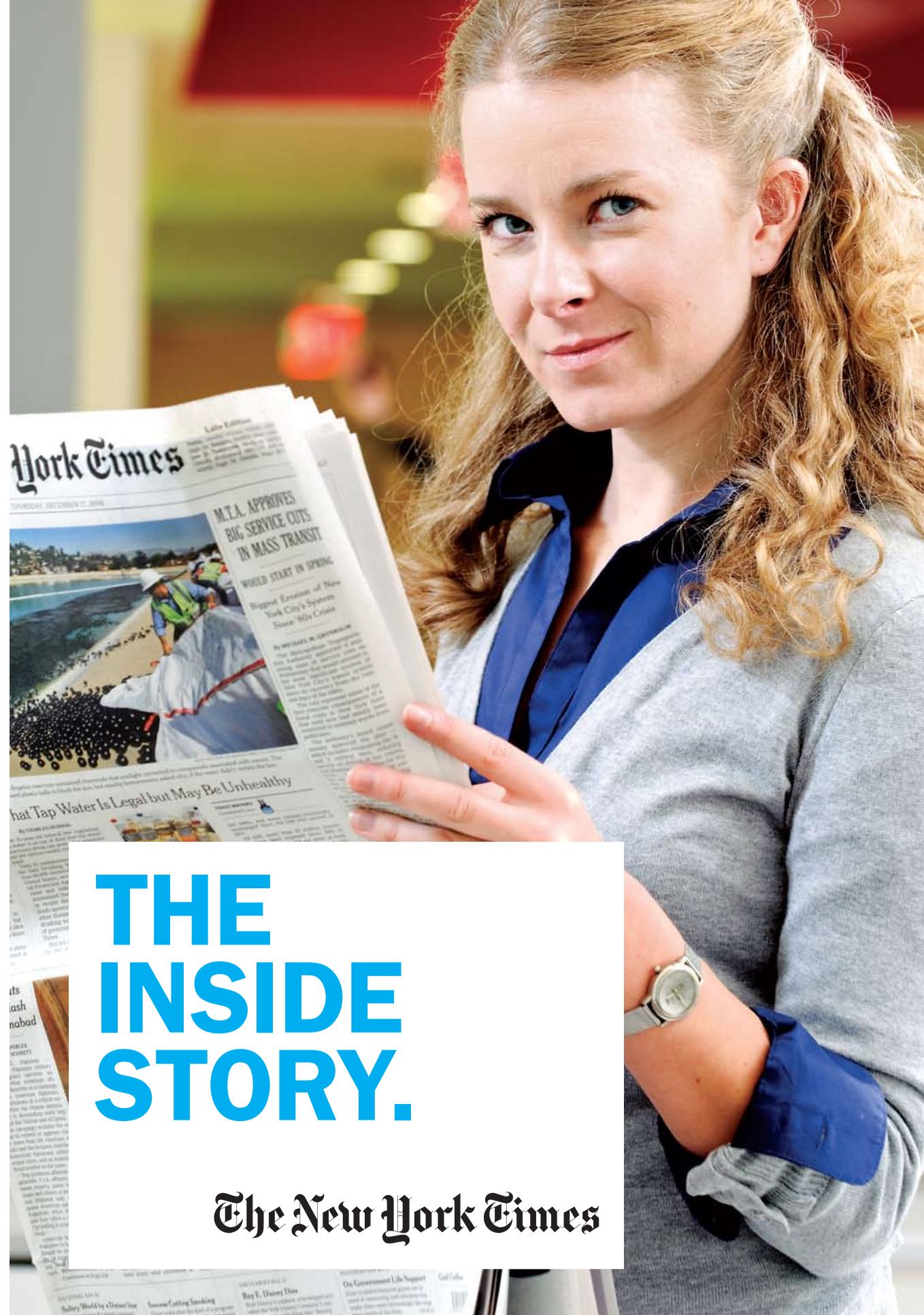
NEWSROOM NAVIGATOR

The Newsroom Navigator is used by New York Times reporters and editors as the starting point for their forays onto the Web. Its primary intent is to give the news staff a solid starting point for a wide range of journalistic research needs. Find information from primary sources you never knew you could access. The site also has specialized Business, Politics and Health Navigators. nytimes.com/navigator

FACTS YOU (PROBABLY) DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THE NEW YORK TIMES

- "All the News That's Fit to Print," the slogan of The New York Times, was coined by the publisher Adolph S. Ochs, and first appeared on the front page on February 10, 1897.
- Times Square was named for The New York Times after the paper moved to the neighborhood in 1905; previously the area was known as Longacre Square.
- The first Times Square New Year's Eve ball dropped from The Times Tower on December 31, 1907.
- The New York Times was the first newspaper to publish an article, and a correct one at that, about the sinking of the Titanic in 1912.
- The first Sunday crossword appeared in The New York Times Magazine in 1942. The first crossword in the daily paper appeared in 1950.
- The Times first popularized the Op-Ed page, which it introduced in 1970, running opinion pieces by outside writers on the page opposite its editorials: hence, "op-ed."

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THE INSIDE STORY.

The New York Times

THE PAPER OF RECORD

In its extensive coverage of world events throughout the 20th century, The New York Times came to be known as “the newspaper of record.” It is also the nation’s most honored news organization, having won 101 Pulitzer Prizes, the most prestigious award in journalism. The Times is both the nation’s largest seven-day newspaper and the most frequently visited newspaper Web site.

A BRIEF HISTORY

Henry Jarvis Raymond and George Jones founded The New York Times in 1851. Its exposé of widespread corruption of the Tammany Hall Democratic organization, run by “Boss” William Marcy Tweed, in New York City, helped to end Tweed’s hold on city politics and became a landmark in American journalism.

In 1896, Adolph S. Ochs, a newspaper publisher from Chattanooga, Tenn., bought The Times, which was then having severe financial difficulties. He took The Times to new heights of achievement, establishing it as the serious, balanced newspaper that would bring readers “All the News That’s Fit to Print” (a slogan that he

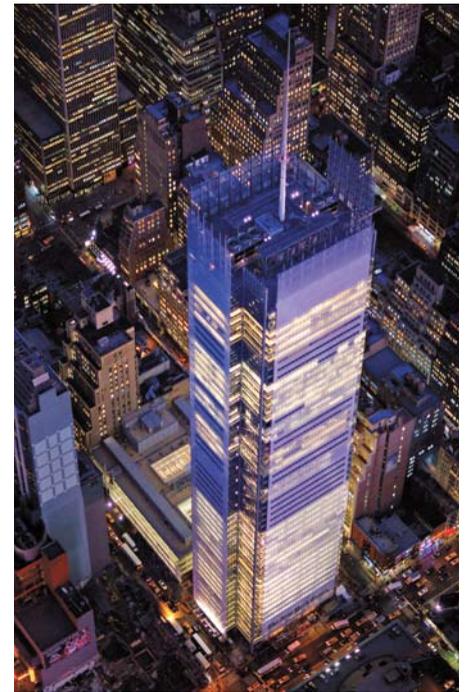
coined and that still appears on the paper’s front page). His publication would do so, he added, “without fear or favor.” Mr. Ochs introduced such features as The New York Times Magazine and the Book Review. On his death in 1935, Ochs was succeeded as publisher by his son-in-law, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, whose grandson, Arthur Sulzberger, Jr., is the publisher today.

The Times grew increasingly influential, in the decades that followed, with its reporting on the Great Depression, World War II, and the new political environment of the ’50s and ’60s. In 1971, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of The Times’s right to publish the so-called Pentagon Papers, government documents concerning the Vietnam War.

THE DIGITAL AGE

In 1996, The Times entered the dawning digital era, launching its acclaimed Web site, **nytimes.com**. It is consistently recognized as one of the top Web sites in the nation. The site has grown significantly, with an array of expanded sections and capabilities, videos, blogs and more. The Times has also introduced innovative new ways to experience its journalism in various digital formats, including mobile, tablet and computer applications as well as e-readers — all of which provide access to award-winning Times content from anywhere on any device.

In 2007, The Times moved into a new headquarters building (at right), designed by Renzo Piano. It’s at 620 Eighth Avenue, between 40th and 41st Streets, in Manhattan.



A DAY AT THE TIMES

Every day’s issue of The New York Times is a tightly choreographed team effort by the paper’s more than 1,100 news staffers. The Times has more domestic and foreign bureaus than any other U.S. newspaper, and no matter what the hour, somewhere in the world Times reporters are tracking down stories.

A typical day looks like this:

1:30 TO 8 AM

As Americans sleep, reporters in bureaus in places as diverse as Baghdad, London, Paris, Jerusalem, Moscow, Beijing, New Delhi, Rio de Janeiro and Johannesburg are working on stories and filing to overnight producers in New York for posting to **nytimes.com** as well as to editors for The International Herald Tribune, in Hong Kong and Paris.

8 TO 9 AM

Assignment editors for the International, National, Business, Sports and New York sections arrive at the New York newsroom and check in with reporters around the newsroom, around the nation and around the world. They discuss the day’s events and share ideas for articles, deciding whether a story will be for the next day or will take more time. If the story is for the next day, they agree on how many words it will be and when it will be **filed** with New York. Each story goes on a master list for each **desk** (or news division), called a **noon list**. Each desk also prepares a request for the amount of news space in the paper that editors want for their department.

10 AM

Designers begin putting together pages for the features sections of the next day’s paper. Copy editors do final editing on feature stories and write the headlines.

10 AM

Web meeting. Editors with main responsibility for the Web site gather to discuss the major stories that can be posted during the day.

10:30 AM

The top, or **masthead**, editors — those whose names are listed on the editorial page — are joined in a meeting by representatives of every major desk. Each desk’s representative presents the top stories from that desk, and early decisions are made about the most important stories of the day.

11:30 AM

Most desks hold their first meeting to discuss the stories they have for the day.

12:30 PM

At each desk, **backfield** editors — so called because in the long-ago Times newsroom they sat behind the copy editors, like the backfield on a football team — begin working on stories arriving from reporters. The backfielders check that the story meets the highest journalistic standards. In consultation with reporters, backfielders may rewrite or reorganize stories, or they may ask reporters to provide more information or do more reporting. Reporters whose stories are candidates for **Page 1** but which will be filed late are asked

NEWSROOM LEXICON

Words in **boldface** below are part of the language of the newsroom.

to provide **frontings** — first drafts of the first few paragraphs of their story as they expect it to develop.

2:30 PM

The ad **scratches** — layouts of each page showing which ones have advertising and where it will be placed — are delivered to the newsroom. The News Design Department decides how much of the available space each section will get and distributes the layouts showing each department’s space, or **news hole**.

3:30 PM

Departments hold their **turnaround** meetings, attended by the editors who have been working throughout the day and the newly arriving night editors. They discuss the stories on the noon list and decide whether they have enough room for all of them.

4 PM

The Page 1 meeting is held, presided over by the top available masthead editor. Representatives of every desk **pitch** their best stories for a spot on Page 1 and answer — or promise to find the answer to — the often spirited questions from their colleagues and the top editors. The masthead editors decide which of the many stories will be among the half-dozen Page 1 articles. They also select

refers, the stories that will be mentioned in a line or two at the bottom of Page 1, and the photographs for Page 1.

5:30 PM

The features departments reach their deadline, with copy editors finishing the last headlines, completing the final editing and **closing** all of the pages. On other desks, night editors, copy editors and page designers are at work on the late stories.

9 PM

By 9 p.m. they will be **on deadline**, closing different editions of the newspaper at intervals of an hour or two. As each edition closes, some editors will scan page proofs looking for errors that need to be corrected for the next edition.

1:30 AM

The late editor on the News Desk, the overall supervising desk, rings a bell to signal **the goodnight**, the end of the daily cycle. Around the nation presses are rolling, and loading docks are frenzied as papers are printed and delivered, waiting to be picked up by awakening readers. And in those bureaus on the far side of the world, reporters are already at work on articles for the next day’s paper.