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TIMES TOPICS
Start your research here to quickly find quality information. This edited feature consolidates information on thousands of topics. Each topic page contains selected Times articles, graphics, audio and video files, with additional links to other good sources outside The Times. Many topic pages provide background information and/or updated overviews. Topic pages also contain an archive of all Times articles on the topic.
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ARTICLE ARCHIVE
The entire archive of New York Times articles is online. Start with the Search bar on nytimes.com. Advanced Search lets you search all the way back to 1851 or choose date ranges or other criteria. Articles from 1922 and 1987 require a fee to access in their entirety.
nytimes.com/archive

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 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."

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

THE INSIDE STORY.

The New York Times
INTERNATIONAL
A ruling in Montana protects doctors
U.N. Staff Pullback in Pakistan
Iraqi authorities. PAGE A6
Iraqi Release Raises Questions

An article of special interest that begins on Page 1. It might be a human
content of the story.

The front page offers the top news of the world
and in the beginning of the "A" section. The news
is prioritized, from top to bottom, and the most
important story always starts at the upper right
of the page.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER
Here’s a quick guide to pages, features and sections you’ll find in The Times.

THE FRONT PAGE
Every industry has its own jargon, and the newspaper industry is no different.

1 NAMEPLATE
   The newspaper’s design title — also called the logo — appears at the
   top of the page, in hand drawn, copyright and cannot be reproduced
   without permission.

2 EAR
   The box to the left of the nameplate. The Times’s logo first appeared
   them on Feb. 10, 1897.

3 WEATHER EAR
   The box that goes regional weather. Just above the weather information,
   a boldface line identifies which edition you’re reading. The Times has more
   than 25 print ones around the United States, producing regional editions
   with slightly different content.

4 FOIL
   The types beneath the nameplate, including the volume and issue
   numbers, copyright line, date and price.

5 VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS
   The Times published its first issue on Sept. 18, 1851. The Roman numerals
   CLEAR shows the 150th year of publication. Volume number increase on each
   anniversary. The Arabic numerals indicate the number of issues published
   since its founding.

6 COPYRIGHT LINE
   The legal notice of The Times’s right to reproduce its contents.

7 LEAD ARTICLE
   The most important news of the day. It is always on the upper right.

8 CAPTION
   An explanation of what’s in a photograph. Also called a caption, for the days
   when the pictures in a newspaper were woodcuts. [A CAPTION is a headline for
   a caption, often used to refer to an article inside the paper.]

9 CREDIT LINE
   The name of the photographer or news agency that supplied the picture.

10 HEADLINE
   A quick summary of the article’s content. The larger the headline, the more
   important the news.

11 BAN OR DEC
   Subheadings with other important facts in the article.

12 BYLINE
   The writer or writer of the article.

13 BODY TYPE
   The text of the narrative, or body of the article. The Times’s body type style
   is known as Imperial.

14 DATELINE
   The place the reporting was done. If there is no dateline, the article was
   either written in New York, or where it was written has no relation to the
   content of the story.

15 SPECIAL FEATURE
   An article of special interest that begins on Page 1. It might be a human
   interest story, a report on a new trend, an in-depth look at an impact or just
   an article on something amusing or unusual.

16 JUMP LINE
   A story that an article continues (“jumps”) to another page.

17 REFER
   A one- or two-sentence summarization of an article (or several) inside the
   paper, and serves as a referral to the fuller treatment.

18 BAR CODE
   The bar code identifies each edition and is used for verifying single-copy
   sales information.

OTHER SECTIONS
Two other sections appear in The Times every day:

BUSINESS DAY (called Sunday Business on Sunday) gives a comprehensive look at economics and business.

THE ARTS (called Weekend Arts on Fridays, Arts & Leisure on Sundays) covers movies, music, art, theatre and more.

WECKLY SECTIONS
Each day of the week, The Times devotes a section to a specific subject:

BUSINESS DAY pays special attention to the information industries on Monday, and to technology on Thursday.

Tuesday’s SCIENCE TIMES looks at the latest discoveries in fields ranging from archeology to ecology.

Wednesday’s DRIVING section takes readers into the kitchens of famous chefs, the dining rooms of notable restaurants and through the joys of a new recipe.

THURSDAY STYLES explores the latest trends, whether high fashion or street wear, and HOWE celebrates the decorative arts.

On Friday, WEEKEND ARTS features news and reviews of the latest films, shows and art exhibitions, as well as other cultural and leisure activities.
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’ 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 newspaper, 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 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 NEWSROOM LEXICON 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.

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.

NEWSPAPER LEXICON:

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

- A DAY AT THE TIMES
- THE PAPER OF RECORD
- A BRIEF HISTORY
- THE DIGITAL AGE
- NEWSROOM LEXICON