I am very pleased to introduce the CUNY/New York Times in Education 2015 calendar, *Spreading the News*, a history of journalism in the United States. Published in a time of rapid changes in the industry, it is a timely and welcome contribution to the history of our nation’s fourth estate.

The Founding Fathers saw the danger of government censorship during the War for Independence and believed it important to enshrine freedom of the press into the First Amendment. The calendar explores the origins of press freedom and how it is periodically under attack, especially during times of crisis and war.

The calendar will also explore how changes in society and technology have transformed how publishers, editors and journalists produce the news including the rise of the penny press, the development of radio and television, and the rise of the Internet. Media have also been powerful sources of social change. Loyalists and Patriots used colonial newspapers to spread their views. In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison published the *Liberator* to support abolitionism. In the early 20th century, muckrakers turned their focus on government corruption and the danger of corporate monopolies. More recently, Rachel Carson made Americans aware of the environmental dangers of DDT in her book *Silent Spring*. In the 21st century, the Internet and social media have become both sources of news and the means to build social movements.

*Spreading the News* is the 12th calendar/website developed in a partnership between the City University of New York and The New York Times in Education. Produced by the LaGuardia and Wagner Archives at LaGuardia Community College, it is emblematic of CUNY’s educational mission and commitment to public service. The university takes great pride in this project and the partnerships that bring history to life.

James B. Milliken
Chancellor
May 9, 1754 Benjamin Franklin creates the Join or Die cartoon that appears in the Pennsylvania Gazette to encourage the colonies to unite in the French and Indian Wars.

October 20, 1764 The Connecticut (now Hartford Courant) begins publishing weekly and today remains the oldest published newspaper in the country.

March 22, 1765 Parliament passes the Stamp Act, (to take effect November 1) requiring newspapers to pay heavy taxes on paper and advertisements; some papers fold entirely, while the Pennsylvania Journal prints its front page to resemble a tombstone with skull and crossbones.

November 1, 1765 Newspapers throughout the colonies refuse to pay the stamp tax and continue publishing without the stamp. The Stamp Act is repealed the following March 18.

June 29, 1767 Parliament passes the first of the Townshend Acts, imposing import duties on American imports of glass, lead, paper, painters’ color and tea. This taxes the importation of paper, not the use of it. Nearly all paper used in the colonies is imported from England. Such acts antagonize newspaper editors, many of whom begin to support the Patriot cause.

December 2, 1767 Writing anonymously in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, John Dickinson of Philadelphia publishes the Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania in the first of 12 issues. These letters argue against the legality of the Townshend Acts and are widely reprinted throughout the colonies.

July 17, 1770 Isaiah Thomas begins publishing the Massachusetts Spy, a Whig paper advocating LIBERTY (colonial papers used capital letters for emphasis) for colonists.

October 28, 1771 John Dunlap begins publishing the Pennsylvania Packet in Philadelphia.

January 1, 1776 Tom Paine publishes a pamphlet Common Sense, advocating immediate independence from Great Britain and a republican form of government.

December 23, 1776 Tom Paine writes the first of 13 letters comprising the American Crisis, encouraging the pursuit of independence for the colonies.

Paine’s opening sentences inspire the new nation, “These are the times that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.”

September 21, 1784 Dunlap’s renamed Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser becomes the first successful daily newspaper published in the U.S.

April 11, 1789 John Fenno’s Gazette of the United States supports Federalist Party positions and initiates partisan journalism across the young nation.

December 15, 1791 Adoption of the Bill of Rights, which included the First Amendment: “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . .”

1792 Congress supports the press with preferential postal rates, making it much less expensive to send newspapers and periodicals around the country.

July 6, 1798 Congress passes the Sedition Act, which makes it a crime for American citizens to “print, utter or publish . . . any false, scandalous and malicious writing” about the government. President Thomas Jefferson and his supporters in Congress let the act expire in 1801.
1800s

November 16, 1801 Alexander Hamilton starts the New-York Evening Post, which remains today the longest-living daily paper in the United States.

July 12, 1808 An Irishman named Joseph Charless comes to St. Louis to start the Missouri Gazette—a newspaper that is later printed west of the Mississippi.

September 1808 El México, the first Spanish-language paper in America, is published in New Orleans. The paper opposes Napoleon’s conquest of Spain.

November 29, 1814 German-born Friedrich Koenig develops the steam-powered cylindrical press, which is first used to print the Times of London.


1824 Cuban priest and exiled revolutionary Felix Varela begins El Habanero in Philadelphia, advocating Cuban independence from Spain.


September 1, 1827 The Journal of Commerce begins publishing in New York.

February 21, 1828 The Cherokee Phoenix begins printing in New Echota, Georgia, using the Cherokee 86-letter alphabet created by Sequoyah.

January 1, 1831 William Lloyd Garrison publishes the first weekly issue of abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator, in Boston. He publishes it every week for 35 years, until the abolition of slavery is achieved.

September 3, 1833 The New York Sun becomes the nation’s first successful penny daily, attracting readers with “human interest” stories and sensational crime tales.

May 6, 1835 James Gordon Bennett issues the first edition of the New York Herald, which quickly overtakes the Sun as the highest-circulation daily in the country.

1837 Sarah Josepha Hale assumes the editorship of Godfrey’s Lady Book, a monthly magazine devoted to literature, issues of public taste, and fashions in clothing and architecture.

November 7, 1837 Abolitionist newspaper editor Elijah Lovejoy becomes a martyr to press freedom when a pro-slavery mob wrecks his press in Alton, Illinois, and murders him in a shootout.

April 10, 1841 Horace Greeley begins publishing the New York Tribune with a reform-minded agenda, attacking slavery, the Fugitive Slave Act and the Dred Scott decision.

1843 Richard M. Hoe invents the steam-powered rotary drum printing press, enabling production of 8,000 pages per hour. Device is first used by the Philadelphia Public Ledger in 1846 and Hoe receives a patent for his press in 1847.

May 24, 1844 Samuel W. Morse’s invention of the telegraph enables the rapid transmission of information over long distances. The telegraph encourages the “reverse pyramid” style, placing the most important facts at the start of a news story.

December 1, 1844 Margaret Fuller becomes literary critic for Horace Greeley’s New York Tribune, the paper’s first female journalist. She later became a foreign correspondent for the Tribune, but died tragically in 1850 on her return voyage.

October 25, 1845 First baseball box score recounting a game between teams from New York and Brooklyn appears, in the New York Herald.

December 3, 1847 Frederick Douglass launches The North Star in Rochester, New York.

May 1846 New York Associated Press is formed by six papers (Sun, Herald, Tribune, Express, Courier and Enquirer, and Journal of Commerce) to share the costs of sending news more rapidly from the Mexican War battlefront.

January 24, 1848 Word of the gold rush spreads due to a special edition of the California Star, sending 2,000 copies overland to eastern states.

March 3, 1851 Post Office Act of 1851 provides for free delivery of weekly papers within county of publication.


February 1, 1853 Publication of The Una, the first women’s rights periodical to be owned, edited and published by a woman, Paulina Wright Davis, in Providence, Rhode Island.

April 22, 1854 The Golden Hills’ News (San Francisco) is the first Chinese language newspaper published in the U.S.

June 19, 1855 Francisco Ramirez launches El Clamor Publico in Los Angeles, the third paper published in Los Angeles and the first in Spanish. This paper exposes violence against Latinos following the U.S. conquest of northwest Mexico.

August 16, 1858 The Atlantic Cable sends the first telegraphic message between London and New York.

August 5, 1861 The transcontinental telegraph is completed between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California, completing the first high-speed communications link between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
1800s

February 4, 1862 Congress passes an act authorizing the president to take control of the nation’s railroads and telegraph wires in certain cases.

1864 American News Company distributes city newspapers and magazines throughout rural districts, reducing the importance of rural papers.

May 18, 1864 President Lincoln shuts down two Copperhead Democrat newspapers in New York, the Journal of Commerce and the World, because they published a false article claiming that Lincoln intended to draft 400,000 additional men for the Union Army.

Amsel N. Kellogg, editor of the Baraboo (Wisc.) Republic begins the first syndicate of providing preprinted material to local papers, which would then print local news and advertising on the blank side of the sheets.

January 9, 1868 Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton publish the first issue of the radical weekly newspaper, The Revolution, which advocates suffrage for women and full and equal rights in all spheres of life.

May 10, 1869 The completion of transcontinental railroad service helps newspapers expand, making news and other raw materials needed to run a printing press more accessible to far-flung areas.

January 15, 1870 Thomas Nast introduces the donkey as the symbol of the Democratic Party in a Harper’s Weekly cartoon lampooning the copperheaders for continuing their criticism of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln’s secretary of war, after his death.

1872 Founding of Western Newspaper Union feature syndicate specializing in supplying weeklies and small dails in Des Moines, Iowa; by 1917 it distributes to 7,000 papers.

November 7, 1874 Thomas Nast introduces the elephant as the symbol of his beloved Republican Party in a Harper’s Weekly cartoon titled, Third Term Panic.

March 10, 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone, speeding the gathering and delivery of news.

November 2, 1877 E. W. Scrippps starts career as chain-builder by founding the Cleveland Press.

March 3, 1879 Post Office Act applies a two-cent per pound rate to all periodicals, encouraging the spread of newspapers, magazines and books.

1883 Wong Chin Foo, the most celebrated Chinese immigrant journalist of the 19th century, launches the Chinese American in New York.

May 10, 1883 Joseph Pulitzer takes over New York World and brings “new journalism” to New York.

1884 Ottmar Mergenthaler invents the linotype machine, which sets complete lines of type for printing. This is considered the biggest revolution in printing since Gutenberg.

1884 Christopher J. Perry publishes the Philadelphia Tribune, considered the oldest continuously published commercial black newspaper in the U.S.

July 3, 1886 New York Tribune is first newspaper to use the newly invented linotype machine. This revolution in printing enables greater speed in printing and larger daily papers.

July 8, 1889 Charles H. Dow and Edwin D. Jones establish a financial news service that evolves into The Wall Street Journal.

March 1892 Jose Marti starts La Patria in New York to promote Cuban and Puerto Rican independence from Spain.

1893 Color presses first used in major newspaper plants.

May 5, 1895 Richard Outcault draws the first color version of the cartoon, Hogan’s Alley in the New York World. The yellow ink used in the cartoon gives rise to the phrase “yellow journalism” to describe the sensationalist New York dailies.

August 8, 1896 Adolph Ochs, following his recent purchase of The New York Times, inserts the famous motto, “All the News That’s Fit to Print,” atop the masthead.

August 15, 1896 William Allen White, owner and editor of the Emporia Gazette, publishes What’s the Matter with Kansas? a vitriolic attack against William Jennings Bryan (Democratic candidate for president) and the Populist Party for the decline of Kansas.

1897 Perfection of halftone engraving process from stereotype plates makes photography feasible for newspaper use.

February 2, 1898 Battleship U.S.S. Maine sinks in Havana harbor following unexplained explosion; New York Journal and New York World blame Spain for explosion and lead the clamor for the U.S. to enter war.

1900s

1901 William Monroe Trotter launches the Boston Guardian in opposition to Booker T. Washington’s emphasis on racial cooperation and manual training for freedmen in the post Civil War era.


1883 Kaweah Republican first newspaper in California’s San Joaquin Valley.

1901 William Monroe Trotter launches the Boston Guardian in opposition to Booker T. Washington’s emphasis on racial cooperation and manual training for freedmen in the post Civil War era.

December 13, 1905 Tokyo Times established, the first Japanese-American newspaper in the United States.

1906 Color printing of newspapers becomes feasible.

1908 John B. Russwurm, the co-editor and founder of Freedom’s Journal in 1827, the first African-American newspaper owned, operated and published by blacks in the U.S.
1900s

1905 Robert S. Abbott launches the Chicago Defender, which becomes one of the most influential black-owned papers in the country.

April 14, 1906 Theodore Roosevelt coins the phrase “muckraking” in a speech that referred to “the man with the Muckrake,” from John Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

October 25, 1906 Lee de Forest files a patent for a “device for amplifying feeble electrical systems,” an invention that gives rise to radio.

July 15, 1907 United Press is founded to serve Scripps chain of newspapers and dilute the AP monopoly.

September 14, 1908 University of Missouri establishes the first professional school of journalism in the United States.


1910 The NAACP launches the Crisis magazine and W.E.B. Du Bois serves as its editor until 1934.

September 30, 1912 Columbia University opens a school of journalism with money from the will of Joseph Pulitzer; the first class admits 79 students, including 12 women. Pulitzer also gives money to establish the Pulitzer Prize in the categories of journalism, literature and music, which are first awarded in 1917.

1913 Jose Campuzano publishes La Prensa to serve the Spanish and Cuban population of New York and maintains ownership until 1957.

April 6, 1917 U.S. enters World War I and soon enacts strict sedition laws drastically limiting press freedom and creates the Committee for Public Information that used propaganda to influence American opinion in favor of the war.

December 13, 1920 Congress repeals the Sedition Act, which had enabled postmasters to deny delivery of publications they considered disloyal to the cause during World War I.

October 5, 1921 The first World Series baseball game broadcast over the radio takes place between the New York Giants and the New York Yankees.

March 3, 1923 Time, the weekly news magazine, signals another kind of competition for newspapers. It is a sudden hit and becomes the cornerstone of the Time-Life empire (now known as Time Warner).

1925 Harold Ross establishes The New Yorker magazine.

February 27, 1931 The New York World publishes its last edition after the heirs of Joseph Pulitzer sell the newspaper to the Scripps-Howard chain. The World courted New York’s immigrants and offered the first color supplement.

June 1, 1931 In Near v. Minnesota, the Supreme Court outlaws the prior restraint of publications in a major advance for freedom of the press.

December 1933 Heywood Broun and others start the Newspaper Guild, the first labor union for journalists.

1934 The Communications Act of 1934 establishes that the airwaves are public property, commercial broadcasters are to be licensed to use the airwaves, and that the main condition for use will be whether the broadcaster serves “the public interest, convenience and necessity.”

1935 Under the leadership of Roy E. Stryker, the Farm Security Administration sets out to photograph rural poverty in the U.S. More than 175,000 black-and-white images survive from the collaboration of the FSA and the Office of War Information, which documented life in America during the war.

November 23, 1936 The first issue of the pictorial magazine Life is published, featuring a cover photo of the Fort Peck Dam by Margaret Bourke-White.

September 20, 1940 CBS correspondent Edward R. Murrow begins live on-air news reports from the rooftops of London to American audiences, dramatizing the threat of Nazi aggression.

April 11, 1942 The War Relocation Authority permits interned Japanese-Americans to publish their own newspaper, Manzanar Free Press, in the Manzanar, California, detention camp.

1945 John H. Johnson launches publication of Ebony magazine, cornerstone of a publishing empire serving African-Americans.

June 18, 1945 Supreme Court rules that Associated Press restrictive membership practices are in restraint of trade; forces grant of an AP franchise to Chicago Sun, previously blackballed by Chicago Tribune.

August 7, 1945 Newspapers report the dropping of the first atomic bomb in the attack on Hiroshima, Japan, containing 2,000 times the power of any bomb previously used.

August 31, 1945 The New Yorker magazine devotes its entire issue to John Hersey’s account of the effects of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan.

October 2, 1947 NBC television network broadcasts the first World Series game, between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Yankees.
1900s

May 7, 1951 Marguerite Higgins becomes the first woman to win a Pulitzer Prize for international coverage (shared with five male war correspondents) for her coverage of the Korean War.

October 20, 1953 During his CBS television show See It Now, Edward R. Murrow brings public attention to the abuses of power by Senator Joseph McCarthy’s anti-communist crusade.

August 16, 1954 Time, Inc. launches Sports Illustrated, a weekly magazine devoted to sports that caught the nation’s attention during a time of unprecedented growth in spectator sports.

November 19, 1955 William F. Buckley, Jr., launches National Review, a magazine expressing its conservatism with an intellectual bent.

September 26, 1960 For the first time, television carries a live presidential debate, between Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Richard M. Nixon.

November 25, 1960 CBS News broadcasts Harvest of Shame, a penetrating documentary about the plight of American migrant farm workers.

June 16, 1962 The New Yorker publishes the first installment of Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring, warning of the environmental dangers of pesticides.

December 8, 1962 Changes in printing technology and shifting economics lead to extended strikes at many newspapers, with a 114-day shutdown by 17,000 employees hitting seven New York dailies in 1962–1963. During the strike many newspaper readers switched their allegiance to television news.

1960s

1963 A Roper Poll finds that a majority of Americans say they get their news from television.

March 9, 1964 In The New York Times v. Sullivan, the Supreme Court establishes the “actual malice” standard that has to be met in cases regarding public officials, thereby allowing open reporting of the civil rights campaign in the South.

August 5, 1965 CBS newsman Morley Safer sends the first Vietnam War report that the U.S. is losing the war; President Johnson demands that CBS fire Safer.

July 4, 1966 President Johnson reluctantly signs into law the Freedom of Information Act, allowing any citizen including newspaper reporters to get information from government records.

February 7, 1967 Congress passes the Public Broadcasting Act, which creates the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and gives rise to the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) television and National Public Radio (NPR).

June 12, 1967 In Curtis Publishing Co. v. Butts, the Supreme Court extended the Sullivan ruling to include public figures like politicians, businessmen and celebrities.

February 27, 1968 CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite expresses his doubt on-air about the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, solidifying President Johnson’s decision not to seek reelection in 1968.

September 24, 1968 CBS News producer Don Hewitt invents 60 Minutes, the first weekly TV news magazine. The hard-hitting news show quickly becomes popular and profitable.

December 24, 1968 Apollo 8 astronaut Bill Anders photographs the earth from outer space, the “Earthrise.”

June 30, 1971 In The New York Times v. United States, the Supreme Court permits The Times to publish The Pentagon Papers, revealing the government’s planning and executing of the Vietnam War.

June 29, 1972 In Branzburg v. Hayes, the Supreme Court rules that reporters did not have a right to protect their confidential sources, giving rise to a movement among states to pass “shield laws” for journalists.

August 1, 1972 Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein publish their first article in The Washington Post about the June break-in at Watergate.

October 26, 1972 The Washington Post discloses that Attorney General John Mitchell personally controlled a secret fund to finance intelligence operations against the Democratic Party.

December 7, 1972 The crew of Apollo 17 take the famous “Blue Marble” photograph of the earth from space.

August 9, 1974 Following a series of disclosures in The Washington Post and a major congressional investigation, President Richard Nixon resigns from office.

1975 The association known as Investigative Reporters and Editors is formed. One year later, one of its founders is killed by a car bomb in Arizona.

June 25, 1975 In Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc., the Supreme Court rules that a private person doesn’t have to show actual malice in order to prove libel.

October 4, 1976 Barbara Walters makes her debut as the first female nightly network news anchor, on ABC-TV.

1977 The Center for Investigative Reporting is founded in Oakland, California, by Lowell Bergman, Dan Noyes and David Weir.
1900s


November 8, 1979 ABC News begins broadcasting Nightline four days after the start of the Iran hostage crisis. Following the hostages release in 1981 the program devoted each show to a special subject.

June 1, 1980 CNN, the 24-hour cable news channel, debuts.

January 26, 1981 In Chandler v. Florida, the Supreme Court ruled that states could allow the broadcast and publication of still photographs of images from criminal trials.

March 30, 1981 President Ronald Reagan and his Press Secretary, James Brady, are both shot and severely wounded during an assassination attempt in Washington, D.C.

April 1981 Adam Osborne introduces the first laptop computer at the West Coast Computer Fair. It has a five-inch display screen and weighs 24 pounds.

April 13, 1981 The Washington Post journalist Janet Cooke is awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Jimmy’s World, an article on an 8-year-old heroin addict. The story was later discovered to have been fabricated, and the Post returned the prize.

August 1, 1981 MTV: Music Television goes on the air with Video Killed the Radio Star. The station would become an important source for youth-oriented pop culture, with music videos, shows, news and documentaries.

September 15, 1982 USA Today debuts on newsstands across the country, extensively using color, information graphics and brief, easy-to-read articles.

1983 Robert Maynard becomes owner, editor and publisher of the Oakland Tribune, the first African-American to assume these positions with a major newspaper.

January 2, 1984 Oprah Winfrey hosts her first television talk show, AM Chicago. It was renamed the Oprah Winfrey Show two years later.

1987 Kodak introduces the Electro-Optic Camera, the first digital single lens reflex camera (DSLR). This sets off the digital camera revolution that eventually makes newspaper darkrooms obsolete.

November 21, 1987 Hallmark Cards, Inc. buys the Spanish International Communications Corp. and renames it Univision. It becomes the country’s largest Spanish-language broadcaster.

January 13, 1988 In Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, the Supreme Court rules that schools have broad powers to censor student newspapers.

August 1, 1988 Rush Limbaugh first airs his conservative radio talk show. It will become the most popular radio program in America.


January 17, 1991 The Gulf War begins and CNN presents the first days of the war live on its 24-hour news station, changing the way war is covered.

December 25, 1991 CNN coordinates exclusive access to Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev and broadcasts a live interview, the first live interview with a world leader on the night of his resignation.

April 30, 1993 The World Wide Web software enters the public domain, thanks to CERN.

February 8, 1996 President Clinton signs the Communications Decency Act, determining that websites may not be held liable for user comments, no matter how libelous they may be. The Act also loosens longstanding restrictions on ownership of media outlets in a single market, enabling any communications company in any market to compete against any other.

October 7, 1996 Fox Cable News begins broadcasting, serving a right-wing challenge to the existing cable news networks, CNN and MSNBC.

January 97 The Wall Street Journal becomes one of the first major newspapers to implement a pay wall, charging a $50 annual fee for its online content.

September 15, 1997 Larry Page and Sergey Brin register Google.com as a domain name. The site eventually becomes one of the world’s major aggregators and disseminators of news.

January 27, 1998 News of the Clinton-Lewinsky affair first breaks on Matt Drudge’s website, the Drudge Report, the first major scandal to break on an online news site.

1999 Rossana Rosado becomes the first Latina named publisher and CEO of a major newspaper, El Diario - La Prensa.
1900s

August 1999  Blogger is started in San Francisco, setting off a phenomenon that allows anyone to become a published journalist. “Citizen journalism” becomes a possibility.

2000s

March 17, 2000  After 64 years in production, Life ceases monthly publication.

2001–2002  Judith Miller of The New York Times writes chilling articles about Saddam Hussein’s ability to produce weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Her zealotry led her to accept inaccurate information from Ahmad Chalabi and his allies. Her reports highlighted the willingness of the press to accept President Bush’s depiction of Iraq’s collection of WMDs and accelerated the U.S. attack on Iraq in 2003.

March 18, 2001  XM radio airs its first programming from space, about nine months before Sirius goes on the air.

2003 During American invasion of Iraq, journalists are embedded with U.S. troops. Although this practice provides reporters greater access to troops in combat, it also keeps reporters away from civilian populations.

May 1, 2003  The New York Times reporter Jayson Blair resigns from the newspaper after the discovery that he plagiarized many of his more than 600 articles for the newspaper, sometimes taking material from other newspapers or writing about scenes he never saw.

February 11, 2004  Guardian writer Ben Hammersly coins the term “podcast” in an article discussing the popularity of amateur radio that people can listen to on iPods and other MP3 players.

September 8, 2004  Less than two months before the presidential election, CBS’s 60 Minutes broadcasts a report critical of President Bush’s service in the Air National Guard, based on documents that were later found to be forgeries.

May 9, 2005  The Huffington Post, a news aggregator and blog, is founded by Arianna Huffington and others.

June 2005  Reddit launches as a collection of communities offering what is new and popular in news, social networks and entertainment. Registered members submit content via text or direct links.

November 8, 2005  TMZ, a celebrity entertainment website, is founded in Los Angeles by AOL among others.

October 4, 2006  Australian activist and hacker Julian Assange buys the domain name for Wikileaks, an organization created to expose state secrets by releasing formerly confidential documents.

2007  Former reporters of The Washington Post launch ProPublica, a news organization covering strictly politics and government in print and online.

April 19, 2007  Twitter is incorporated. It changes the way its 271 million monthly active users get their news, by providing links to full-length stories.

June 29, 2007  Apple launches its first generation iPhone, bringing the Internet, email and social media to people on the go.

June 2008  ProPublica, an independent, non-profit newsroom, begins publishing investigative journalism.

November 28, 2010  Wikileaks works closely with five of the world’s most respected newspapers to coordinate the publication of a series of reports based on leaked material. Le Monde, El País, Der Spiegel, The Guardian and The New York Times carry articles.

May 10, 2013  The Justice Department informs the Associated Press that it had seized phone records of its reporters and editors without its knowledge that year. The AP’s top executive called it a “massive and unprecedented intrusion” into newsgathering.

May 20, 2013  Edward Snowden turns over documents to Guardian journalists Glenn Greenwald and Laura Poitras that illustrate National Security Agency spying programs on millions of Americans, and sets off a national scandal.

August 21, 2013  Army Pfc. Chelsea Manning is sentenced to 35 years in prison after releasing 75,000 stolen classified documents to Wikileaks.

December 20, 2013  Rafael Pineda retires as lead anchor on Univision’s New York outlet, WXTV, after 41 years on the job, the longest of any local anchor in New York television history.

dom of . . . the press,” that restraint was tested when the Federalist Congress passed the Sedition Act of 1798, which banned criticism of the government. President Adams had 20 opposition newspaper editors arrested, many of whom served jail time. Although the threat to press freedom passed with the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800, the Sedition Act showed how tenuous press freedom might be.

Divisions over slavery in the antebellum era unleashed mobs that threatened freedom of the press. On November 7, 1837, pro-slavery mobs destroyed the printing press of abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy, publisher of an anti-slavery newspaper in Alton, Illinois. He was shot and killed.

Basic civil liberties often come under attack during wartime. During the Civil War, President Lincoln closed Copperhead Democratic newspapers that opposed continuing the war. More than 50 years later during World War I, Congress passed a new Sedition Act (1918), preventing newspapers and magazines critical of the government from using the U.S. Postal Service. The Act censored many newspapers and magazines, and enabled the arrest of government critics.

Freedom of the press expanded in the 1970s when the Supreme Court ruled in The New York Times v. United States that President Nixon did not have the power to stop the publication of the Pentagon Papers, which documented the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War from 1950–1968. The court held that government could restrain the press only in cases where publication posed an immediate, serious and irreparable harm — a very high standard.

In our post 9-11 world, secrecy under the Patriot Act has become a largely accepted fact, but Glenn Greenwald’s release of Edward Snowden’s NSA files forced Americans to question what our government should keep secret and underlined the importance of protecting the free press in a democracy.
### January 2015

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**Historical Events**

- **1868** Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton publish the first issue of the radical weekly newspaper, *The Revolution*, which advocates suffrage for women and full and equal rights in all spheres of life.
- **1870** Thomas Nast introduces the donkey as the symbol of the Democratic Party in a Harper’s Weekly cartoon lampooning the copperheads for continuing their criticism of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln’s Secretary of War, after his death.
- **1991** The Gulf War begins and CNN presents the first days of the war live on its 24-hour news station, changing the way war is covered from then on.

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**Notes**

- Go to your App Store to download our free This Date in History App.
In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt coined the term muckraking to describe the exposing of unethical business practices and corrupt government officials. Muckrakers sought to raise public awareness of social and political problems and spur legislative reform. In 1890, Jacob Riis documented New York’s growing squalor and unhealthy living conditions in the New York Sun. His striking photographs in *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York* helped legislators pass the 1901 Tenement House Act in New York. In 1907, the National Child Labor Committee hired photographer Lewis Hine to document the plight of child labor, and his powerful images also led to reforms. Ida B. Wells-Barnett’s writing exposed the lynching of black men in the South. She fought to enlist progressive reformers, yet many lawmakers declined, knowing they needed the support of Democratic southern legislators on other issues.

During the Progressive Era, magazines were the only nationally distributed news source and *McClure’s Magazine*, whose readership consisted mostly of reform-minded, well-educated middle-class people, allocated an entire 1903 issue to articles by Ida M. Tarbell exposing John D. Rockefeller’s ruthless business tactics in advancing his Standard Oil Company, Lincoln Steffens uncovering political corruption in Minneapolis, and Ray Stannard Baker revealing the war between labor and management in the Pennsylvania coal fields. In our own day, Eric Schlosser has revisited the industrialization of food in *Fast Food Nation*.

Although muckraking faded by the start of World War I, the goal of exposing problems has lived on in American journalism. Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of *The Washington Post* doggedly investigated the 1972 break-in at the offices of the Democratic National Committee inside the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. The Nixon administration’s ensuing cover-up of the crime led to the president’s resignation. In a post-9/11 world, when modern-day muckrakers expose military abuses and government wiretaps, they struggle with the conflict between freedom of the press and national security. In 2004, journalists exposed the abuse of Iraqi prisoners by the U.S. military at Abu Ghraib prison, and in 2007 *The Washington Post* uncovered the mistreatment of veterans at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.
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#### Events

- **1898**: Battleship USS Maine sinks in Havana harbor following unexplained explosion; New York Journal and New York World blame Spain for explosion and lead the U.S. into war.

- **1967**: Congress passes the Public Broadcasting Act, which creates the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and gives rise to the Public Broadcasting System (PBS), television and National Public Radio (NPR).

- **1828**: The Cherokee Phoenix begins printing in New Echota, Georgia, using the Cherokee 86-letter alphabet created by Sequoyah.

- **1898**: CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite expresses his doubt on-air about the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, solidifying President Johnson’s decision not to seek reelection in 1968.

- **1968**: CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite expresses his doubt on-air about the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, solidifying President Johnson’s decision not to seek reelection in 1968.
Throughout American history journalistic efforts calling for equal citizenship rights for women and African-Americans came from an alternative press. In 1827, the first African-American newspaper, New York's Freedom's Journal, responded to attacks on free blacks by the pro-slavery editor of the New York Enquirer. From 1831 to 1865, the abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison published The Liberator, stressing non-violence and passive resistance. Garrison mentored Frederick Douglass, publisher of the North Star, whose motto was "Right is of no Sex – Truth is of no Color – God is Father of us all, and we are all Brethren."

Abolitionists Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded The Revolution in 1868, which advocated for an eight-hour work day, equal pay for equal work, and called for women's dress reform. Former suffragist Helen Reid, co-owner of the New York Herald Tribune, hired the highly influential woman journalist Dorothy Thompson, who wrote a nationally syndicated column, spoke on NBC radio weekly, and had a monthly column in Ladies' Home Journal during the 1930s. In 1939 alone Thompson had 7.55 million daily readers in 196 newspapers and 5.5 million radio listeners.

During World War I, the Chicago Defender strongly supported the migration of southern blacks to the North; 1.5 million came from 1915–1925. The Defender denounced lynching in the segregated South and praised northern life. At the same time, the NAACP's magazine Crisis, edited by W.E.B. Du Bois, the most important African-American intellectual of that era, played a critical role in anti-lynching campaigns and the struggle for racial equality. During WW II, the Pittsburgh Courier sponsored the "Double V" for victory campaign that demanded full citizenship rights at home for African-American soldiers risking their lives abroad.

American journalism helped shape the modern civil rights era (1947–1965) and was in turn shaped by it. Civil rights was now a national issue, and for the first time mainstream media gave a voice to marginalized black Americans. Ironically, as new concerns about equality led to the hiring of black journalists by mainstream papers, the black press was weakened. Television broadcasts expedited this social change, casting a new light on police violence at peaceful marches. The media remains an essential tool for social change.

This country cannot be the country we want it to be if its story is told by only one group of citizens. Our goal is to give all Americans front door access to the truth.

- Robert C. Maynard (owner and editor of the Oakland Tribune)
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1827 The first African-American owned and operated newspaper, Freedom's Journal, publishes its first edition in New York under the editorship of Samuel Cornish and John Russwurm.

1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone, speeding the gathering and delivery of news.

1879 Post Office Act applies a two cent per pound rate to all periodicals, encouraging the spread of newspapers, magazines and books.

1897 Journalist Ta-Nehisi Coates has written extensively on race in America and is the national correspondent at The Atlantic.

LEFT: Melanie Bencosme. CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2014 graduate on her internship outside Medellin, Colombia to capture video. Photo by Javier Gutierrez.
Americans have been describing their environment since they first set foot in the New World. From William Bradford’s characterization of nature as “a hideous and desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts and wild men” in his journal, Of Plymouth Plantation, to John James Audubon’s dramatic paintings and elaborate writings, and Thomas Jefferson’s influential Notes on Virginia, early writers and artists struggled to document the wonders of a bountiful continent.

In the late 19th century, environmental concerns developed as industry expanded and the frontier opened for exploitation of natural resources. Environmental journalism began as a part of the conservation movement, led by wealthy hunters and fishermen and articulated in gaming publications, such as Forest and Stream.

Public health issues became a part of mainstream discourse when Walter Lippmann wrote about the Radium Girls (factory workers who contracted radiation poisoning by painting luminous watch dials) in the New York World in the 1920s. In response, the American public picketed offending power plants. Early media coverage of environmental crises was likely to be local, and mainstream media often ignored environmental concerns and community organizing, leaving the reporting to alternative publications.

Preservation of human life has also been a concern of environmental journalism. John Hersey’s Hiroshima originally published in The New Yorker in 1946 detailed the horrific aftermath of the atomic bomb through the experiences of six survivors. Hersey’s reportage prompted the American public to reconsider how they had viewed and dehumanized the Japanese, the ethics of annihilating a human populace, and how the bomb harmed the Japanese and their environment.

The union between mass media and the environment gained momentum in the 1960s and 1970s as scientists spelled out the connections between human activities and environmental responses. Television became a major mode of spreading the news. It provided compelling images that were shorthand for environmental disasters—oil-covered ducks, rivers on fire and beached whales.

In 1962 Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring, originally serialized in The New Yorker, marked a major milestone in environmental journalism. The New Yorker also ran a series of articles by Jonathan Schell in the early 1980s about the perilous nature of the nuclear arms race, which were reprinted as The Fate of the Earth. Like Hersey’s Hiroshima, The Fate of the Earth raised public awareness about the grim impact of nuclear arms on the environment and the need for nuclear disarmament.

Eventually, mainstream news organizations established “beats,” staffed by pioneers like The New York Times’s Gladwin Hill and the Houston Post’s Harold Scarlett. More radical coverage of the environment came from Earth First!, run by an environmental advocacy group inspired by the writings of Rachel Carson, Aldo Leopold and Edward Abbey.

Increasingly, journalists are covering issues like dioxins, smog, endangered species, cancer clusters, genetically modified crops and climate change in the science or health sections of newspapers, magazines, television, websites and blogs.
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Riassunto: Alessandra Malito, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2014 graduate reporting from the New York State Pavilion on the site of the 1939 and 1964 New York World’s Fairs.
The penny press democratized journalism in the 1830s. Vivid, simply written articles about crime, courts, sports and local events made James Gordon Bennett’s *New York Herald*, priced at one cent, the world’s largest daily paper by 1860.

The penny press was PROFITABLE.

However, more readers increased expenses for paper, printing presses and staff. Pennies couldn’t pay the bills, but advertising could. Eager to reach the new readers, businesses became newspaper sponsors and changed newspaper content accordingly. Advertisements multiplied and advertisers pressured papers to avoid controversy in order to appeal widely, especially to women, who were considered the main consumers.

As NEWSPAPER content was commercialized, so was its business model. The small shop run by a single printer gave way to an industrial model with division of labor between reporting, publishing, distributing, advertising and accounting. The publisher became a businessman, not an editor.

PROFITS enabled newspaper owners to buy rival papers and enter new fields. Newspaper publisher, William Randolph Hearst, also controlled magazines, newsreels and movies. Radio broadcasting was dominated by three networks — ABC, CBS and NBC.

Inevitably, large media corporations DOMINATED TELEVISION OWNERSHIP as mergers and buyouts reshaped the industry. For example, RUPERT MURDOCH controls American media sources including newspapers, magazines, television stations, book publishers and a movie studio. Consolidation has limited the diversity of views presented. Today’s Internet revolution has redefined journalism again by infinitely multiplying the sources of news while reducing the associated costs. Will INTER-NET outlets succumb to commercialization and consolidation or continue empowering the public to make and spread the news?

Art Young’s 1912 cartoon in *The Masses* criticized the influence of advertisers on freedom of the press.
**MAY**

**3** WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY

**4**

**5** CINCO DE MAYO

**6** 1722 The Philadelphia Zeitung is the first foreign-language newspaper in the colonies.

**7**

**8** V-E DAY

1754 Benjamin Franklin creates the "Join or Die" cartoon that appears in the Pennsylvania Gazette to encourage the colonies to unite in the French and Indian Wars.

**10** MOTHER'S DAY

1883 Joseph Pulitzer takes over New York World and brings "new journalism" to New York.

**11**

**12**

**13**

1864 President Lincoln shuts down two Copperhead Democrat newspapers in New York, the Journal of Commerce and the World, because they published a false article claiming that Lincoln intended to draft 400,000 additional men for the Union Army.

**17**

1983 Edward Snowden turns over documents to Guardian journalists Glenn Greenwald and Laura Poitras that illustrate National Security Agency spying programs on millions of Americans, and sets off a national scandal.

**18**

**19**

2013 Edward Snowden turns over documents to Guardian journalists Glenn Greenwald and Laura Poitras that illustrate National Security Agency spying programs on millions of Americans, and sets off a national scandal.

**21**

2013 Edward Snowden turns over documents to Guardian journalists Glenn Greenwald and Laura Poitras that illustrate National Security Agency spying programs on millions of Americans, and sets off a national scandal.

**22**

**23** SHAVUOT (BEINS AT SUNDOWN)

**24** FIRST DAY OF SHAVUOT

**25** LAST DAY OF SHAVUOT

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**APRIL**

**JUNE**
In wartime, journalists confront issues of partisanship and censorship. In 1776 Thomas Paine wrote *Common Sense*, a partisan pamphlet that helped foment the American Revolution. The American press adopted a politicized approach in the new republic, as when Federalist newspapers in New England excoriated the immorality of the War of 1812. During the Mexican War (1846–1848), journalists were embedded with battle troops as newspapers competed for a captivated public. The competition for news of the Mexican War contributed to the growth of the Associated Press.

By the outbreak of the Civil War, both the Associated Press and the telegraph network were established in reporting the news. Yet, when war came President Lincoln quickly began censoring news and ultimately broke telegraph service between the North and South. During the war, the Lincoln administration gave the AP exclusive access to war information and was favored with pro-administration reporting. World War I brought unprecedented government attempts at propaganda and media control over newspapers and magazines, telegrams and the early radio industry through the Committee on Public Information. Congress also passed the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918, which cracked down on the dissident press and leftists.

Perhaps the best-known war journalist of the 20th century was Ernest Hemingway, who chronicled the effects of war on the common men, women and children caught up in conflict. Hemingway most famously covered the Spanish Civil War in the 1930s.

In September 1940, during the German air bombardment of London, CBS radio correspondent Edward R. Murrow reported live from the city’s rooftops, helping to sway an undecided American public toward support of England. Once the U.S. entered the war in December 1941, the Roosevelt administration set up a system of domestic censorship. The federal Office of War Information coordinated the release of war information by government agencies and recruited Hollywood film studios in the propaganda effort. Still, much remarkable reporting was done, including the widely read warfront columns of Ernie Pyle.

During the Vietnam War, journalists and photographers had unprecedented access to the battlefield and faced little official censorship. It was the first televised war, as cameramen lugged heavy equipment to the war zones. Yet journalists grew to mistrust the daily military briefings, which they labeled the “Five O’clock Follies,” in which the Pentagon released optimistic battle results that did not match what they and the American public saw. In contrast, during the first Iraqi War (1990–1991) many reporters were unable to reach the front. When the U.S. Army invaded Iraq in 2003, embedded journalists and soldiers operated side-by-side. Now, reporters found it too dangerous to report without the protection of the Army, but were unable to interview the local population from their embedded positions.

Over more than three centuries, American journalists have covered all of the nation’s wars. Despite the deaths of hundreds of reporters and photographers, journalists have taken up the ultimate responsibility of bearing witness to the triumphs and horrors of war.
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**June 1, 1980:** CNN, the 24-hour cable news channel, debuts.

**June 8, 1962:** The New Yorker publishes the first installment of Rachel Carson’s *Silent Spring* warning of the environmental dangers of pesticides.

**June 14, 1985:** Francisco Ramirez launches *El Clamor Publico* in Los Angeles, the first in Spanish. This paper exposes violence against Latinos following the U.S. conquest of northwest Mexico.


*Right* Edward R. Murrow, who covered World War II from London.

*Right* Brianne Barry, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2013 graduate reporting for NY 1 News in Brooklyn.
American newspapers began covering sporting events in the 1830s, when the *American Turf Register* and the *Spirit of the Times* featured horse racing, cricket and prizefighting. After the Civil War, baseball became the leading sports story, and in 1888 the San Francisco Examiner published, "Casey at the Bat," baseball's most famous poem. In the 1890s, Joseph Pulitzer created a separate sports section within the *New York World*. William Randolph Hearst put together his own sports staff on the *New York Journal* in which journalists covered a particular sport, whether baseball, horse racing, rowing or boxing—the leading sports of the day.

Typically, sports journalism before World War II used flowery language and covered women only when they were playing golf and tennis. The mainstream press neglected altogether coverage of Negro-league baseball. Sports journalism changed dramatically after World War II when reporters began interviewing players for the inside scoop into how and why the game was won or lost. Soon, the players' personalities proved more interesting than the outcome of any individual game. Female sportswriters, however, were not allowed to enter the men's locker rooms until the late 1970s and even then were subject to harassment. Today, 90 percent of sports editors are white males. Sports journalism still has a long way to go in leveling the "playing field."

1907 United Press is founded to serve Scripps chain of newspapers and dilute the AP monopoly.


1798 Congress passes the Sedition Act, which makes it a crime for American citizens to “print, utter or publish . . . any false, scandalous and malicious writing” about the government. President Thomas Jefferson and his supporters in Congress let the act expire in 1801.

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Manuel de Dios Unanue, investigative reporter murdered in Queens (1992) by Cali, Colombia, cocaine cartel. Thus, ethnic media bridge the immigrant community and mainstream society by fostering adjustment while sustaining ethnic pride. They nurture dual identities.

Not surprisingly, ethnic media mirror immigration patterns. The first foreign American relocation camp had a newspaper. Similarly, Cherokee Indians launched a paper during the 1820s and Native Americans currently have several papers addressing tribal concerns. After immigration laws were liberalized in 1965, immigration surged and ethnic media spread across the country. Among others, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, Chinese, Filipino, Greek, Indian, Korean and Yiddish-language newspaper, The Forward, May 18, 1903.

Over 350 Spanish and bilingual publications now serve the nation’s fastest-growing ethnic group. El Diario La Prensa is the nation’s oldest Spanish language daily with 300,000 regular readers. In television, Telemundo and Univision compete for market share. NBC Universal now owns Telemundo, and Univision may merge with Time Warner or CBS, indicative of the distance the ethnic media has traveled over time. Moreover, by emphasizing issues like immigration policy, quality education, voting rights and discrimination, the ethnic media not only support and mobilize their own communities, but also impact the nation.
1735 John Peter Zenger, publisher of the New-York Weekly Journal, is found innocent of the charge of seditious libel against the royal executive William Cosby, in the trial that enlarges freedom of the press in the colonies.

1861 The transcontinental telegraph is completed between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, completing the first high-speed communications link between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

1896 Adolph Ochs, following his recent purchase of The New York Times, inserts the famous motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," atop the masthead.
Journalists depend on technology to connect with their audiences. From hand-powered printing presses to the Internet, journalists have sought out media that promise speed, impact and visual appeal.

Over the last three centuries, journalists have adopted many new technologies, but rarely without a fight. The invention of the iron hand press and the steam-driven press in the second decade of the 19th century did not immediately change the business aspects of the daily paper or the work culture of the labor force. Master printers still set type by hand and the paper’s content depended on the printer’s political allegiance and the volume of shipping news.

The great change occurred in the 1830s when the “penny press” hired reporters and editors to cover crime and entertainment news and advertising became an important source of revenue. In the 1840s, Richard Hoe’s invention of the rotary press enabled newspapers to print as many as 8,000 pages an hour and the application of Samuel Morse’s telegraph revolutionized news gathering. Publishers embraced Hoe’s invention as a tool for greater profit, even though it meant that the role of the master printer (with its prestige, autonomy and skill) would be eliminated.

Toward the end of the 19th century, the newspaper underwent several dramatic visual changes. The art of photography began in the 1830s, but photographs themselves were not widely seen in newspapers until the 1890s when the invention of the halftone process enabled their use on the printed page alongside text. The advent of the telephone and typewriter greatly enhanced the ability of reporters to obtain and transmit news more rapidly over greater distances. Another improvement that increased the speed of publishing newspapers was the invention of the linotype machine, which enabled operators to set entire lines of type at once, rather than manually letter by letter. Joseph Pulitzer’s New York World best exemplified all of these trends in the modern newspaper and by the turn of the 20th century boasted circulation of about 600,000 daily. Both Pulitzer’s World and William Randolph Hearst’s Journal featured many photographs and wide columns in an appeal to a less literate audience.

When radio arrived around 1900, it served at first as little more than a wireless telegraph, and its role as a disseminator of news took more than 20 years to develop. Radio’s growth was inhibited by World War I, during which the U.S. Navy took control of the fledgling radio industry. After the war, radio gradually began to be used as a broadcasting medium in which signals could be received by anyone with a receiver, thereby creating a listening audience. Still, newspapers resisted the notion that radio should transmit the news, prohibiting the reading of newspaper items on the air until after newspapers were distributed.

In 1927, Congress passed the Radio Act, guaranteeing that private corporations, not the government, would run radio. Radio served as the model for television, so when that new medium appeared after World War II, it followed similar licensing and regulatory systems.

In our time, digital journalism has firmly established itself alongside print journalism, and many feel that online media has already supplanted print. The World Wide Web was invented in the 1960s, but the lag until it hosted online journalism lasted over 30 years. The New York Times, for instance, began its online edition in January 1996. Citizen journalism has been part of the migration of news journalism onto new digital platforms, particularly mobile. The key is to guard against serious journalism being replaced by news as entertainment.
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**SEPTEMBER**

1883 The New York Sun becomes the nation's first successful penny daily, attracting readers with "human interest" stories and sensational crime tales.

1997 Larry Page and Sergey Brin register Google.com as a domain name. The site eventually becomes one of the world's major aggregators and disseminators of news.

1960 For the first time, television carries a live presidential debate, between Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Richard M. Nixon.

*Image: Karen Petree, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2013 alumna, sets up a camera before interviewing members of the Billian Music Family, a youth community organization in Nairobi’s Mathare Slum, during her summer internship.*

**Go to your App Store to download our free This Date in History App.**
Sensationalism has been a journalistic staple since the 1830s

Do batmen live on the moon? Are Martians landing on earth? Who kidnapped the Lindbergh baby? Who was sexually involved with what politician? Do you know about the latest UFO sighting or the two-headed baby? Did you see the gory crime photos?

The murder of Helen Jewett, a New York prostitute, captivated the nation in 1836.

Lurid and titillating, sensationalism always fascinates. Using sensationalism to attract readers started with the penny press in the 1830s when the Great Moon Hoax reported about life on the moon, and the murder of prostitute Helen Jewett made news for three months. By the 1860s, Civil War battlefield reports were so regularly exaggerated that they were prefaced with the words, “If true.”

The late-19th century competition between Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst took sensationalism to new heights. Pulitzer used headlines like “Screaming for Mercy” to sell papers. Pulitzer hired a cartoonist to parody city life through a silly-looking child dressed in yellow. Consequently, sensational journalism was called yellow journalism.

Not to be outdone, Hearst lured that cartoonist to his own paper. His screaming headlines and oversized typeface compelled attention. Most famous was his explosive front page blaming Cuba for blowing up the U.S. battleship Maine in 1898. It helped start the Spanish American War.

Hearst later hired former vaudevillian Walter Winchell, who became famous for celebrity gossip in print and on the radio. Winchell’s irreverence has been exceeded by radio host Howard Stern whose garrulous vulgarity earned him the name, “Shock Jock.” He captures the central spirit of sensationalism, which is to shock. Meeting an insatiable demand, sensationalism also flourishes in supermarket tabloids like the National Enquirer, whose headlines scream about celebrity misbehavior. Television channels like E! offer a steady supply of outlandish celebrities and websites like TMZ frequently scoop the entire mainstream press in revealing the latest celebrity scandal.

Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst dressed as the Yellow Kid, satirized for pushing for war against Spain in 1898.

Although Nelly Bly’s escapades for Pulitzer’s New York World (1889) were considered sensationalism at the time, they were really an example of investigative journalism.

Arthur H. Feellig was “Weegee,” who photographed murder and mayhem in New York with his Speed Graphic in the 1930s and 1940s.
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1976 Barbara Walters makes her debut as the first female nightly network news anchor, on ABC–TV.

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<td><strong>COLUMBUS DAY</strong></td>
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1933 During his CBS television show See it Now, Edward R. Murrow brings public attention to the abuses of power by Sen. Joseph McCarthy’s anti-communist crusade.

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<td><strong>1976</strong> NBC television network broadcasts the first World Series game, between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Yankees.</td>
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<td><strong>1953</strong> During his CBS television show See it Now, Edward R. Murrow brings public attention to the abuses of power by Sen. Joseph McCarthy’s anti-communist crusade.</td>
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Go to your App Store to download our free This Date in History App.
The press is considered the fourth branch of American government. No one votes for the media; instead, their political power comes from influencing voters. Although Benjamin Franklin believed in presenting both sides of issues, most early American journalists supported specific causes. Newspapers either praised the royal governor or criticized him and supported Thomas Jefferson or Alexander Hamilton. Intense competition over the election of Andrew Jackson created the first truly national newspapers in the 1820s.

Because it was considered improper to campaign personally during much of the early 19th century, newspapers were crucial for reaching voters. Editors who supported the winning party received government printing contracts or patronage jobs. By the 1850s, candidates began campaigning for themselves and newspapers started raising money from advertising. Although less dependent on political parties, newspaper reports made political waves. Before the Civil War, political cartoons brought down New York City’s corrupt Tweed Ring.

Radio altered the relationship between the press, politicians and the people. Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s warm fireside chats on the radio spoke directly to the people. They humanized politics and reassured a nation suffering from the Great Depression. Like his cousin, former President Theodore Roosevelt, FDR courted the press by holding regular, informal press conferences, and Eleanor Roosevelt did likewise for women reporters. Of course, FDR’s opponents also used the media to attack him.

In 1951 Edward R. Murrow's radio program Hear It Now became a television program called See It Now. Helped by cartoonist Herblock, Murrow exposed the bullying of Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy’s anti-communist crusade. In 1960 the first televised presidential debate enabled the cool, confident John F. Kennedy to narrowly defeat the dour, anxious Richard M. Nixon. JFK’s 1963 assassination marked the first time the whole nation experienced traumatic political news simultaneously via television. Investigative reporting about Watergate compelled Richard Nixon to resign from the presidency in 1974.
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**ALL SAINTS DAY**

1765 Newspapers throughout the colonies refuse to pay the stamp tax and continue publishing without the stamp. The Stamp Act is repealed the following March 18.

1837 Abolitionist newspaper editor Elijah Lovejoy becomes a martyr to press freedom when a pro-slavery mob wrecks his press in Alton, Illinois, and murders him in a shootout.

1955 William F. Buckley, Jr., launches National Review, a magazine expressing its conservatism with an intellectual bent.

1960 CBS News broadcasts *Harvest of Shame*, a penetrating documentary about the plight of American migrant farm workers.

1967 Brian Lehrer discusses the politics of public housing in New York on CUNY-TV with Drs. Richard K. Lieberman and Steven A. Levine of the LaGuardia and Wagner Archives.

1987 Hallmark Cards, Inc. buys the Spanish International Communications Corp. and renames it Univision. It becomes the country’s largest Spanish-language broadcaster.

**1st** Malorie Marshall, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism student working as an intern at 89.9 WWNO FM in New Orleans.
In challenging existing powers, alternative media differ from mainstream media in content, aesthetics, modes of production and distribution, and audience relations. For example, The Black Panther Community News Service (1967-1980), the official news organ of the Black Panther Party, reflected the party’s goals and concerns. In stark contrast to mainstream media, it advocated revolutionary socialism, black power, community social programs, alleviating poverty and improving health. Additionally, the periodical made no appeal to a wider readership.

Other alternative periodicals from the 1960s and 1970s, such as The East Village Other, Fifth Estate, The Berkeley Barb, Radical America, and Off Our Backs belonged to the emerging counter-culture, the New Left, and/or second-wave feminism.

Advocating global justice and an egalitarian, anti-capitalist perspective, the Independent Media Center (IMC) is loosely comprised of local collectives that are noted for their open publishing newswires. At the 1999 World Trade organization protests in Seattle, the IMC critiqued corporate media and used the Internet to report on street protests.

Alternative media disrupts how outside sources impose meaning onto marginalized groups and cultivates opportunities for representing one’s self and community. Unlike mainstream media, it does not try to maximize profits or sell audiences to advertisers, is independent from corporations and often organizes horizontally rather than hierarchically.

Paper Tiger Television, a collective founded in New York in 1981, challenges corporate control of the media while focusing on media literacy. Also, zines, which are commonly small circulation, self-published works, allow for a diversity of voices typically marginalized from mainstream media. For instance, the band Bikini Kill published a zine concerned with punk rock, sexual violence, domestic violence, racism, patriarchy and female empowerment, subjects often downplayed by mainstream media. Many more zines were published in the 1990s as a result of the upsurge in activism and interest in environmentalism and anarchism.
1844 Margaret Fuller becomes literary critic for Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, the paper's first female journalist. She later became a foreign correspondent for the Tribune, but died tragically in 1850 on her return voyage.

1847 Frederick Douglass launches the North Star in Rochester, New York.

1791 Adoption of the Bill of Rights, which included the First Amendment: "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . . ."

1776 Tom Paine writes the first of 13 letters comprising the American Crisis. Paine's opening sentences inspire the new nation, "These are the times that tries men souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and women."

Caroline Lewis, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2014 graduate on assignment in City Hall Park, New York, 2014.
NEWS AS A PROFESSION

Until the early 19th century, newspapers were expensive, had limited circulation, lacked full-time reporters and generally concentrated on maritime-related news. This changed when the penny press began reaping advertising revenue and needed reporters to find news to sell these inexpensive papers. Although some publishers, editors and reporters began trying to professionalize the field as the 19th century advanced, journalists still learned on the job. The first school of journalism would not open until the early 20th century (the University of Missouri) as did journalism’s first professional association, the National Press Club.

In the 1920s, radio created a whole new branch of journalism, as did the rise of newsreel broadcasts in movie theaters in the 1930s. After World War II, Edward R. Murrow pioneered in the fledgling television news, reporting on Senator Joseph McCarthy’s communist baiting and the horrifying work and housing conditions migrant farm workers faced. By the late 20th century, journalism had achieved many of the trappings of professionalization: a large number of university-based journalism programs, professional associations, trade journals and awards.

Technological change has also created new fields in journalism. Matthew Brady’s Civil War battle photographs played an important role, but in the late 19th century investigative journalists like Jacob Riis would transform photography by documenting conditions in the slums of New York City.

The Internet has enabled the rise of the “citizen journalist,” but this democratization has made it harder to discern reliable sources of news. Citizen journalists are often eye-witnesses to events. Some develop their own audiences; others work in collaboration with established news organizations, which vouch for their content. Websites like Storyful exist to verify material generated by citizen journalists.

Unlike doctors or lawyers, journalists need no license to practice their trade. The First Amendment ban on government action affecting the press means that the news media cannot be governed like other fields such as law and medicine. As a result, in America anyone can become a journalist.
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**DECEMBER 2015**

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**FEBRUARY 2016**

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- **NEW YEAR’S DAY**
- **KWANZAA ENDS**
- **THREE KINGS DAY, FEAST OF THE EPiphany**
- **ORTHODOX CHRISTMAS**
- **INTERNATIONAL DAY OF COMMEMORATION IN MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST**
- **DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY (OBSERVED)**
- **LA GUARDIA AND WAGNER ARCHIVES**
- **CUNY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM**

*Note: The calendar includes various holidays and observances marked with bold text.*
Examples of Distinguished CUNY Alumni in Journalism

Alex Abad-Santos, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2010, is a culture reporter for Vox.

Cristina Alesci, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is a correspondent at CNN and CNN Money.

Maury Allen, City College 1953, was a sports writer for the New York Post, 1961-1988.

Fritzie Andrade, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is a video journalist at The New York Times.

Harvey Araton, Richmond College 1975, is a sports reporter and columnist for The New York Times.

Michael Arena, City College 1980, received the Pulitzer Prize in 1997 for Newsday.

Jego Armstrong, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a news producer for Al Jazeera Media Network.

George Arzt, Queens College, was press secretary for Mayor Edward I. Koch and a political reporter for the New York Post.

Betty Baye, Hunter College 1977, is a member of the National Association of Black Journalists’ Hall of Fame.

Joel Benenson, Queens College, is an American pollster and political strategist and has reported for the New York Daily News.

Joseph Berger, City College 1966, has been a reporter, columnist and editor at the New York Times since 1984.

Brigid Bergin, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a political reporter for WNYC radio.

Valerie Block, Baruch College 1992, works at Crain’s New York Business.


Charlotte Brooks, Brooklyn College, was a renowned photographer for Look Magazine, 1951-1971.

Barbara Brotman, Queens College 1978, is a columnist at the Chicago Tribune.

Michelle A. Brown, Baruch College, is a reporter for Cablevision's News12.

Eliot Caroom, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is an energy reporter for Bloomberg.

Raquel Cepeda, Hunter College 1997, is a journalist, filmmaker and singer.

Sera A. Congi, Baruch College 1995, is a reporter for WBZ-TV in Boston.

Irene Cornell, Hunter College, has reported for WCBS News Radio in New York since 1970.

Judith Crist, Hunter College 1941, was a syndicated movie and theater critic for many newspapers and the TV Guide.

David Diaz, City College 1965, was a local television reporter for over 25 years.

Betty Liu Ebron, Baruch College 1979, was a columnist for the New York Daily News.

Susan Farkas, CUNY B.A. 1993, Professor, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism and President of Farkas Media.

Jacqueline Hernandez-Fallous, Baruch College 1998, is publisher of People en Español.

Frank Field, Brooklyn College 1947, was a meteorologist for WNBC-TV.

Reuven Frank, City College 1942, was president of NBC News.

Marc Frons, Brooklyn College 1977, is the chief information officer of The New York Times.

Barbara Kydd Graves, Brooklyn College 1957, was chief financial officer and circulation director for Black Enterprise Magazine.

Andrew Greiner, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is an editorial director, digital at NBC in Chicago.

Clyde Haberman, City College 1966, was a reporter for The New York Times, 1977-2013.

Yossi Klein Halevi, Brooklyn College 1978, is a reporter based in Israel.

Fred Hechinger, City College, was the education editor at The New York Times, 1959-1990.

Scott Herman, Brooklyn College 1980, is the executive vice president for operations at CBS radio.

Angela Hill, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a reporter/producer for the ABC News investigative unit.


Jane Tillman Irving, City College 1969, was a radio news reporter for WCBS.

John Johnson, City College 1961, reported on local television in New York for over 30 years.

Bernard Kalb, City College 1942, was a television reporter for CBS News and NBC News and a reporter at The New York Times.

Marvin Kalb, City College 1951, was a television reporter for CBS News and NBC News.

Peter Keller, City College, was night news editor for the Wall Street Journal for twenty years.

Marvin Kitman, City College 1953, was a columnist for Newsday.

Edward Kosner, City College 1958, was an editor at Newsweek, Esquire, the New York Daily News and New York magazine.

Marcia Kranes, Brooklyn College 1962, worked at the New York Post and Workman Publishing.

Nancy Lane, Hunter College 1981, is executive director of cbsnews.com.

Jacqueline Leo, City College 1968, is executive editor of Fiscal Times.

Ben Levisohn, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a columnist at Barron’s.

Frances Lewine, Hunter College 1942, served as White House correspondent for the AP for six presidential administrations.

Cynthia Lopez, Hunter College 1990, is Commissioner of the Office of Film, Theater and Broadcasting in New York City.

Kathryn Lurie, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is digital features editor at The Wall Street Journal.

Phyllis Malamud, City College 1960, was an editor at Newsweek.

Vic Miles, City College, was a reporter and anchor for WCBS-TV, 1971-1995.

Caitlin Mollison, Baruch College 1990, is managing editor of Investment News.

David Montalvo, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2010, is a producer at CNBC.

Mary Murphy, Queens College 1982, works for WPIX-TV in New York.

Aisha Al-Muslim, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2009, is a business reporter for Newsday and a 2014 Pulitzer Prize finalist.

Jack Newfield, Hunter College 1960, was an investigative reporter for various New York newspapers.

Kate Nocera, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2009, is a Capitol Hill reporter for Buzzfeed.

Dana Oliver, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is the executive fashion and beauty editor at HuffPost style.

Collin Orcutt, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2009, is head of the Sports Illustrated's website video team.

Michael Oreskes, City College 1975, is the senior managing editor at the AP and was a reporter for The New York Times.

Juliet Papa, Queens College 1978, has worked in radio news for WINS.

Djenny Passe-Rodriguez, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is a segment producer at MSNBC.

Barbara Phillips, Queens College 1979, is deputy editor at The Wall Street Journal.

Maya Pope-Chappell, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2009, is Asia social media and analytics editor at The Wall Street Journal.

Juliet Papa, Queens College, has reported on local news for WINS radio in New York for more than 25 years.

Dorothy Rabinowitz, Queens College 1956, has worked on the editorial board of The Wall Street Journal since 1996.

A.H. Raskin, City College 1934, was a labor reporter and editorial writer for The New York Times for more than 40 years.

Denise Richardson, Hunter College 1969, works for WNET-TV.

Joyce Rosenberg, Baruch College 1976, is a reporter at the AP.

A.M. Rosenthal, City College 1949, was the executive editor, reporter, and columnist at The New York Times.


Harold Schoenberg, Brooklyn College 1937, was a music critic for The New York Times for over 30 years.

Daniel Schorr, City College 1939, was a television and print news reporter.

Simone Sebastian, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2010, is a deputy editor of PostEverything at The Washington Post.

Stephen Shepard, City College 1961, is founding dean of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism and was editor-in-chief of BusinessWeek magazine.

Allan Sloan, Brooklyn College 1966, has worked as a reporter at Fortune Magazine.

Walter Smith-Randolph, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2010, is a reporter for WEYI in Flint/Saginaw, Michigan.

Karen Stewart, Kingsborough Community College 1988, is a radio personality at WCBS-FM.


Dorothy Sucher, Brooklyn College 1954, was a reporter for the Greenbelt News Review involved in a major Supreme Court case that defended freedom of the press.

Barbara Nevin Taylor, City College 1970, works at Consumer-Mojo website.

Rochelle Udell, Brooklyn College 1966, was founding designer of Ms. Magazine and works for Condé Nast.

Tanzina Vega, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a national correspondent covering race and ethnicity at The New York Times.

Hedy Weiss, Hunter College 1971, is a dance columnist at the Chicago Sun-Times.

Sandra Zummo, College of Staten Island 1970, is a reporter at the Staten Island Advance.

For a more complete list, go to www.cuny.edu/freedom.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Negro press was also influential by Jacob Lawrence.

SPECIAL CUNY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM COORDINATORS
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Professor Glenn Lewis, Director of Journalism Programs at York College
Marta Osorio, Director of Alumni Services, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism

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Tom Clifford, The Montgomery Advertiser
Brian Cohen, Associate Vice Chancellor, University Chief Information Officer, CUNY
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Stephanie Doba, Marketing Manager, Education, The New York Times
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Rachel Ferguson, WCBS-TV
Sharon Forde, Office of University Relations, CUNY
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Barbara Galasso, George Eastman House, Rochester, New York
Tom Glieden, Education Account Manager, The New York Times
Patricia Gray, Director of Corporate Relations and Special Events, Office of University Relations, CUNY
Javier Gutierrez, Photographer
Andrea Hagg, Newark Museum
Mitchell Henderson, Purchasing Director, La Guardia Community College, CUNY
Ana Maria Hernandez, Education and Language Acquisition, LaGuardia Community College, CUNY
Arelis R. Hernandez, Education and Language Acquisition, LaGuardia Community College, CUNY
Bruce Hoffacker, Executing Associate to the Vice President for Academic Affairs, LaGuardia Community College, CUNY
Bob Issacson, CUNY-TV
Stephen Jensen, Chicago History Museum
Luz Jimenez, Executive Assistant to the Vice Chancellor for Research, CUNY

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Darnelle Vennie, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
Stan Woltosz, Office of University Relations, CUNY

TANNER HOPPER, New York Times

By Jacob Lawrence
The Migration of the Negro, panel no. 34

The 2015 Spreading the News calendar, like so many Archives’ projects, would not be possible without the invaluable knowledge and research genius of Dr. Steven A. Levine.
I am very pleased to introduce the CUNY/New York Times in Education 2015 calendar, *Spreading the News*, a history of journalism in the United States. Published in a time of rapid changes in the industry, it is a timely and welcome contribution to the history of our nation’s fourth estate.

The Founding Fathers saw the danger of government censorship during the War for Independence and believed it important to enshrine freedom of the press into the First Amendment. The calendar explores the origins of press freedom and how it is periodically under attack, especially during times of crisis and war.

The calendar will also explore how changes in society and technology have transformed how publishers, editors and journalists produce the news including the rise of the penny press, the development of radio and television, and the rise of the Internet. Media have also been powerful sources of social change. Loyalists and Patriots used colonial newspapers to spread their views. In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison published the *Liberator* to support abolitionism. In the early 20th century, muckrakers turned their focus on government corruption and the danger of corporate monopolies. More recently, Rachel Carson made Americans aware of the environmental dangers of DDT in her book *Silent Spring*. In the 21st century, the Internet and social media have become both sources of news and the means to build social movements.

*Spreading the News* is the 12th calendar/website developed in a partnership between the City University of New York and The New York Times in Education. Produced by the LaGuardia and Wagner Archives at LaGuardia Community College, it is emblematic of CUNY’s educational mission and commitment to public service. The university takes great pride in this project and the partnerships that bring history to life.

James B. Milliken
Chancellor
SPREADING THE NEWS MILESTONES

1600s

September 25, 1690 Benjamin Harris, a former London bookseller publishes Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick, a four-page newspaper that intends to challenge the leadership of the Puritan elite in Boston. The paper is suppressed after one issue, for lack of a license to publish from the royal governor.

1700s

April 24, 1704 In a bustling city of 7,000, Boston postmaster John Campbell publishes the Boston News-Letter, the first successful newspaper in America, replete with maritime news and information.

1729 Benjamin Franklin, age 23, acquires the Pennsylvania Gazette.

May 6, 1732 The Philadelphia Zeitung is the first foreign-language newspaper in the colonies.

August 4, 1735 John Peter Zenger, publisher of the New-York Weekly Journal, is found innocent of the charge of seditious libel against the royal executive William Cosby, in the trial that enlarges freedom of the press in the colonies.

January 4, 1739 Elizabeth Timothy becomes the first female in the American colonies to become the publisher of a newspaper, the South Carolina Gazette, after her husband dies, and serves for seven years.

May 9, 1754 Benjamin Franklin creates the Join or Die cartoon that appears in the Pennsylvania Gazette to encourage the colonies to unite in the French and Indian Wars.

October 29, 1764 The Connecticut (now Hartford) Courant begins publishing weekly and today remains the oldest published newspaper in the country.

March 22, 1765 Parliament passes the Stamp Act, (to take effect November 1) requiring newspapers to pay heavy taxes on paper and advertisements; some papers fold entirely, while the Pennsylvania Journal prints its front page to resemble a tombstone with skull and crossbones.

November 1, 1765 Newspapers throughout the colonies refuse to pay the stamp tax and continue publishing without the stamp. The Stamp Act is repealed the following March 18.

June 29, 1767 Parliament passes the first of the Townshend Acts, imposing import duties on American imports of glass, lead, paper, painters' color and tea. This taxes the importation of paper, not the use of it. Nearly all paper used in the colonies is imported from England. Such acts antagonize newspaper editors, many of whom begin to support the Patriot cause.

December 2, 1767 Writing anonymously in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, John Dickinson of Philadelphia publishes the Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania in the first of 12 issues. These letters argue against the legality of the Townshend Acts and are widely reprinted throughout the colonies.

July 17, 1770 Isaiah Thomas begins publishing the Massachusetts Spy, a Whig paper advocating LIBERTY (colonial papers used capital letters for emphasis) for colonists.

October 28, 1771 John Dunlap begins publishing the Pennsylvania Packet in Philadelphia.

January 1, 1776 Tom Paine publishes a pamphlet Common Sense, advocating immediate independence from Great Britain and a republican form of government.

December 23, 1776 Tom Paine writes the first of 13 letters comprising the American Crisis, encouraging the pursuit of independence for the colonies.

Paine’s opening sentences inspire the new nation, “These are the times that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.”

September 21, 1784 Dunlap’s renamed Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser becomes the first successful daily newspaper published in the U.S.

April 11, 1789 John Fenno’s Gazette of the United States supports Federalist Party positions and initiates partisan journalism across the young nation.

December 15, 1791 Adoption of the Bill of Rights, which included the First Amendment: “Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . .”

1792 Congress supports the press with preferential postal rates, making it much less expensive to send newspapers and periodicals around the country.

July 6, 1798 Congress passes the Sedition Act, which makes it a crime for American citizens to “print, utter or publish . . . any false, scandalous and malicious writing” about the government. President Thomas Jefferson and his supporters in Congress let the act expire in 1801.
1800s

November 16, 1801 Alexander Hamilton starts the New-York Evening Post, which remains today the longest-living daily paper in the United States.

July 12, 1808 An Irishman named Joseph Charless comes to St. Louis to start the Missouri Gazette—the first newspaper to be printed west of the Mississippi.

September 1808 El Missipi, the first Spanish-language paper in America, is published in New Orleans. The paper opposes Napoleon’s conquest of Spain.

November 29, 1814 German-born Friedrich Koenig develops the steam-powered cylindrical press, which is first used to print The Times of London.


1824 Cuban priest and exiled revolutionary Felix Varela begins El Habanero in Philadelphia, advocating Cuban independence from Spain.


September 1, 1827 The Journal of Commerce begins publishing in New York.

February 21, 1828 The Cherokee Phoenix begins printing in New Echota, Georgia, using the Cherokee 86-letter alphabet created by Sequoyah.

January 1, 1831 William Lloyd Garrison publishes the first weekly issue of abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator, in Boston. He publishes it every week for 35 years, until the abolition of slavery is achieved.

September 3, 1833 The New York Sun becomes the nation’s first successful penny daily, attracting readers with “human interest” stories and sensational crime tales.

May 6, 1835 James Gordon Bennett issues the first edition of the New York Herald, which quickly overtakes the Sun as the highest-circulation daily in the country.

1837 Sarah Josepha Hale assumes the editorship of Godfrey’s Lady Book, a monthly magazine devoted to literature, issues of public taste, and fashions in clothing and architecture.

November 7, 1837 Abolitionist newspaper editor Elijah Lovejoy becomes a martyr to press freedom when a pro-slavery mob wrecks his press in Alton, Illinois, and murders him in a shootout.

April 10, 1841 Horace Greeley begins publishing the New York Tribune with a reform-minded agenda, attacking slavery, the Fugitive Slave Act and the Dred Scott decision.

1843 Richard M. Hoe invents the steam-powered rotary drum printing press, enabling production of 8,000 pages per hour. Device is first used by the Philadelphia Public Ledger in 1846 and Hoe receives a patent for his press in 1847.

May 24, 1844 Samuel W. Morse’s invention of the telegraph enables the rapid transmission of information over long distances. The telegraph encourages the “reverse pyramid” style, placing the most important facts at the start of a news story.

December 1, 1844 Margaret Fuller becomes literary critic for Horace Greeley’s New York Tribune, the paper’s first female journalist. She later became a foreign correspondent for the Tribune, but died tragically in 1850 on her return voyage.

October 25, 1845 First baseball box score recounting a game between teams from New York and Brooklyn appears, in the New York Herald.

December 3, 1847 Frederick Douglass launches The North Star in Rochester, New York.

May 1846 New York Associated Press is formed by six papers (Sun, Herald, Tribune, Express, Courier and Enquirer, and Journal of Commerce) to share the costs of sending news more rapidly from the Mexican War battlefront.

January 24, 1848 Word of the gold rush spreads due to a special edition of the California Star, sending 2,000 copies overland to eastern states.

March 3, 1851 Post Office Act of 1851 provides for free delivery of weekly papers within county of publication.


February 1, 1853 Publication of The Una, the first women’s rights periodical to be owned, edited and published by a woman, Paulina Wright Davis, in Providence, Rhode Island.

April 22, 1854 The Golden Hills’ News (San Francisco) is the first Chinese language newspaper published in the U.S.

June 19, 1855 Francisco Ramirez launches El Clamor Publico in Los Angeles, the third paper published in Los Angeles and the first in Spanish. This paper exposes violence against Latinos following the U.S. conquest of northwest Mexico.

August 16, 1858 The Atlantic Cable sends the first telegraphic message between London and New York.

August 5, 1861 The transcontinental telegraph is completed between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California, completing the first high-speed communications link between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
1800s

February 4, 1862 Congress passes an act authorizing the president to take control of the nation’s railroads and telegraph wires in certain cases.

1864 American News Company distributes city newspapers and magazines throughout rural districts, reducing the importance of rural papers.

May 18, 1864 President Lincoln shuts down two Copperhead Democrat newspapers in New York, the Journal of Commerce and the World, because they published a false article claiming that Lincoln intended to draft 400,000 additional men for the Union Army.

1865 Ansel N. Kellogg, editor of the Baraboo (Wisc.) Republic begins the first syndicate of providing preprinted material to local papers, which would then print local news and advertising on the blank side of the sheets.

January 9, 1868 Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton publish the first issue of the radical weekly newspaper, The Revolution, which advocates suffrage for women and full and equal rights in all spheres of life.

May 10, 1869 The completion of transcontinental railroad service helps newspapers expand, making news and other raw materials needed to run a printing press more accessible to far-flung areas.

January 15, 1870 Thomas Nast introduces the donkey as the symbol of the Democratic Party in a Harper’s Weekly cartoon lampooning the copperheads for continuing their criticism of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln’s secretary of war, after his death.

1872 Founding of Western Newspaper Union feature syndicate specializing in supplying weeklies and small dailies in Des Moines, Iowa; by 1917 it distributes to 7,000 papers.

November 7, 1874 Thomas Nast introduces the elephant as the symbol of his beloved Republican Party in a Harper’s Weekly cartoon titled, Third Term Panic.

March 10, 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone, speeding the gathering and delivery of news.

November 2, 1878 E. W. Scripps starts career as chain-builder by founding the Cleveland Press.

March 3, 1879 Post Office Act applies a two-cent per pound rate to all periodicals, encouraging the spread of newspapers, magazines and books.

1883 Wong Chin Foo, the most celebrated Chinese immigrant journalist of the 19th century, launches the Chinese American in New York.

May 10, 1883 Joseph Pulitzer takes over New York World and brings “new journalism” to New York.

1884 Ottmar Mergenthaler invents the linotype machine, which sets complete lines of type for printing. This is considered the biggest revolution in printing since Gutenberg.

1884 Christopher J. Perry publishes the Philadelphia Tribune, the oldest continuously published commercial black newspaper in the U.S.

July 3, 1886 New York Tribune is first newspaper to use the newly invented linotype machine. This revolution in printing enables greater speed in printing and larger daily papers.

July 8, 1889 Charles H. Dow and Edwin D. Jones establish a financial news service that evolves into The Wall Street Journal.

March 1892 Jose Marti starts La Patria in New York to promote Cuban and Puerto Rican independence from Spain.

1893 Color presses first used in major newspaper plants.

May 5, 1895 Richard Outcault draws the first color version of the cartoon, Hogan’s Alley in the New York World. The yellow ink used in the cartoon gives rise to the phrase “yellow journalism” to describe the sensationalist New York dailies.

August 8, 1896 Adolph Ochs, following his recent purchase of The New York Times, inserts the famous motto, “All the News That’s Fit to Print,” atop the masthead.

August 15, 1896 William Allen White, owner and editor of the Emporia Gazette, publishes What’s the Matter with Kansas? a virulently attack against William Jennings Bryan (Democratic candidate for president) and the Populist Party for the decline of Kansas.

1897 Perfection of halftone engraving process from stereotype plates makes photography feasible for newspaper use.

February 2, 1898 Battle ship U.S.S. Maine sinks in Havana harbor following unexplained explosion; New York Journal and New York World blame Spain for explosion and lead the clamor for the U.S. to enter war.

1900s

1901 William Monroe Trotter launches the Boston Guardian in opposition to Booker T. Washington’s emphasis on racial cooperation and manual training for freedmen in the post Civil War era.

1900s

May 7, 1951 Marguerite Higgins becomes the first woman to win a Pulitzer Prize for international coverage (shared with five male war correspondents) for her coverage of the Korean War.

October 20, 1953 During his CBS television show See It Now, Edward R. Murrow brings public attention to the abuses of power by Senator Joseph McCarthy’s anti-communist crusade.

August 16, 1954 Time, Inc. launches Sports Illustrated, a weekly magazine devoted to sports that caught the nation’s attention during a time of unprecedented growth in spectator sports.

November 19, 1955 William F. Buckley, Jr., launches National Review, a magazine expressing its conservatism with an intellectual bent.

September 26, 1960 For the first time, television carries a live presidential debate, between Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Richard M. Nixon.

November 25, 1960 CBS News broadcasts Harvest of Shame, a penetrating documentary about the plight of American migrant farm workers.

June 16, 1962 The New Yorker publishes the first installment of Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring, warning of the environmental dangers of pesticides.

December 8, 1962 Changes in printing technology and shifting economics lead to extended strikes at many newspapers, with a 114-day shutdown by 17,000 employees hitting seven New York dailies in 1962–1963. During the strike many newspaper readers switched their allegiance to television news.

1960 A Roper Poll finds that a majority of Americans say they get their news from television.

March 9, 1964 In The New York Times v. Sullivan, the Supreme Court establishes the “actual malice” standard that has to be met in cases regarding public officials, thereby allowing open reporting of the civil rights campaign in the South.

August 5, 1965 CBS newsman Morley Safer sends the first Vietnam War report that the U.S. is losing the war; President Johnson demands that CBS fire Safer.

July 4, 1966 President Johnson reluctantly signs into law the Freedom of Information Act, allowing any citizen including newspaper reporters to get information from government records.

February 7, 1967 Congress passes the Public Broadcasting Act, which creates the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and gives rise to the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) television and National Public Radio (NPR).

June 12, 1967 In Curtis Publishing Co. v. Butts, the Supreme Court extended the Sullivan ruling to include public figures like politicians, businessmen and celebrities.

February 27, 1968 CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite expresses his doubt on-air about the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, solidifying President Johnson’s decision not to seek reelection in 1968.

September 24, 1968 CBS News producer Don Hewitt invents 60 Minutes, the first weekly TV news magazine. The hard-hitting news show quickly becomes popular and profitable.

December 24, 1968 Apollo 8 astronaut Bill Anders photographs the earth from outer space, the “Earthrise.”

June 30, 1971 In The New York Times v. United States, the Supreme Court permits The Times to publish The Pentagon Papers, revealing the government’s planning and executing of the Vietnam War.

June 29, 1972 In Branzburg v. Hayes, the Supreme Court rules that reporters did not have a right to protect their confidential sources, giving rise to a movement among states to pass “shield laws” for journalists.

August 1, 1972 Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein publish their first article in The Washington Post about the June break-in at Watergate.

October 26, 1972 The Washington Post discloses that Attorney General John Mitchell personally controlled a secret fund to finance intelligence operations against the Democratic Party.

December 7, 1972 The crew of Apollo 17 take the famous “Blue Marble” photograph of the earth from space.

August 9, 1974 Following a series of disclosures in The Washington Post and a major congressional investigation, President Richard Nixon resigns from office.

1975 The association known as Investigative Reporters and Editors is formed. One year later, one of its founders is killed by a car bomb in Arizona.

June 25, 1975 In Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc., the Supreme Court rules that a private person doesn’t have to show actual malice in order to prove libel.

October 4, 1976 Barbara Walters makes her debut as the first female nightly news network anchor, on ABC–TV.

1977 The Center for Investigative Reporting is founded in Oakland, California, by Lowell Bergman, Dan Noyes and David Weir.
1981

January 17, 1991 The Gulf War begins and CNN presents the first days of the war live on its 24-hour news station, changing the way war is covered.

December 25, 1991 CNN coordinates exclusive access to Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev and broadcasts a live interview, the first live interview with a world leader on the night of his resignation.

April 30, 1993 The World Wide Web software enters the public domain, thanks to CERN.

February 8, 1996 President Clinton signs the Communications Decency Act, determining that websites may not be held liable for user comments, no matter how libelous they may be. The Act also loosens longstanding restrictions on ownership of media outlets in a single market, enabling any communications company in any market to compete against any other.

October 7, 1996 Fox Cable News begins broadcasting, serving a right-wing challenge to the existing cable news networks, CNN and MSNBC.

January 1997 The Wall Street Journal becomes one of the first major newspapers to implement a pay wall, charging a $50 annual fee for its online content.

September 15, 1997 Larry Page and Sergey Brin register Google.com as a domain name. The site eventually becomes one of the world’s major aggregators of information.

January 27, 1998 News of the Clinton-Lewinsky affair first breaks on Matt Drudge’s website, the Drudge Report, the first major scandal to break on an online news site.

1999 Rossana Rosado becomes the first Latina named publisher and CEO of a major newspaper, El Díario · La Prensa.

1990s


November 8, 1979 ABC News begins broadcasting Nightline four days after the start of the Iran hostage crisis. Following the hostages release in 1981 the program devoted each show to a special subject.

June 1, 1980 CNN, the 24-hour cable news channel, debuts.

January 26, 1981 In Chandler v. Florida, the Supreme Court ruled that states could allow the broadcasting and publication of still photographs of images from criminal trials.

March 30, 1981 President Ronald Reagan and his Press Secretary, James Brady, are both shot and severely wounded during an assassination attempt in Washington, D.C.

April 1981 Adam Osborne introduces the first laptop computer at the West Coast Computer Fair. It has a five-inch display screen and weighs 24 pounds.

April 13, 1981 The Washington Post journalist Janet Cooke is awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Jimmy’s World, an article on an 8-year-old heroin addict. The story was later discovered to have been fabricated, and the Post returned the prize.

August 1, 1981 MTV: Music Television goes on the air with Video Killed the Radio Star. The station would become an important source for youth-garped pop culture, with music videos, shows, news and documentaries.

September 15, 1982 USA Today debuts on newsstands across the country, extensively using color, information graphics and brief, easy-to-read articles.

1983 Robert Maynard becomes owner, editor and publisher of the Oakland Tribune, the first African-American to assume these positions with a major newspaper.

January 2, 1984 Oprah Winfrey hosts her first television talk show, AM Chicago. It was renamed the Oprah Winfrey Show two years later.

1987 Kodak introduces the Electro-Optic Camera, the first digital single lens reflex camera (DSLR). This sets off the digital camera revolution that eventually makes newspaper darkrooms obsolete.

November 21, 1987 Hallmark Cards, Inc. buys the Spanish International Communications Corp. and renames it Univision. It becomes the country’s largest Spanish-language broadcaster.

January 13, 1988 In Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, the Supreme Court rules that schools have broad powers to censor student newspapers.

August 1, 1988 Rush Limbaugh first airs his conservative radio talk show. It will become the most popular radio program in America.


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1900s

August 1999 Blogger is started in San Francisco, setting off a phenomenon that allows anyone to become a published journalist. “Citizen journalism” becomes a possibility.

2000s

March 17, 2000 After 64 years in production, Life ceases monthly publication.

2001–2002 Judith Miller of The New York Times writes chilling articles about Saddam Hussein’s ability to produce weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Her zealously led her to accept inaccurate information from Ahmad Chalabi and his allies. Her reports highlighted the willingness of the press to accept President Bush’s depiction of Iraq’s collection of WMDs and accelerated the U.S. attack on Iraq in 2003.

March 18, 2001 XM radio airs its first programming from space, about nine months before Sirius goes on the air.

2003 During American invasion of Iraq, journalists are embedded with U.S. troops. Although this practice provides reporters greater access to troops in combat, it also keeps reporters away from civilian populations.

May 1, 2003 The New York Times reporter Jayson Blair resigns from the newspaper after the discovery that he plagiarized many of his more than 600 articles for the newspaper, sometimes taking material from other newspapers or writing about scenes he never saw.

February 11, 2004 Guardian writer Ben Hammersly coins the term “podcast” in an article discussing the popularity of amateur radio that people can listen to on iPods and other MP3 players.

September 8, 2004 Less than two months before the presidential election, CBS’s 60 Minutes broadcasts a report critical of President Bush’s service in the Air National Guard, based on documents that were later found to be forgeries.

May 9, 2005 The Huffington Post, a news aggregator and blog, is founded by Arianna Huffington and others.

June 2005 Reddit launches as a collection of communities offering what is new and popular in news, social networks and entertainment. Registered members submit content via text or direct links.

November 8, 2005 TMZ, a celebrity entertainment website, is founded in Los Angeles by AOL among others.

October 4, 2006 Australian activist and hacker Julian Assange buys the domain name for Wikileaks, an organization created to expose state secrets by releasing formerly confidential documents.

2007 Former reporters of The Washington Post launch Polictico, a news organization covering strictly politics and government in print and online.

April 19, 2007 Twitter is incorporated. It changes the way its 271 million monthly active users get their news, by providing links to full-length stories.

June 29, 2007 Apple launches its first generation iPhone, bringing the Internet, email and social media to people on the go.

June 2008 ProPublica, an independent, non-profit newsroom, begins publishing investigative journalism.

November 28, 2010 Wikileaks works closely with five of the world’s most respected newspapers to coordinate the publication of a series of reports based on leaked material. Le Monde, El Pais, Der Spiegel, The Guardian and The New York Times carry articles.

May 10, 2013 The Justice Department informs the Associated Press that it had seized phone records of its reporters and editors without its knowledge that year. The AP’s top executive called it a “massive and unprecedented intrusion” into newsgathering.

May 20, 2013 Edward Snowden turns over documents to Guardian journalists Glenn Greenwald and Laura Poitras that illustrate National Security Agency spying programs on millions of Americans, and sets off a national scandal.

August 21, 2013 Army Pfc. Chelsea Manning is sentenced to 35 years in prison after releasing 75,000 stolen classified documents to Wikileaks.

December 20, 2013 Rafael Pineda retires as lead anchor on Univision’s New York outlet, WXTV, after 41 years on the job, the longest of any local anchor in New York television history.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

(Continued)

dom of . . . the press,” that restraint was tested when the
Federalist Congress passed the Sedition Act of 1798, which
banned criticism of the government. President Adams had 20
opposition newspaper editors arrested, many of whom served
jail time. Although the threat to press freedom passed with
the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800, the Sedition Act
showed how tenuous press freedom might be.

Divisions over slavery in the antebellum era unleashed
mobs that threatened freedom of the press. On November 7,
1837, pro-slavery mobs destroyed the printing press of abo-
litionist Elijah Lovejoy, publisher of an anti-slavery news-
paper in Alton, Illinois. He was shot and killed.

Basic civil liberties often come under attack during
wartime. During the Civil War, President Lincoln closed Cop-
perhead Democratic newspapers that opposed continuing the
war. More than 50 years later during World War I, Congress
passed a new Sedition Act (1918), preventing newspapers and
magazines critical of the government from using the U.S.
Postal Service. The Act censored many newspapers and maga-
zines, and enabled the arrest of government critics.

Freedom of the press expanded in the 1970s when the
Supreme Court ruled in The New York Times v. United States
that President Nixon did not have the power to stop the pub-
lication of the Pentagon Papers, which documented the U.S.
involvement in the Vietnam War from 1950–1968. The court
held that government could restrain the press only in cases
where publication posed an immediate, serious and irrepara-
able harm — a very high standard.

In our post 9-11 world, secrecy under the Patriot Act
has become a largely accepted fact, but Glenn Greenwald’s
release of Edward Snowden’s NSA files forced Americans to
question what our government should keep secret and under-
lined the importance of protecting the free press in a
democracy.
### January

**1. New Year's Day**

**KWANZAA ENDS**

**3. **MAWLID AL-NABI (MUHAMMAD'S BIRTHDAY)

**4. Three Kings Day, Feast of the Epiphany**

**7. Orthodox Christmas**

1868 Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton publish the first issue of the radical weekly newspaper, The Revolution, which advocates suffrage for women and full and equal rights in all spheres of life.

1870 Thomas Nast introduces the donkey as the symbol of the Democratic Party in a Harper's Weekly cartoon lampooning the copperheads for continuing their criticism of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, after his death.

1991 The Gulf War begins and CNN presents the first days of the war live on its 24-hour news station, changing the way war is covered from then on.

### February

**18. International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust**

**24. Vasant Panchami (Hindu Observance)**

*Images:

- Left: Elis Estrada-Simpson, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism student working as intern at NY 1 News in City Hall Park, New York, 2011.
- Right: Memorial to Elijah Lovejoy, abolitionist journalist and editor, killed by mob in Alton, Illinois, 1837.
In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt coined the term muckraking to describe the exposing of unethical business practices and corrupt government officials. Muckrakers sought to raise public awareness of social and political problems and spur legislative reform. In 1890, Jacob Riis documented New York's growing squalor and unhealthy living conditions in the New York Sun. His striking photographs in *How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York* helped legislators pass the 1901 Tenement House Act in New York. In 1907, the National Child Labor Committee hired photographer Lewis Hine to document the plight of child labor, and his powerful images also led to reforms. Ida B. Wells-Barnett's writing exposed the lynching of black men in the South. She fought to enlist progressive reformers, yet many lawmakers declined, knowing they needed the support of Democratic southern legislators on other issues.

During the Progressive Era, magazines were the only nationally distributed news source and *McClure's Magazine*, whose readership consisted mostly of reform-minded, well-educated middle-class people, allocated an entire 1903 issue to articles by Ida M. Tarbell exposing John D. Rockefeller's ruthless business tactics in advancing his Standard Oil Company, Lincoln Steffens uncovering political corruption in Minneapolis, and Ray Stannard Baker revealing the war between labor and management in the Pennsylvania coal fields. In our own day, Eric Schlosser has revisited the industrialization of food in *Fast Food Nation*.

Although muckraking faded by the start of World War I, the goal of exposing problems has lived on in American journalism. Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of *The Washington Post* doggedly investigated the 1972 break-in at the offices of the Democratic National Committee inside the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. The Nixon administration's ensuing cover-up of the crime led to the president’s resignation. In a post 9-11 world, when modern-day muckrakers expose military abuses and government wiretaps, they struggle with the conflict between freedom of the press and national security. In 2004, journalists exposed the abuse of Iraqi prisoners by the U.S. military at Abu Ghraib prison, and in 2007 *The Washington Post* uncovered the mistreatment of veterans at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.
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1898 Battleship USS Maine sinks in Havana harbor following unexplained explosion; New York Journal and New York World blame Spain for explosion and lead the US into war.

1828 The Cherokee Phoenix begins printing in New Echota, Georgia using the Cherokee 86-letter alphabet created by Sequoyah.

1867 Congress passes the Public Broadcasting Act, which creates the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and gives rise to the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) television and National Public Radio (NPR).

1898 Battleship USS Maine sinks in Havana harbor following unexplained explosion; New York Journal and New York World blame Spain for explosion and lead the US into war.

1967 Congress passes the Public Broadcasting Act, which creates the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and gives rise to the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) television and National Public Radio (NPR).

1968 CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite expresses his doubt on-air about the US involvement in the Vietnam War, solidifying President Johnson’s decision not to seek reelection in 1968.

1968 CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite expresses his doubt on-air about the US involvement in the Vietnam War, solidifying President Johnson’s decision not to seek reelection in 1968.

LEFT: Ida B. Wells was a courageous anti-lynching crusader, suffragist and journalist.

RIGHT: Ida Tarbell’s investigative reporting for McClure’s Magazine led to the breakup of the Standard Oil Company’s monopoly.

LEFT: Amital Isaac, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism student interning at the 2012 Summer Olympics in London.
Throughout American history journalistic efforts calling for equal citizenship rights for women and African-Americans came from an alternative press. In 1827, the first African-American newspaper, New York’s Freedom’s Journal, responded to attacks on free blacks by the pro-slavery editor of the New York Enquirer. From 1831 to 1865, the abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison published The Liberator, stressing non-violence and passive resistance. Garrison mentored Frederick Douglass, publisher of the North Star, whose motto was “Right is of no Sex – Truth is of no Color – God is Father of us all, and we are all Brethren.”

Abolitionists Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded The Revolution in 1868, which advocated for an eight-hour work day, equal pay for equal work, and called for women’s dress reform. Former suffragist Helen Reid, co-owner of the New York Herald Tribune, hired the highly influential woman journalist Dorothy Thompson, who wrote a nationally syndicated column, spoke on NBC radio weekly, and had a monthly column in Ladies’ Home Journal during the 1930s. In 1939 alone Thompson had 7.55 million daily readers in 196 newspapers and 5.5 million radio listeners.

During World War I, the Chicago Defender strongly supported the migration of southern blacks to the North; 1.5 million came from 1915–1925. The Defender denounced lynching in the segregated South and praised northern life. At the same time, the NAACP’s magazine Crisis, edited by W.E.B. Du Bois, the most important African-American intellectual of that era, played a critical role in anti-lynching campaigns and the struggle for racial equality. During WW II, the Pittsburgh Courier sponsored the “Double V” for victory campaign that demanded full citizenship rights at home for African-American soldiers risking their lives abroad. American journalism helped shape the modern civil rights era (1947–1965) and was in turn shaped by it. Civil rights was now a national issue, and for the first time mainstream media gave a voice to marginalized black Americans. Ironically, as new concerns about equality led to the hiring of black journalists by mainstream papers, the black press was weakened. Television broadcasts expedited this social change, casting a new light on police violence at peaceful marches.

This country cannot be the country we want it to be if its story is told by only one group of citizens. Our goal is to give all Americans front door access to the truth.

- Robert C. Maynard (owner and editor of the Oakland Tribune)
### March Calendar

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**4** **PURIM (begins at sundown)**

**5** **PURIM**

**6** **Holi (Hindu observance)**

**8** **International Women's Day**

**9** **Daylight Savings Time begins**

**10**

**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17** **St. Patrick's Day**

**18**

**19**

**20** **Veranal Equinox (spring begins)**

**21**

**22**

**23**

**24**

**25**

**26**

**27**

**28**

**29** **Palm Sunday**

**30**

**31**

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**1827** The first African-American owned and operated newspaper, Freedom's Journal, publishes its first edition in New York under the editorship of Samuel Cornish and John B Russwurm.

**1827** Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone, speeding the gathering and delivery of news.

**1879** Post Office Act applies a two cent per pound rate to all periodicals, encouraging the spread of newspapers, magazines and books.

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**Journalist Ta-Nehisi Coates has written extensively on race in America and is the national correspondent at The Atlantic.**

**Melanie Bencosme, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2014 graduate on her internship outside Medellin, Colombia to capture video. Photo by Javier Gutierrez.**

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**FEBRUARY**

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**LaGuardia and Wagner Archives**

**CUNY Graduate School of Journalism**

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ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM

Americans have been describing their environment since they first set foot in the New World. From William Bradford’s characterization of nature as “a hideous and desolate wilderness, full of wild beasts and wild men” in his journal, Of Plymouth Plantation, to John James Audubon’s dramatic paintings and elaborate writings, to Thomas Jefferson’s influential Notes on Virginia, early writers and artists struggled to document the wonders of a bountiful continent. In the late 19th century, environmental concerns developed as industry expanded and the frontier opened for exploitation of natural resources. Environmental journalism began as a part of the conservation movement, led by wealthy hunters and fishermen and articulated in gaming publications, such as Forest and Stream.

Public health issues became a part of mainstream discourse when Walter Lippmann wrote about the Radium Girls (factory workers who contracted radiation poisoning by painting luminous watch dials) in the New York World in the 1920s. Public health issues became a part of mainstream discourse.

Preservation of human life has also been a concern of environmental journalism. John Hersey’s Hiroshima originally published in The New Yorker in 1946 detailed the horrific aftermath of the atomic bomb through the experiences of six survivors. Hersey’s reportage prompted the American public to reconsider how they had viewed and dehumanized the Japanese, the ethics of annihilating a human populace, and how the bomb harmed the Japanese and their environment. The union between mass media and the environment gained momentum in the 1960s and 1970s as scientists spelled out the connections between human activities and environmental responses. Television became a major mode of spreading the news. It provided compelling images that were shorthand for environmental disasters—oil-covered ducks, rivers on fire and beached whales.

In 1962 Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring, originally serialized in The New Yorker, marked a major milestone in environmental journalism. The New Yorker also ran a series of articles by Jonathan Schell in the early 1980s about the perilous nature of the nuclear arms race, which were reprinted as The Fate of the Earth. Like Hersey’s Hiroshima, The Fate of the Earth raised public awareness about the grim impact of nuclear arms on the environment and the need for nuclear disarmament.

Eventually, mainstream news organizations established “beats,” staffed by pioneers like The New York Times’s Gladwin Hill and the Houston Post’s Harold Scarlett. More radical coverage of the environment came from Earth First!, run by an environmental advocacy group inspired by the writings of Rachel Carson, Aldo Leopold and Edward Abbey. Increasingly, journalists are covering issues like dioxins, smog, endangered species, cancer clusters, genetically modified crops and climate change in the science or health sections of newspapers, magazines, television, websites and blogs.

Rachel Carson, author of Silent Spring (1962), which documented the effects of pesticides on the environment.

Above: Oil-covered pelican being rescued from Barataria Bay, Louisiana, in the aftermath of the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, 2010.

WKBW-TV news cameraman, standing in front of abandoned Love Canal house with protest sign on lawn detailing Hooker Chemical Company’s “sins” on the day of the EPA officials “hostage-taking,” 1980.

Cancer Alley, Louisiana, 1988. Photo ©Sam Kittner/ kittner.com
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**MARCH**

- **5** EASTER
  - ORTHODOX PALM SUNDAY

**APRIL**

- **5** EASTER
  - ORTHODOX PALM SUNDAY

**1906** Theodore Roosevelt coins the phrase “muckraking” in a speech that referred to “the man with the Muckrake,” from John Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

**1917** U.S. enters World War I and soon enacts strict sedition laws drastically limiting press freedom and creates the Committee for Public Information that sets press censorship regulations.

**1917** Theodore Roosevelt coins the phrase “muckraking” in a speech that referred to “the man with the Muckrake,” from John Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress.

**1942** The War Relocation Authority permits interned Japanese-Americans to publish their own newspaper, Manzanar Free Press, in the Manzanar, California detention camp.

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The Penny Press

Democratized journalism in the 1830s. Vivid, simply written articles about crime, courts, sports and local events made James Gordon Bennett’s *New York Herald*, priced at one cent, the world’s largest daily paper by 1860.

The Penny Press was Profitable.

However, more readers increased expenses for paper, printing presses and staff. Pennies couldn’t pay the bills, but advertising could. Eager to reach the new readers, businesses became newspaper sponsors and changed newspaper content accordingly. Advertisements multiplied and advertisers pressured papers to avoid controversy in order to appeal widely, especially to women, who were considered the main consumers.

As newspaper content was commercialized, so was its business model. The small shop run by a single printer gave way to an industrial model with division of labor between reporting, publishing, distributing, advertising and accounting. The publisher became a businessman, not an editor.

Profits enabled newspaper owners to buy rival papers and enter new fields. Newspaper publisher, William Randolph Hearst, also controlled magazines, newsreels and movies. Radio broadcasting was dominated by three networks — ABC, CBS and NBC.

Inevitably, large media corporations dominated television ownership as mergers and buyouts reshaped the industry. For example, Rupert Murdoch controls American media sources including newspapers, magazines, television stations, book publishers and a movie studio. Consolidation has limited the diversity of views presented. Today’s Internet revolution has redefined journalism again by infinitely multiplying the sources of news while reducing the associated costs. Will Internet outlets succumb to commercialization and consolidation or continue empowering the public to make and spread the news?

Art Young’s 1912 cartoon in *The Masses* criticized the influence of advertisers on freedom of the press.
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1883 Joseph Pulitzer takes over New York World and brings “new journalism” to New York.

1732 The Philadelphia Zeitung is the first foreign-language newspaper in the colonies.

1754 Benjamin Franklin creates the “Join or Die” cartoon that appears in the Pennsylvania Gazette to encourage the colonies to unite in the French and Indian Wars.

1864 President Lincoln shuts down two Copperhead Democrat newspapers in New York, the Journal of Commerce and the World, because they published a false article claiming that Lincoln intended to draft 400,000 additional men for the Union Army.

2013 Edward Snowden turns over documents to Guardian journalists Glenn Greenwald and Laura Poitras that illustrate National Security Agency spying programs on millions of Americans, and sets off a national scandal.

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In wartime, journalists confront issues of partisanship and censorship. In 1776 Thomas Paine wrote *Common Sense*, a partisan pamphlet that helped foment the American Revolution. The American press adopted a politicized approach in the new republic, as when Federalist newspapers in New England excoriated the immorality of the War of 1812. In the Mexican War (1846–1848), journalists were embedded with battle troops as newspapers competed for a captivated public. The competition for news of the Mexican War contributed to the growth of the Associated Press.

By the outbreak of the Civil War, both the Associated Press and the telegraph network were established in reporting the news. Yet, when war came President Lincoln quickly began censoring news and ultimately broke telegraph service between the North and South. During the war, the Lincoln administration gave the AP exclusive access to war information and was favored with pro-administration reporting. World War I brought unprecedented government attempts at propaganda and media control over newspapers and magazines, telegrams and the early radio industry through the Committee on Public Information. Congress also passed the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918, which cracked down on the dissident press and leftists.

Perhaps the best-known war journalist of the 20th century was Ernest Hemingway, who chronicled the effects of war on the common men, women and children caught up in conflict. Hemingway most famously covered the Spanish Civil War in the 1930s.

In September 1940, during the German air bombardment of London, CBS radio correspondent Edward R. Murrow reported live from the city’s rooftops, helping to sway an undecided American public toward support of England. Once the U.S. entered the war in December 1941, the Roosevelt administration set up a system of domestic censorship. The federal Office of War Information coordinated the release of war information by government agencies and recruited Hollywood film studios in the propaganda effort. Still, much remarkable reporting was done, including the widely read warfront columns of Ernie Pyle.

During the Vietnam War, journalists and photographers had unprecedented access to the battlefield and faced little official censorship. It was the first televised war, as cameramen lugged heavy equipment to the war zones. Yet journalists grew to mistrust the daily military briefings, which they labeled the “Five O’clock Follies,” in which the Pentagon released optimistic battle results that did not match what they and the American public saw. In contrast, during the first Iraqi War (1990–1991) many reporters were unable to reach the front. When the U.S. Army invaded Iraq in 2003, embedded journalists and soldiers operated side-by-side. Now, reporters found it too dangerous to report without the protection of the Army, but were unable to interview the local population from their embedded positions.

Over more than three centuries, American journalists have covered all of the nation’s wars. Despite the deaths of hundreds of reporters and photographers, journalists have taken up the ultimate responsibility of bearing witness to the triumphs and horrors of war.
**JUNE**

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**Go to your App Store to download our free This Date in History App.**
American newspapers began covering sporting events in the 1830s, when the *American Turf Register* and the *Spirit of the Times* featured horse racing, cricket and prizefighting. After the Civil War, baseball became the leading sports story, and in 1888 the San Francisco Examiner published, "Casey at the Bat," baseball's most famous poem. In the 1890s, Joseph Pulitzer created a separate sports section within the *New York World*. William Randolph Hearst put together his own sports staff on the *New York Journal* in which journalists covered a particular sport, whether baseball, horse racing, rowing or boxing—the leading sports of the day.

Typically, sports journalism before World War II used flowery language and covered women only when they were playing golf and tennis. The mainstream press neglected altogether coverage of Negro-league baseball. Sports journalism changed dramatically after World War II when reporters began interviewing players for the inside scoop into how and why the game was won or lost. Soon, the players' personalities proved more interesting than the outcome of any individual game. Female sportswriters, however, were not allowed to enter the men's locker rooms until the late 1970s and even then were subject to harassment. Today, 90 percent of sports editors are white males. Sports journalism still has a long way to go in leveling the "playing field."
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Go to your App Store to download our free This Date in History App.
A nation of immigrants needs an ethnic press. Foreign language media provide reassuring contacts with the old country and essential information about the new. They foster a sense of community that compensates for the disorientation and hostile reception that can accompany immigration. While adapting to the host country and mastering English, immigrants learn about naturalization issues, local affairs, employment and housing opportunities in their own language. Thus, ethnic media bridge the immigrant community and mainstream society by fostering adjustment while sustaining ethnic pride. They nurture dual identities.

Not surprisingly, ethnic media mirror immigration patterns. The first foreign language newspapers were French and German. By the 1890s, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung was the largest and most influential foreign language daily. For the English-speaking Irish, ethnic newspapers helped counter anti-Irish, anti-Catholic prejudices. Today, the Irish Echo sells in all 50 states and Ireland.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, foreign language newspapers served Italian, Jewish, Polish, Scandinavian and Hispanic immigrants. The foreign language press declined in World War I when anti-immigrant sentiment increased and in the 1920s after immigration restriction began. During World War II, every Japanese American relocation camp had a newspaper. Similarly, Cherokee Indians launched a paper during the 1820s and Native Americans currently have several papers addressing tribal concerns. After immigration laws were liberalized in 1965, immigration surged and ethnic media spread across the country. Among others, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, Chinese, Filipino, Greek, Indian, Korean and Yiddish-language newspapers were French and German. By the 1890s, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung was the largest and most influential foreign language daily. For the English-speaking Irish, ethnic newspapers helped counter anti-Irish, anti-Catholic prejudices. Today, the Irish Echo sells in all 50 states and Ireland.

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<td><strong>1896</strong> Adolph Ochs, following his recent purchase of The New York Times, inserts the famous motto, “All the News That’s Fit to Print,” atop the masthead.</td>
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<td><strong>1974</strong> Following a series of disclosures in The Washington Post and a major congressional investigation, President Richard Nixon resigns from office.</td>
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<td><strong>1954</strong> Time, Inc. launches Sports Illustrated, a weekly magazine devoted to sports that caught the nation’s attention during a time of unprecedented growth in spectator sports.</td>
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Go to your App Store to download our free This Date in History App.
Journalists depend on technology to connect with their audiences. From hand-powered printing presses to the Internet, journalists have sought out media that promise speed, impact and visual appeal.

Over the last three centuries, journalists have adopted many new technologies, but rarely without a fight. The invention of the iron hand press and the steam-driven press in the second decade of the 19th century did not immediately change the business aspects of the daily paper or the work culture of the labor force. Master printers still set type by hand and the paper's content depended on the printer's political allegiance and the volume of shipping news.

The great change occurred in the 1830s when the “penny press” hired reporters and editors to cover crime and entertainment news and advertising became an important source of revenue. In the 1840s, Richard Hoe's invention of the rotary press enabled newspapers to print as many as 8,000 pages an hour and the application of Samuel Morse's telegraph revolutionized news gathering. Publishers embraced Hoe's invention as a tool for greater profit, even though it meant that the role of the master printer (with its prestige, autonomy and skill) would be eliminated.

Toward the end of the 19th century, the newspaper underwent several dramatic visual changes. The art of photography began in the 1830s, but photographs themselves were not widely seen in newspapers until the 1890s when the invention of the half-tone process enabled their use on the printed page alongside text. The advent of the telephone and typewriter greatly enhanced the ability of reporters to obtain and transmit news more rapidly over greater distances. Another improvement that increased the speed of publishing newspapers was the invention of the linotype machine, which enabled operators to set entire lines of type at once, rather than manually letter by letter. Joseph Pulitzer’s New York World best exemplified all of these trends in the modern newspaper and by the turn of the 20th century boasted circulation of about 600,000 daily. Both Pulitzer’s World and William Randolph Hearst’s Journal featured many photographs and wide columns in an appeal to a less literate audience.

When radio arrived around 1900, it served at first as little more than a wireless telegraph, and its role as a disseminator of news took more than 20 years to develop. Radio’s growth was inhibited by World War I, during which the U.S. Navy took control of the fledgling radio industry. After the war, radio gradually began to be used as a broadcasting medium in which signals could be received by anyone with a receiver, thereby creating a listening audience. Still, newspapers resisted the notion that radio should transmit the news, prohibiting the reading of newspaper items on the air until after newspapers were distributed. In 1927, Congress passed the Radio Act, guaranteeing that private corporations, not the government, would run radio. Radio served as the model for television, so when that new medium appeared after World War II, it followed similar licensing and regulatory systems.

In our time, digital journalism has firmly established itself alongside print journalism, and many feel that online media has already supplanted print. The World Wide Web was invented in the 1960s, but the lag until it hosted online journalism lasted over 30 years. The New York Times, for instance, began its online edition in January 1996. Citizen journalism has been part of the migration of news journalism onto new digital platforms, particularly mobile. The key is to guard against serious journalism being replaced by news as entertainment.
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- **Grandparents Day** (begins at sundown)
- **First Day of Rosh Hashanah**
- **Second Day of Rosh Hashanah**
- **El Grito del Dolores (Mexican Independence Day)**
- **Citizenship Day** (Constitution Day)
- **International Day of Peace**
- **Yom Kippur (begins at sundown)**
- **Autumnal Equinox/Autumn Begins**
- **Grito de Lares (Puerto Rico)**
- **Eid al-Adha (Feast of Sacrifice)**
- **Native American Day**

**1833** The New York Sun becomes the nation's first successful penny daily, attracting readers with "human interest" stories and sensational crime tales.

**1997** Larry Page and Sergey Brin register Google.com as a domain name. The site eventually becomes one of the world's major aggregators and disseminators of news.

**1968** CBS News producer Don Hewitt invents 60 Minutes, the first weekly TV news magazine. The hard-hitting news show quickly becomes popular and profitable.

**1960** For the first time, television carries a live presidential debate, between Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Richard M. Nixon.

**1960** Karen Petree, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2013 alumna, sets up a camera before interviewing members of the Billian Music Family, a youth community organization in Nairobi’s Mathare Slum, during her summer internship.
The murder of Helen Jewett, a New York prostitute, captivated the nation in 1836.

Although Nelly Bly's escapades for Pulitzer's New York World (1889) were considered sensationalism at the time, they were really an example of investigative journalism.

Sensationalism has been a journalistic staple since the 1830s.

Do batmen live on the moon? Are Martians landing on earth? Who kidnapped the Lindbergh baby? Who was sexually involved with what politician? Do you know about the latest UFO sighting or the two-headed baby? Did you see the gory crime photos?

Lurid and titillating, sensationalism always fascinates. Using sensationalism to attract readers started with the penny press in the 1830s when the Great Moon Hoax reported about life on the moon, and the murder of prostitute Helen Jewett made news for three months. By the 1860s, Civil War battlefield reports were so regularly exaggerated that they were prefaced with the words, "If true."

The late-19th century competition between Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst took sensationalism to new heights. Pulitzer used headlines like "Screaming for Mercy" to sell papers. Pulitzer hired a cartoonist to parody city life through a silly-looking child dressed in yellow. Consequently, sensational journalism was called yellow journalism.

Not to be outdone, Hearst lured that cartoonist to his own paper. His screaming headlines and oversized typeface compelled attention. Most famous was his explosive front page blaming Cuba for blowing up the U.S. battleship Maine in 1898. It helped start the Spanish American War.

Hearst later hired former vaudevillian Walter Winchell, who became famous for celebrity gossip in print and on the radio. Winchell's irreverence has been exceeded by radio host Howard Stern whose garrulous vulgarity earned him the name, "Shock Jock." He captures the central spirit of sensationalism, which is to shock. Meeting an insatiable demand, sensationalism also flourishes in supermarket tabloids like the National Enquirer, whose headlines scream about celebrity misbehavior. Television channels like E! offer a steady supply of outlandish celebrities and websites like TMZ frequently scoop the entire mainstream press in revealing the latest celebrity scandal.
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**OCTOBER**

**4** LAST DAY OF SUKKOT (HOSHANAH RABBAH)  
SHEMINI ATZERET (BEGINS AT SUNDOWN)

**5** SHEMINI ATZERET  
SIMCHAT TORAH (BEGINS AT SUNDOWN)

**6** SIMCHAT TORAH

1976 Barbara Walters makes her debut as the first female nightly network news anchor, on ABC–TV.

**11** COLUMBUS DAY

1953 During his CBS television show See it Now, Edward R. Murrow brings public attention to the abuses of power by Sen. Joseph McCarthy's anti-communist crusade.

**19**

**1947** NBC television network broadcasts the first World Series game between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Yankees.

**24** UNITED NATIONS DAY

**31** HALLOWEEN

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**SEPTEMBER**  
**NOVEMBER**
The press is considered the fourth branch of American government. No one votes for the media; instead, their political power comes from influencing voters. Although Benjamin Franklin believed in presenting both sides of issues, most early American journalists supported specific causes. Newspapers either praised the royal governor or criticized him and supported Thomas Jefferson or Alexander Hamilton. Intense competition over the election of Andrew Jackson created the first truly national newspapers in the 1820s.

Because it was considered improper to campaign personally during much of the early 19th century, newspapers were crucial for reaching voters. Editors who supported the winning party received government printing contracts or patronage jobs. By the 1850s, candidates began campaigning for themselves and newspapers started raising money from advertising. Although less dependent on political parties, newspaper reports made political waves. Before the Civil War, they publicized the controversies over abolition and the Union. After the Civil War, political cartoons brought down New York City’s corrupt Tweed Ring.

Radio altered the relationship between the press, politicians and the people. Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s warm fireside chats on the radio spoke directly to the people. They humanized politics and reassured a nation suffering from the Great Depression. Like his cousin, former President Theodore Roosevelt, FDR courted the press by holding regular, informal press conferences. Of course, FDR’s opponents also used the media to attack him.

In 1951 Edward R. Murrow’s radio program Hear It Now became a television program called See It Now. Helped by cartoonist Herblock, Murrow exposed the bullying of Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy’s anti-communist crusade. In 1960 the first televised presidential debate enabled the cool, confident John F. Kennedy to narrowly defeat the dour, anxious Richard M. Nixon. JFK’s 1963 assassination marked the first time the whole nation experienced traumatic political news simultaneously via television. Investigative reporting about Watergate compelled Richard Nixon to resign from the presidency in 1974.

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The fourth branch of government continues to influence politics through articles, editorials, polls, talk shows, election debates, paid advertising and websites. But the rules of the game changed in 1987 when the long-standing federal principle of presenting the news fairly was revoked under President Ronald Reagan. He also championed deregulation of the industry accompanied by reduced funding for National Public Radio (NPR) and the Public Broadcasting System (PBS). Created in 1967 as non-commercial sources of balanced news and public affairs programming, NPR and PBS try to offset the polarized news coverage that dominates the media today.

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**November 1987:** Hallmark Cards, Inc. buys the Spanish International Communications Corp. and renames it Univision. It becomes the country’s largest Spanish-language broadcaster.

**1955:** William F. Buckley, Jr., launches National Review, a magazine expressing its conservatism with an intellectual bent.

**1837:** Abolitionist newspaper editor Elijah Lovejoy becomes a martyr to press freedom when a pro-slavery mob wrecks his press in Alton, Illinois, and murders him in a shootout.

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**OCTOBER**

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**DECEMBER**

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In challenging existing powers, alternative media differ from mainstream media in content, aesthetics, modes of production and distribution, and audience relations. For example, The Black Panther Community News Service (1967-1980), the official news organ of the Black Panther Party, reflected the party's goals and concerns. In stark contrast to mainstream media, it advocated revolutionary socialism, black power, community social programs, alleviating poverty and improving health. Additionally, the periodical made no appeal to a wider readership.

Other alternative periodicals from the 1960s and 1970s, such as The East Village Other, Fifth Estate, The Berkeley Barb, Radical America, and Off Our Backs belonged to the emerging counterculture, the New Left, and/or second-wave feminism. Advocating global justice and an egalitarian, anti-capitalist perspective, the Independent Media Center (IMC) is loosely comprised of local collectives that are noted for their open publishing newswires. At the 1999 World Trade Organization protests in Seattle, the IMC critiqued corporate media and used the Internet to report on street protests.

Alternative media disrupts how outside sources impose meaning onto marginalized groups and cultivates opportunities for representing one's self and community. Unlike mainstream media, it does not try to maximize profits or sell audiences to advertisers, is independent from corporations and often organizes horizontally rather than hierarchically. Paper Tiger Television, a collective founded in New York in 1981, challenges corporate control of the media while focusing on media literacy. Also, zines, which are commonly small circulation, self-published works, allow for a diversity of voices typically marginalized from mainstream media. For instance, the band Bikini Kill published a zine concerned with punk rock, sexual violence, domestic violence, racism, patriarchy and female empowerment, subjects often downplayed by mainstream media. Many more zines were published in the 1990s as a result of the upsurge in activism and interest in environmentalism and anarchism.
**DECEMBER**

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1844 Margaret Fuller becomes literary critic for Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, the paper's first female journalist. She later became a foreign correspondent for the Tribune, but died tragically in 1850 on her return voyage.

6 **CHANUKAH (begins at sunset)**

7 **PEARL HARBOR DAY**

8 **FIRST DAY OF CHANUKAH**

9 **FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION**

10 **HUMAN RIGHTS DAY**

11 **NEW YEAR'S EVE**

12 **CHRISTMAS EVE**

13 **LAST DAY OF CHANUKAH**

14 **WINTER SOLSTICE/WINTER BEGINS**

15 **MAULUD AL-NABI (MUHAMMAD'S BIRTHDAY)**

16 **CHRISTMAS DAY**

17 **KWANZAA BEGINS**

18 **BOXING DAY**

19 **NEW YEAR'S EVE**

1776 Thomas Paine writes the first of 13 letters comprising *The American Crisis*. Paine's opening sentences inspire the new nation, “These are the times that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands by it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and women.”

21 **WINTER SOLSTICE/WINTER BEGINS**

22 **MAULUD AL-NABI (MUHAMMAD'S BIRTHDAY)**

23 **CHRISTMAS EVE**

24 **CHRISTMAS DAY**

25 **KWANZAA BEGINS**

26 **BOXING DAY**

**YESTERDAY: JANUARY 1, 2016**

2014 Caroline Lewis, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2014 graduate on assignment in City Hall Park, New York, 2014.
The Internet has enabled the rise of the “citizen journalist,” but this democratization has made it harder to discern reliable sources of news. Citizen journalists are often eye-witnesses to events. Some develop their own audiences; others work in collaboration with established news organizations, which vouch for their content. Websites like Storyful exist to verify material generated by citizen journalists.

Unlike doctors or lawyers, journalists need no license to practice their trade. The First Amendment ban on government action affecting the press means that the news media cannot be governed like other fields such as law and medicine. As a result, in America anyone can become a journalist.
**January 2016**

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Examples of Distinguished CUNY Alumni in Journalism

Alex Abad-Santos, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2010, is a culture reporter for Vox.

Cristina Alesci, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is a correspondent at CNN and CNN Money.

Maury Allen, City College 1953, was a sports writer for the New York Post, 1961-1988.

Fritz Andrade, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is a video journalist at The New York Times.

Harvey Araton, Richmond College 1975, is a sports reporter and columnist for The New York Times.

Michael Arena, City College 1980, received the Pulitzer Prize in 1997 for Newsday.

Jego Armstrong, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a news producer for Al Jazeera Media Network.

George Arzt, Queens College, was press secretary for Mayor Edward I. Koch and a political reporter for the New York Post.

Betty Baye, Hunter College 1977, is a member of the National Association of Black Journalists’ Hall of Fame.

Joel Benenson, Queens College, is an American pollster and political strategist and has reported for The New York Daily News.

Joseph Berger, City College 1966, has been a reporter, columnist and editor at The New York Times since 1984.

Brigid Bergin, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a political reporter for WNYC radio.

Valerie Block, Baruch College 1992, works at Crain’s New York Business.


Charlotte Brooks, Brooklyn College, was a renowned photographer for Look Magazine, 1951-1971.

Barbara Brotman, Queens College 1978, is a columnist at the Chicago Tribune.

Michelle A. Brown, Baruch College, is a reporter for Cablevision’s News12.

Eliot Caroom, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is an energy reporter for Bloomberg.

Raquel Cepeda, Hunter College 1997, is a journalist, filmmaker and singer.

Sera A. Congi, Baruch College 1995, is a reporter for WBZ-TV in Boston.

Irene Cornell, Hunter College, has reported for WCBS News Radio in New York since 1970.

Judith Crist, Hunter College 1941, was a syndicated movie and theater critic for many newspapers and the TV Guide.

David Diaz, City College 1965, was a local television reporter for over 25 years.

Betty Liu Ebron, Baruch College 1979, was a columnist for the New York Daily News.

Susan Farkas, CUNY B.A. 1993, Professor, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism and President of Farkas Media.

Jacqueline Hernandez-Fallous, Baruch College 1998, is publisher of People en Español.

Frank Field, Brooklyn College 1947, was a meteorologist for WNBC-TV.

Reuven Frank, City College 1942, was president of NBC News.

Marc Frons, Brooklyn College 1977, is the chief information officer of The New York Times.

Barbara Kydd Graves, Brooklyn College 1957, was chief financial officer and circulation director for Black Enterprise Magazine.

Andrew Greiner, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is an editorial director, digital at NBC in Chicago.

Clyde Haberman, City College 1966, was a reporter for The New York Times, 1977-2013.

Yossi Klein Halevi, Brooklyn College 1978, is a reporter based in Israel.

Fred Hechinger, City College, was the education editor at The New York Times, 1959-1990.

Scott Herman, Brooklyn College 1980, is the executive vice president for operations at CBS radio.

Angela Herman, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a reporter/producer for the ABC News investigative unit.


Jane Tillman Irving, City College 1969, was a radio news reporter for WCBS.

John Johnson, City College 1961, reported on local television in New York for over 30 years.

Bernard Kalb, City College 1942, was a television reporter for CBS News and NBC News and a reporter at The New York Times.

Marvin Kalb, City College 1951, was a television reporter for CBS News and NBC News.

Peter Keller, City College, was night news editor of the Wall Street Journal for twenty years.

Marvin Kitman, City College 1953, was a columnist for Newsday.

Edward Kosner, City College 1958, was an editor at Newsweek, Esquire, the New York Daily News and New York magazine.

Marcia Kranes, Brooklyn College 1962, worked at the New York Post and Workman Publishing.

Nancy Lane, Hunter College 1981, is executive director of cbsnews.com.

Jacqueline Leo, City College 1968, is executive editor of Fiscal Times.

Ben Levisohn, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a columnist at Barron’s.

Frances Lewine, Hunter College 1942, served as White House correspondent for the AP for six presidential administrations.
Collin Orcutt, executive fashion and beauty editor at Dana Oliver, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2008, is the Capitol Hill reporter for BuzzFeed.

Kate Nocera, for various New York newspapers.

Jack Newfield, Hunter College 1960, was an investigative reporter of the website video team. Michael Oreskes, of the website video team. Sports Illustrated's at the AP and was a reporter for The New York Times.

Aisha Al-Muslim, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2009, is a producer at CNBC.

Mary Murphy, Queens College 1982, works for WNET-TV.

Dorothy Rabinowitz, Brooklyn College 1954, was a reporter for the Greenbelt News Review involved in a major Supreme Court case that defended freedom of the press.

Barbara Nevins Taylor, City College 1970, works at Consumer-Mojo website.

Rochelle Udell, Brooklyn College 1966, was founding designer of Ms. Magazine and works for Condé Nast.

Tanzina Vega, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2007, is a national correspondent covering race and ethnicity at The New York Times.

Hedy Weiss, Hunter College 1971, is a dance columnist at The New York Times.

Stephen Shepard, City College 1961, is founding dean of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism and was editor-in-chief of BusinessWeek magazine.

Allan Sloan, Brooklyn College 1966, has worked as a reporter at Fortune Magazine.

Walter Smith-Randolph, CUNY Graduate School of Journalism 2010, is a reporter for WNYI in Flint/Saginaw, Michigan.

Karen Stewart, Kingsborough Community College 1988, is a radio personality at WCBS-FM.


Dorothy Sucher, Brooklyn College 1954, was a reporter for the Greenbelt News Review involved in a major Supreme Court case that defended freedom of the press.

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Hedy Weiss, Hunter College 1971, is a dance columnist at the Chicago Sun-Times.

Sandra Zuzmo, College of Staten Island 1970, is a reporter at the Staten Island Advance.

For a more complete list, go to www.cuny.edu/freedom.
PHOTO CREDITS

FRONT COVER
Newsboys, Ann Arbor 1892, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, BL000148.

BACK COVER
CUNY-TV studios, Kalvin Ivanov/CUNY TV.

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New York newsstand on Fourth Avenue at 14th Street, 1941 (NYC), Courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information, LC-USW3-013953-D. Photograph by Marjory Collins; MS Free Press; Schaefer, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, George Grantham Bain Collection, LC-B2-21684-6; Big Stick; Pam Oliver; AP Photo; Reporters at State News in East Lansing, courtesy of the Michigan State University Archives & Historical Collections, 17501-9; War Spirit at Home, courtesy of the Newark Museum/Art Resource, NY, ART99908; Birth Control Review; Crowd outside New York Herald Tribune, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, George Grantham Bain Collection, CL-B2-2319-10; Brockton Enterprise, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, FSA/OWI, LC-USF34-3. Photograph by Jack Delano.

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The Planet newspaper, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, African-American Photographs, 17501-9; photo from the Monroe County Workers’ Collection, photo by Nelnus Coates; Ramsay de Give for The New York Times; The Montgomery Advertiser, courtesy of The Montgomery Advertiser.

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Radical America, courtesy of Brown University, Center for Digital Initiatives; Caroline Lewis, photo by Eric J. Edwards, courtesy of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism.

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Charles Lindbergh, AP Images; Toni Frissell, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Architectural Collections; Come to America, The First Assignment; AP staffers at the Republican National Convention, AP Images; Preparing the sports pages and pressroom of The New York Times newspaper, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, FSA/OWI, 8223746v and 8223713v, both photographs by Marjory Collins.

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World News from Mexico by Richard Caton Woodville, 1848.

MARCH 2015 SOCIAL CHANGE
The Masses, courtesy of Brown University, Modernist Journals Project; Elizabeth Eckford; Will Counts Collection; Indiana University Archives; To Nelnus Coates, photo by Skyler Reid; and Melanie Bencosme, photo by Javier Gutierrez, both courtesy of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism.

APRIL 2015 ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM
Rachel Carson, courtesy of the Rachel Carson Council, Inc.; Pelican in Gulf of Mexico, AP Photo; Louisiana Toxics March, courtesy of Sam Kittner/kittner.com; WKBW-TV, courtesy of State University of New York at Buffalo, photo by Penelope D. Mcloughlin; Safe Drinking, courtesy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 412-DA-12346; Alejandro Maltos, courtesy of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism.

MAY 2015 THE BUSINESS OF JOURNALISM
Drew By Art Young appeared in The Masses, December 1912, courtesy of Modernist Journals Project, Brown University; New Yorker cartoon, courtesy of David Sipress, The New Yorker Collection, The Cartoon Bank; Laron Bonner courtesy of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism.

JUNE 2015 WAR
AP Saigon correspondent Malcolm Browne, AP Photo; Kate Webb, AP Photo; Hal Boyle, AP Photo; Sherman Montrose, Chris Torchia, AP Photo; Pier Paolo Cito; Therese Bonney, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, New York World-Telegram & Sun Collection, LC-US22-113325; Beverly Desper/AP Photo; Brannmy Byrne, photo by Sophie Rosenbaum, courtesy of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism; Murrow, courtesy of Manuscript, Archives and Special Elections, Washington State Libraries, Pullman, WA.

JULY 2015 SPORTS JOURNALISM

AUGUST 2015 ETHNIC PRESS
Corky Lee and memorial to Pvt. Danny Chen, courtesy of Corky Lee; Ardakly Kleban, courtesy of Ardakly Kleban; Scotti Wili- lison, courtesy of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism.

SEPTEMBER 2015 TECHNOLOGY AND JOURNALISM TRANSFORMED
Key West Geiser workers, photo from the Monroe County Library Collection; Citizen Journalist, courtesy of thirftyfish, com http://thirftyfish.com/index.php?p=430; Progress of the Century, Currier & Ives, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-dig-psmca-17563; Kenen Peters, photo by Biko Rading, courtesy of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism.

OCTOBER 2015 SENSATIONALISM
Arthur H. Fallig, courtesy of the Museum of International Center of Photography; Gettty Images; War cartoon, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-USZC4-3800; Mario DeLeon, courtesy of Juan Rodriguez.

NOVEMBER 2015 JOURNALISM AND POLITICS
Tweed-le and Tilden-dum, Harper’s Weekly, 1876 July 1, courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-USZ62-117317; President Roosevelt, courtesy of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, 6-1-32; Brian Lehrer Show, courtesy of CUNY-TV; Mahrie Marshall, courtesy of the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Negro press was also influential in urging the people to leave the South.

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MAIL CENTER STAFF
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Spreading the News calendar, like so many Archives’ projects, would not be possible without the invaluable knowledge and research genius of Dr. Steven A. Levine.