

Chapter 1 : The New York Times - Wikipedia

Since there's not much new on this week's list, we took a deep dive into The Times's archives to see what we could find about popular books in decades past.

Morgan , [25] Christopher Morgan , [26] and Edward B. We do not believe that everything in Society is either exactly right or exactly wrong;â€”what is good we desire to preserve and improve;â€”what is evil, to exterminate, or reform. In , the newspaper started a western division, The Times of California, which arrived whenever a mail boat from New York docked in California. However, the effort failed once local California newspapers came into prominence. The hyphen in the city name was dropped on December 1, One of the earliest public controversies it was involved with was the Mortara Affair , the subject of twenty editorials in the Times alone. The riots, sparked by the beginning of drafting for the Union Army , began on July 13, On " Newspaper Row " , across from City Hall , Henry Raymond stopped the rioters with Gatling guns , early machine guns, one of which he manned himself. The slogan has appeared in the paper since September , [41] and has been printed in a box in the upper left hand corner of the front page since early In , during the Republican National Convention , a "4 A. Airplane Edition" was sent to Chicago by plane, so it could be in the hands of convention delegates by evening. The crossword began appearing regularly in , and the fashion section first appeared in The New York Times began an international edition in Dryfoos died in , [49] and was succeeded as publisher [50] by his brother-in-law, Arthur Ochs "Punch" Sulzberger , who led the Times until , and continued the expansion of the paper. New York Times Co. In it, the United States Supreme Court established the " actual malice " standard for press reports about public officials or public figures to be considered defamatory or libelous. The malice standard requires the plaintiff in a defamation or libel case prove the publisher of the statement knew the statement was false or acted in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity. Because of the high burden of proof on the plaintiff, and difficulty in proving malicious intent, such cases by public figures rarely succeed. The New York Times Company, and Nicholas Kristof , [53] resulting from the anthrax attacks which included powder in an envelope opened by reporter Judith Miller inside the Times newsroom. Hatfill sued him and the Times for defamation and intentional infliction of emotional distress. After years of proceedings, the Supreme Court declined to grant certiorari in the case, leaving Dr. Wen Ho Lee who was falsely accused of espionage. The New York Times began publishing excerpts as a series of articles on June Controversy and lawsuits followed. The papers revealed, among other things, that the government had deliberately expanded its role in the war by conducting air strikes over Laos , raids along the coast of North Vietnam , and offensive actions taken by U. Marines well before the public was told about the actions, all while President Lyndon B. Johnson had been promising not to expand the war. The document increased the credibility gap for the U. His words to National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger included "People have gotta be put to the torch for this sort of thing The newspaper appealed and the case began working through the court system. On June 18, , The Washington Post began publishing its own series. Ben Bagdikian , a Post editor, had obtained portions of the papers from Ellsberg. That day the Post received a call from the Assistant Attorney General, William Rehnquist , asking them to stop publishing. When the Post refused, the U. Justice Department sought another injunction. District court judge refused, and the government appealed. On June 26, , the U. United States , U. On June 30, , the Supreme Court held in a 6â€”3 decision that the injunctions were unconstitutional prior restraints and that the government had not met the burden of proof required. The justices wrote nine separate opinions, disagreeing on significant substantive issues. While it was generally seen as a victory for those who claim the First Amendment enshrines an absolute right to free speech , many felt it a lukewarm victory, offering little protection for future publishers when claims of national security were at stake. The overall page width stayed the same, with each column becoming wider. You can help by adding to it. May The New York Times switched to a digital production process sometime before , but only began preserving the resulting digital text that year. The presses used by The New York Times allow four sections to be printed simultaneously; as the paper had included more than four sections all days except Saturday, the sections had to be printed separately in an early press run and collated together.

Beginning October 16, , a two-page "Bay Area" insert was added to copies of the Northern California edition on Fridays and Sundays. The newspaper commenced production of a similar Friday and Sunday insert to the Chicago edition on November 20, . The inserts consist of local news, policy, sports, and culture pieces, usually supported by local advertisements. Following industry trends, its weekday circulation had fallen in to fewer than one million. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was reportedly investigating the attacks. The cyber security breaches have been described as possibly being related to cyberattacks that targeted other institutions, such as the Democratic National Committee. The lengthy article ran as an eight-page feature in the print edition and also was adapted into a shortened 2, word listicle featuring its key takeaways. Trump and Taxes, which aired the following Sunday. In , it moved to Nassau Street, and in to 41 Park Row , making it the first newspaper in New York City housed in a building built specifically for its use. She wrote, "In the beginning I was charged not to reveal the fact that a female had been hired". Other reporters nicknamed her Fluff and she was subjected to considerable hazing. Because of her gender , promotions were out of the question, according to the then-managing editor. She was there for fifteen years, interrupted by World War I. Even those who witnessed her in action were unable to explain how she got the interviews she did. She never had to grovel for an appointment. When women were eventually allowed in to hear the speeches, they still were not allowed to ask the speakers questions, although men were allowed and did ask, even though some of the women had won Pulitzer Prizes for prior work. She chose a difficult subject, an offensive subject. Her imagery was strong enough to revolt you. Within 10 days, the FTC responded that it was not. Over 8, entries were submitted. Class A shareholders are permitted restrictive voting rights while Class B shareholders are allowed open voting rights. Any alteration to the dual-class structure must be ratified by six of eight directors who sit on the board of the Ochs-Sulzberger family trust. The Trust board members are Daniel H. Dryfoos, Michael Golden, Eric M. Arthur Sulzberger routinely wrote memos to his editor, each containing suggestions, instructions, complaints, and orders. Brisbane " , Margaret Sullivan " served a four-year term , and Elizabeth Spayd " In , the Times eliminated the position of public editor. Times politics editor Carolyn Ryan said: The typefaces used for the headlines are custom variations of Cheltenham. The running text is set at 8. Includes Editorials , Op-eds and Letters to the Editor. Some sections, such as Metro, are only found in the editions of the paper distributed in the New York"New Jersey"Connecticut Tri-state area and not in the national or Washington, D. Its printed weekday circulation dropped by 50 percent to , copies from to

Chapter 2 : calendrierdelascience.com: The New York Times® Best Sellers: Books

Voters Weigh Many Health Issues on State Ballots. Photo Credit Annie Tritt for The New York Times. According to a new book by Marion Nestle, the unstated goal of most company-sponsored.

Richard Horowitz, one of the top Lyme-treating physicians in the country, posted the following response on his Facebook page, which we republish with permission. The New York Times just published an article on the ethics of diagnosing and treating Lyme disease, quoting figures about the rates of infection in the northeast. Unfortunately, their facts and figures are woefully inadequate regarding the numbers of sick individuals and the efficacy of diagnostic testing. The northeastern US is known to have some of the highest Lyme disease rates in the country. Lyme disease, already a significant public health threat in the United States and Europe, is poised to be the number one spreading vector-borne epidemic worldwide. Pathogen-carrying ticks ride migratory birds across wide geographic areas spreading the infection. The CDC estimated more than , new infections per year, in the United States, just for Lyme – one of several tick-borne diseases. The CDC estimates do not take into account those cases that are not reported or are misdiagnosed as other medical conditions. In , an estimated 0. This is an important worldwide problem and challenge for the medical community since the symptoms of tick-borne illness often mimic those of other commonly reported diseases, that are diagnosed based on clinical criteria and not definitive laboratory testing. These include fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome Systemic Exertional Intolerance Disease , multiple sclerosis, mental illness and many others. These figures would not be included in the statistics of those affected. Other clinicians believe that persistence of Lyme and other tick-borne diseases are due to chronic infection and that chronic Borreliosis and associated tick-borne infections might be putting future generations at risk through maternal-fetal transmission and contaminated blood supplies. It may take many weeks before antibodies are produced, missing a window of early treatment when the disease is potentially curable. I will be the keynote speaker at the Binghamton University Lyme disease conference in April , where I will show the results of my statistically validated screening questionnaire in approximately individuals. This questionnaire will help determine the likelihood of an individual suffering from Lyme and associated tick-borne diseases. Lyme disease is first and foremost a clinical diagnosis. How do we make that clinical diagnosis? The patient must have a reasonable history of tick exposure; have signs and symptoms consistent with the illness, and laboratory testing which helps confirm the diagnosis. Since MRIs, SPECT scans and PET scans of the brain are not able to definitively determine if a patient has neurological Lyme disease, physicians will occasionally perform a spinal tap and look at markers in the spinal fluid to determine if *Borrelia burgdorferi* has invaded the central nervous system. Unfortunately, spinal taps also have their limitations. Although increased antibody production in the spinal fluid can be seen in early Lyme disease with a lymphocytic meningitis or encephalitis, in late-stage neurological Lyme patients, patients can have normal cerebrospinal fluid CSF antibody studies. Again, this surveillance case definition was developed for national reporting of Lyme disease, and was not intended to be used in clinical diagnosis. Why do patients fail two-tiered testing? The blood tests to diagnose Lyme are known to lack sufficient sensitivity and specificity to pick up all patients with the disease. A doctor who knows the literature and stands up for sick and suffering patients in one of the highest Lyme endemic areas of the United States represents one in my opinion who upholds the Hippocratic oath.

Chapter 3 : The New York Times: Contact Information, Journalists, and Overview | Muck Rack

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Betsan Corkhill, a wellness coach in Bath, England, and author of the book "Knit for Health & Wellness," established a website, [Stitchlinks](http://Stitchlinks.com), to explore the value of what she calls therapeutic knitting.