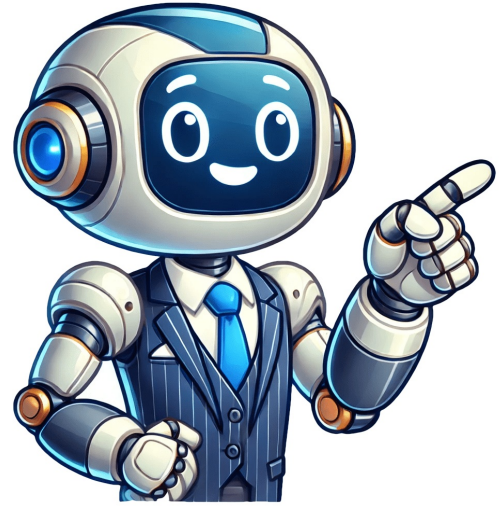


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News outlets began publishing information about current events starting from the 17th century with information sheets for merchants. Today, newspapers cover various fields including politics, business, sports, art, and science, featuring materials like opinion columns, weather forecasts, and editorial cartoons. The traditional print version of newspapers has given way to online publications, with many now focusing primarily on digital platforms. The original text is in English, so the rewritten text will maintain its language. In today's digital landscape, traditional newspapers face evolving challenges such as decreased classified ad revenue due to online alternatives like Craigslist and eBay, and the dispersal of ad impressions across various media platforms. A typical newspaper publication includes a wide range of content including news articles, feature pieces, and opinion editorials on politics, business, crime, weather, and more. News sections are often divided into categories such as national and international news, local news, sports, entertainment, and arts, with editorial pages featuring editorials, op-eds, and columns that offer analysis and interpretation of the news. Besides hard news, newspapers also publish a variety of other content including obituaries, birth notices, graduation announcements, weather forecasts, reviews, and advice columns. With the rise of online classifieds, many newspapers have seen a decline in classified ad sales, relying instead on subscription revenue, newsstand sales, and advertising revenue to stay afloat. The editorial independence of a newspaper is often influenced by its owners, advertisers, or government backers, with some publications enjoying high levels of autonomy and journalistic quality while serving as "newspapers of record" for their communities. The way news is delivered has changed significantly over time. Newspapers originally relied on their own reporting efforts, but many now subscribe to wire services like the Associated Press, Reuters, or Agence France-Presse, which provide them with a steady stream of content to sell to papers worldwide. This system allows for a more efficient and cost-effective way of gathering news. In 2005, there were approximately 6,580 daily newspapers globally, producing around 395 million print copies per day. However, the late 2000s-early 2010s economic downturn, combined with the rise of free online alternatives, led to a decline in advertising and circulation revenues. The global financial crisis further exacerbated this trend, causing newspaper revenue to plummet from \$100 billion in 2005-7 to just \$53 billion in 2016. The shift to digital media has disrupted traditional business models, making it challenging for newspapers to maintain profitability. Online advertising prices are often lower than their print counterparts, and the internet has also changed the way news is consumed. News aggregators, which bundle articles from multiple sources, have become increasingly popular, while online paywalls have been implemented by some papers in an attempt to recoup lost revenue. Newspapers typically meet four key criteria: public accessibility, periodicity, currency, and quality of content. However, the rise of digital media has created new challenges for newspapers, particularly those without internet access or literacy issues. The history of newspaper publishing dates back thousands of years, with various forms of news dissemination emerging throughout different civilizations. From ancient Rome's Acta Diurna, which were carved in metal or stone and posted publicly, to China's early government-produced Dibao, circulated among court officials during the Han dynasty, news-sheets have been a vital means of communication. In 713-734, the Tang dynasty's Kaiyuan Za Bao was published, while the first privately published newsheets appeared in Beijing in 1582. However, these early publications did not meet the classical criteria for newspapers as they were restricted to certain topics and audiences. The invention of the printing press by Johann Gutenberg around 1450 marked a significant turning point in the history of news publishing. The ability to mass-produce printed books led to an estimated 500,000 books being circulated across the continent within 50 years. This innovation paved the way for repeated advances in technology and the popularization of freedom of information exchange. The first mechanical, movable type printing press allowed for faster and more efficient dissemination of news. The German-language Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien, printed from 1605 onwards by Johann Carolus, is often recognized as the first newspaper. Other notable publications include the Avis, published in Wolfenbüttel in 1609, and the Dutch Courante uyt Italien, Duytslandt, &c., which began circulation in the early 17th century. The emergence of newspapers in Europe during this period was driven by the need for information sharing among a broad public audience. With regular publication and coverage of current events, these early newspapers played a significant role in shaping public opinion and facilitating communication across borders. The first newspapers in various countries began to emerge during the 17th century. In Amsterdam, a hub of international trade, publications started appearing in multiple languages prior to their local counterparts. A key early English-language newspaper was Corrant, which debuted in 1620 and another publication, Nieuwe Tijdinghen, was published by Abraham Verhoeven that same year. Corante emerged in England in 1621 with the support of "N.B." (believed to be either Nathaniel Butter or Nicholas Bourne) and Thomas Archer. Meanwhile, La Gazette was first printed in France in 1631. Di Genova published its inaugural issue in Italy in 1639. A Gazeta da Restauração appeared in Portugal in 1641. The Gaceta de Madrid marked the beginning of Spanish newspaper publishing in 1661. Post- och Inrikes Tidningar was founded in Sweden in 1645, although it now exists online. Opregte Haarlemsche Courant printed its first issue in Haarlem in 1656 before merging with Haarlems Dagblad in 1942 due to German occupation of the Netherlands. Merkuriusz Polski Ordynaryjny was published in Krakow, Poland in 1661. The Daily Courant became the first successful English daily from 1702 to 1735. Benjamin Harris's Public Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick is often seen as America's first newspaper, though only a single edition was released due to government suppression. In 1704, The Boston News-Letter became the first continuously published American newspaper. The Pennsylvania Evening Post emerged as America's first daily in 1783. John Bushell launched the Halifax Gazette, which claims to be Canada's first newspaper. Given article text here The Gazeta do Rio de Janeiro was the first newspaper printed in devices brought from England in 1820, publishing news favorable to the government of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and the Algarves. This was part of the official press service of the Portuguese crown. In 1821, private newspaper circulation resumed after a ban, with the Diário do Rio de Janeiro being one of the first non-imperial publications. Another early publication, the Correio Braziliense, was published by Hipólito José da Costa from London and promoted critical ideas. The first newspapers in Peru were El Peruano, established in 1825, and still in circulation today. By the mid-19th century, the first Iranian newspaper, Kaghaz-e Akhbar, was established by Mirza Saleh Shirazi in 1837, catering to government needs. As territories gained independence from Ottoman rule, such as Hijaz during World War I, Arab women like Galila Tamarhan began making contributions to medical journals like "Ya'asub al-Tib" (Leader in Medicine). In Europe and the Americas, early 19th-century cities saw various newspaper-like publications emerge, albeit with diverse regional content. The Industrial Revolution brought about printing innovations, allowing newspapers to reach a broader audience more efficiently and at lower costs. Milestones included The Times acquiring an advanced press in 1814 and Lynde M. Walter's Boston Transcript launching the first affordable "penny press" newspaper in 1830. French publications like La Presse (1836) further expanded accessibility through advertising-supported dailies. While most newspapers target broad, geographically defined audiences, others specialize in specific interests such as business or sports news. Newspapers are becoming less common but still serve commuters and office workers. Morning editions are printed before midnight to include breaking news for the day ahead. Previews of tomorrow's papers often feature on late-night news programs. The first daily newspaper, Einkommende Zeitung, was published in Leipzig, Germany in 1650. In some countries, including the UK, newspapers do not publish on Sundays. Sunday editions are usually larger and contain special sections like comics and magazines. Some publications come out two or three times a week, known as semi-weekly or triweekly, respectively. Local newspapers serve specific regions, such as cities, and often have large distribution networks. The landscape of national newspapers is diverse and complex, with varying degrees of specialization and international reach. In some countries, like the UK, there are numerous national newspapers, while in others, such as the US and Canada, the number is much smaller. However, even within these smaller markets, it's possible to find publications that cater to a broad audience or focus on specific interests. For instance, The Globe and Mail in Canada is widely distributed, while in the US, The New York Times serves both national and international readers. International newspapers also exist, such as The New York Times International Edition, which offers content tailored to expatriates and tourists. Additionally, many publications have adapted to the digital age by offering English-language editions or online platforms that cater to global audiences. The emergence of English as a dominant language in business and technology has led to an increase in international newspapers. Local languages are also being used to serve expat communities, with newsstands and stores selling newspapers in multiple languages, such as French-language publications in the US state of Florida. Newspapers vary widely in terms of their focus, from general coverage to specialized topics like sports or finance. Some may prioritize national events, while others concentrate on local entertainment or sports. Specialized publications are also common, covering specific interests like horse-racing or theatre. The distribution of newspapers has evolved significantly over time, with options ranging from home delivery and mail service to sales at newsstands and online platforms. The newspaper industry has undergone significant changes over the years to adapt to advancements in technology. To keep pace with evolving reader preferences, many publications now offer online editions that can be accessed via the internet or social media platforms. This shift towards digital delivery is expected to continue, but it doesn't mean that traditional newspapers are becoming obsolete. In fact, their unique niche in society remains relevant, providing a distinct perspective and insight into current events. Despite some major newspapers transitioning to online-only formats, the industry still faces challenges, such as declining readership and job losses among journalists. However, innovative approaches like personalized news aggregators and on-demand printing technologies are helping to breathe new life into print-based models. These digital platforms enable readers to curate their own customized newspapers by selecting from various sections and publications. The role of the publisher in a newspaper organization is often filled by the overall manager or chief executive, with small papers sometimes being owned by the publication's owner or largest shareholder. The typical departments within a newspaper include editorial, production/printing, circulation, and advertising, as well as non-newspaper-specific areas like accounting, marketing, human resources, and IT. The industry continues to evolve, but its core function remains unchanged - providing accurate, timely information to the public through various mediums. The newspaper's content is commonly overseen by an editor or other senior editorial positions like editor-in-chief, executive editor and so forth. For smaller newspapers, a solitary editor may handle multiple content areas while larger publications have more specialized editors overseeing specific topics such as local news or sports. This compartmentalization is known as a "news bureau" or "desk", with each section overseen by an appointed editor who typically copy edits articles in their area of responsibility. They often collaborate with proofreaders and fact checkers to ensure accuracy. Meanwhile, journalists who gather information are called reporters, those writing longer, non-news related pieces are termed feature writers while photographers and graphic artists provide visual elements to enhance stories. Many journalists focus on a particular subject, known as a "beat", such as sports or science whereas columnists pen regular articles sharing their personal views and experiences. Newspapers also employ printers and press operators who physically print the publication although many opt for outsourcing due to the high cost of equipment maintenance and operational time efficiency. Those newspapers offering online content may hire webmasters and designers to upload stories on their websites while circulation staff manage distribution through various channels such as mail, carriers or retailers. In advertising departments, sales teams market space to local businesses while also assisting clients with campaign planning and design. Additionally, graphic designers create advertisements according to customer specifications and departmental guidelines. In cases of no advertising presence, the department naturally doesn't exist. Some newspapers divide content into zones depending on delivery area adjusting ads and news accordingly. Editions are often created in parallel as news is updated through editions during nighttime. Newsprint editioning typically involves producing a linear progression of editions, with each one being copied and updated from the previous. This process allows newspapers to maintain a "Newspaper of Record" while also having a quick correction option available. Regional editions are often produced in collaboration with local contractors, featuring locale-specific content. The size of modern newspapers can vary, but most fall into three categories: broadsheets (23.5 inches x 15 inches), tabloids (15 inches x 11.75 inches), and Berliner or Midi (18.5 inches x 12.5 inches). Some papers, like the Brazilian Vossa Senhoria, are incredibly small, measuring only 1.4 inches x 1 inch. Newsprint is usually printed on cheap, off-white paper, but some titles stand out with coloured newsprint, such as the Financial Times' distinctive salmon pink or L'Équipe's yellow. These colours often reflect the newspaper's identity and branding. The number of copies distributed by a newspaper is known as its circulation, which is a key factor in setting advertising rates. However, circulation figures may not accurately reflect readership numbers, as many copies are read by multiple people and some may be distributed for free. In the US, the Alliance for Audited Media tracks historical and current data on average daily and weekly newspaper circulation. The Guinness Book of Records reports that the Soviet newspaper Trud had a daily circulation of over 21 million in 1990, while Japan's Yomiuri Shinbun has a circulation above 5.5 million. The UK's top-selling newspaper is The Sun, with around 1.2 million copies distributed daily. In contrast, paid readership of print newspapers has been declining in developed countries but increasing in developing nations such as Brazil and China. In India, the Times of India is the largest-circulation English newspaper, while the Dainik Jagan is the most-read local-language newspaper. According to Tom Standage, India's daily newspaper circulation is 110 million copies. A common measure of a newspaper's health is market penetration, which shows how much of its target audience reads it. In the US, daily newspapers achieved market penetration of over 123% in the 1920s. However, with increased competition and easier printing, market penetration has declined to around 53%. Newspaper revenue streams and business models have undergone significant changes over time. Newspapers face criticism for biased reporting, reliance on anonymous sources, and factual errors. Media conglomerates own many major newspapers, raising concerns about press independence. Despite this, papers play a crucial role in free expression, with whistle-blowers often choosing to leak sensitive information through them. Research has shown that a newspaper's closure can impact election outcomes and voter turnout. Newspapers have attempted to regain credibility by appointing ombudsmen, developing ethics policies, and implementing stringent correction procedures. However, the rise of 24-hour television channels and online news sources has posed significant challenges to the traditional business model, leading to declining paid circulation and advertising revenue. In developed countries, online news sites are often free or require paid subscriptions, further eroding newspaper income. In contrast, less-developed countries have seen growing newspaper circulation due to increased literacy and a larger middle class. The future of newspapers in highly connected societies remains uncertain, with the industry facing financial struggles and declining readership. Some major media corporations that own significant portions of the world's top newspapers include: Gannett, McClatchy Company, Hearst Corporation, Cox Enterprises, Landmark Media Enterprises LLC, Morris Communications, Tribune Company, Hollinger International, News Corporation, Swift Communications. The newspaper industry has experienced a significant decline in recent years, with many outlets ceasing operations or drastically reducing their staff. In the United States alone, the number of journalists working for newspapers has dropped by nearly two-thirds since 2001. The most recent data indicates that two newspapers close every week, and the total number of publications has decreased from 8,891 in 2005 to 6,377 as of May 2022. The emergence of modern journalism and publishing can be traced back to the early 17th century, when news sheets and pamphlets began to circulate in Europe. The first newspaper, Straßburg (1605), was published by Johannes Weber in Strasbourg, marking the beginning of a new era in mass communication. This period saw the establishment of regular newspapers, with the first English-language newspaper, Corante, appearing in 1622 and the first French-language newspaper, La Gazette, emerging in 1631. The concept of a daily or weekly publication became more widespread throughout Europe, with papers such as The Daily Courant (1702) in London and the Journal de Paris (1777) in France. As printing technology improved, so did the accessibility and distribution of newspapers. By the late 18th century, newspapers were being published regularly in major cities across Europe, including London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The first American newspaper, Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick (1704), was also established during this period. The growth of journalism led to the development of new formats, such as tabloids and sensationalist newspapers, which became popular in the 19th century. This era also saw the rise of influential journalists, who used their platforms to shape public opinion on issues such as politics, social justice, and culture. The spread of modern journalism was not limited to Europe; newspapers were established in other parts of the world, including Asia and Africa. In India, for example, the first English-language newspaper, The Bengal Gazette (1780), was published in Calcutta, while in Korea, the oldest known newspaper, Choson Ilbo (1393), dates back to the Joseon Dynasty. The development of newspapers played a significant role in shaping public discourse and influencing politics throughout history. As the media landscape continued to evolve, new technologies and formats emerged, leading to the modern newspaper industry we know today. Johannes Weber's article "Straßsburg, 1605: The origins of the newspaper in Europe" was published in German History volume 24, issue 3 (2006). The Meridian Star has announced a change to its publication schedule, reducing its weekly print run from five days to three. As of 2001, The Times had multiple national editions printed at various locations across the US and delivered in 195 markets nationwide. Journalists have noted declining local newspaper readership, with the BBC stating that newspapers are becoming increasingly obsolete. ^ "Trends & Numbers". Newspaper Association of America. 14 March 2012. Archived from the original on 18 September 2012. Retrieved 18 September 2012. ^ Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Do Newspapers Matter?, 2011 ^ N. Ram, Newspaper futures: India and the world, The Hindu, 15 August 2007 ^ J.D. 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The Chronicling America collection is part of the National Digital Newspaper Program, which aims to preserve and make available the rich cultural heritage of American newspapers.