

THE

MAKING

OF

The Washington Post

When **THE WASHINGTON POST** premiered on December 6, 1877, the newspaper contained four pages, cost three cents, and had a circulation of 10,000. Reporters traveled about on foot and by hack, horsecar and highwheeled bicycle. The newspaper type was hand set from the longhand copy of reporters and editors.

Today, **THE WASHINGTON POST** is the product of a complex, technologically advanced process combining the talents of almost 2,800 people, working in a variety of capacities and departments, from accounting and systems and engineering, to reporting, editing, production and circulation.

A "gripper-conveyor" belt carries newly printed copies of the newspaper from a press to bundling machines.



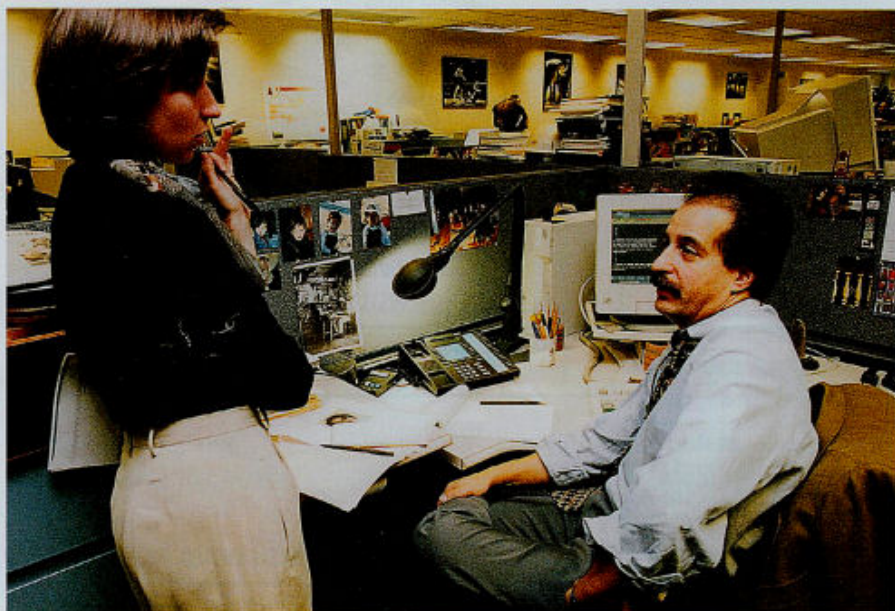
THE NEWSROOM



Post photographers work to find the picture that will help show the story.



Post graphic artists develop maps, diagrams and illustrations to help tell the story to readers.



Reporters work collaboratively with other staffers in the newsroom.

A DYNAMIC energetic, 24-hour operation, The Post's newsroom provides the Washington area's largest readership with local, national and international news and features.

The **NEWS** department consists of more than 900 people—reporters, columnists, editors, photographers, artists, researchers and administrators—based primarily in the newsroom located in the District of Columbia. In addition, The Washington Post staffs 13 local, 5 national and 19 foreign bureaus. Staff reporting is augmented by information received from newswires and news services.

The typewriter, long a fixture of the newsroom, has given way to modern technology. A video display terminal enables reporters to electronically prepare stories for publication.

Each day, the managing editor holds an afternoon and evening conference with key editors in the newsroom to determine which stories will appear on the next day's front page. The makeup of the front page will often change later in the day due to a more important, fast-breaking story.

WORKING AROUND

the clock, seven days a week, nearly 1,000 people in various sections of **PRODUCTION** are involved in the process of converting newsprint and ink into three editions of The Washington Post.

To accomplish this task efficiently, The Post is produced at two separate facilities. These state of the art printing plants are located in Springfield, Va. and College Park, Md.

After the newsroom's stories and articles are finished, (an average of 150,000 words daily), the paper is put together by a technologically-advanced method called **PAGINATION**. A layout editor electronically "makes up" the page on the computer by accessing the stored news stories, and electronically adding headlines, photographs, captions, charts, graphs and advertisements to the page.

Once the page is made up, it is sent to the two printing plants via an advanced fiber optic transmission process using a telephone dataline. The transmission received



Two press operators regularly check print quality throughout the press run.

in the plate-making room produces a page negative from which printing plates are made. The negative is placed on a photo-sensitive, aluminum plate and exposed to an ultra-violet light. The light changes the coating on the plate so that the exposed areas become receptive to ink. Ink will not adhere to the rest of the plate surface.

A press operator in the **PRESSROOM** attaches the plate to a cylinder on the press. Once all plates have been placed on cylinders, press operators in a computerized control room start the press rolling.

When a press runs low on paper, it signals an automatically guided vehicle (AGV) to fetch a new roll. The battery-powered AGV follows low-power radio signals in the floor to the storage area, lifts a fresh roll of newsprint from its rack, returns to the press and slides it onto empty reel arms.

Each press prints, cuts, folds and assembles the papers, which are sent by conveyor to the **MAILROOM**. There they are automatically counted, bundled and dispatched for distribution.



Two of The Post's color presses.

CIRCULATION



Bundles of papers being loaded for distribution.

THIS DEPARTMENT is responsible for selling and delivering the newspaper—over 770,000 daily and over 1,000,000 on Sunday. Each day's run of The Washington Post is picked up and distributed throughout the Washington metropolitan area by a network of more than 300 independent home delivery distributors and 90 street sales distributors. They, in turn, employ over 3,500 carriers of all ages, both male and female.

The Service Center, another section of **CIRCULATION**, handles over 1.3 million incoming telephone calls a year.

ADVERTISING

THE LIFEblood of any newspaper, **ADVERTISING** accounts for approximately 80% of total revenue which helps offset the cost of producing the paper. The cost of newsprint and ink in one newspaper alone runs approximately 24 cents daily and 75 cents on Sunday. At The Post, over 200 people work in advertising sales, handling both display and classified ads.

As you can see, The Washington Post has come a long way since that first, modest four-pager, adapting to changing times

and the ever-expanding Washington area. But some things have not changed. The Post remains committed to serving the needs of the Washington, Suburban Maryland and Northern Virginia areas both as a newspaper and as an active, responsible member of the community.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS

THE POST is committed to being an active, involved member of the Washington metropolitan area community and proudly focuses its efforts in four areas: education, health and human services, the arts and community. Whether it's assistance in educa-

tion, the arts, or community services, **THE WASHINGTON POST** is there to recognize, encourage and honor excellence and participate in programs that benefit the local community. For more information visit, washpost.com/community.



WEATHER EAR

Weather

Today: Partly sunny, breezy.
High 46. Low 30.
Tuesday: Some sun, breezy,
cold. High 34. Low 23.

Details, Page B8

ISSUE NUMBER

Since the first issue of The Post was printed on December 6, 1877, each year's December 6 issue is "No. 1."

EDITION INDICATOR

- R represents the early edition or regional
- S represents the second edition or suburban
- M2 represents the final edition

ZONE INDICATOR

Indicates which geographic zones will get a particular page of the paper. Many pages in the paper contain news or advertising specific to certain zones.

- DM represents Washington, DC and Maryland
- VA represents Virginia

Capitals Lose to Last-Place Att

The Washi

MONDAY, DEC

125TH YEAR No. 362 M2 DM VA

Antiwar Effort Gains Momen

Growing Peace Movement's Ranks Include Some Unlikely

By EVELYN NIEVES
Washington Post Staff Writer

AMHERST, Mass.—The idea was hatched on a bright day in August, when Daphne Reed was celebrating her daughter's and granddaughter's birthdays, and the talk around the living room sofa turned to war.

Reed began worrying that her 25-year-old grandson, who spent four years in the Coast Guard, might be called to serve if the United States were to invade Iraq. Her family also wondered why the United States was threatening to invade Iraq even before United Nations weapons inspections began. And Reed fretted over the par-

ticular suffering that would befall Iraqi women; their sons and husbands would be killed, she said, and the women would be left in the rubble to fend off contaminated water and starvation.

"I said that all mothers should automatically be against war," Reed said. "It was against their nature to be violent instead of nurturing." Maybe, she said, it was time to start a movement—Mothers Against War.

Reed's response is just a tiny part of a growing peace movement that has been gaining momentum and raises the possibility that there could be much more dissent if U.S. bombs begin falling on Baghdad.

The retired Hampshire College drama teacher e-mailed about 15 parents in her

address book. Reed, as Elaine Kenseth, who include a son she adopted from Cambodia, a veteran of the women and Roger Lind, who War conscientious ob Verrill, who had never litical causes. Befo Against War had 50 thousands of support try and the world.

Most members of M are grandmothers in t lives are already full.

See ANTIWAR, A4. C

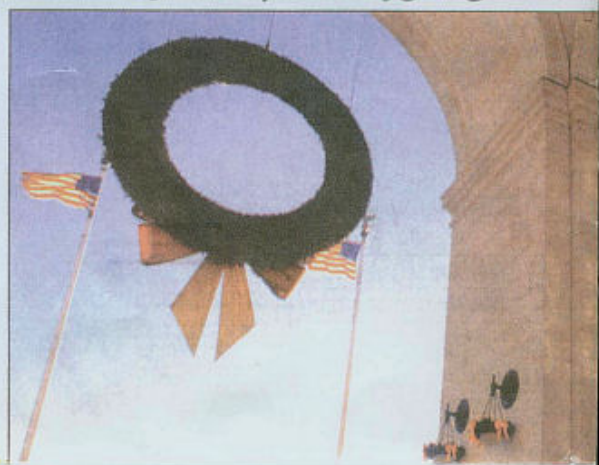
Campaign Finance Hits First Legal Test

Judges to Hear Oral Arguments

By EDWARD WALSH
Washington Post Staff Writer

The new campaign finance law, which took effect Nov. 6, faces its

At Holiday's End, an Easygoing Homec



anta Thrashers, 5-4 | SPORTS, Page D1

ngton Post

MBER 2, 2002

FINAL

Inside: Washington Business
Today's Contents on Page A2

NEWSSTAND 35¢
HOME DELIVERY 29¢

Prices may vary in areas outside metropolitan
Washington. (See box on Page A2)

OVERLINE

Serves as a key to a story within the newspaper

MASTHEAD

Also called flag, logo or nameplate.

tum Allies

Reached people such
ose five children in-
from the killing
Aileen O'Donnell, a
s movement. Joanne
e son was a Vietnam
ector. And Elizabeth
been involved in po-
re long. Mothers
core members, and
ers around the coun-

Mothers Against War
their seventies whose
yet they spend hours

ol. 1



FILE PHOTO BY STEVE NEALUS—ASSOCIATED PRESS

About 150 antiwar protesters demonstrate outside the main gate to MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa on Nov. 3.

Immigrants Account for Half of New Workers

Report Calls Them Increasingly Needed For Economic Growth

By D'VERA COHN
Washington Post Staff Writer

A new study of census data concludes that recent immigrants were critical to the nation's economic growth in the past decade, accounting for half of the new wage earners who joined the labor force in those years.

The effect was particularly large among men: Eight of 10 new male workers in the decade were immigrants who arrived during that time, according to the report by the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University.

New immigrants accounted for 76 percent of the labor force growth in Maryland and 44 percent in Virginia. In the District, where the workforce declined, immigrants prevented further shrinkage.

The Northeastern University report, scheduled for release this week, offers powerful new evidence of the growing impact of immigrants in American society. Earlier data from the 2000 Census showed a record number of new arrivals during the 1990s that prevented population loss in some cities and rural areas. The newly analyzed workforce numbers show that immigration also is redrawing the profile of the U.S. workforce in some cases trans-

FOLIO

Margin where the date of publication and other key indicators are printed.

GRAY BAR

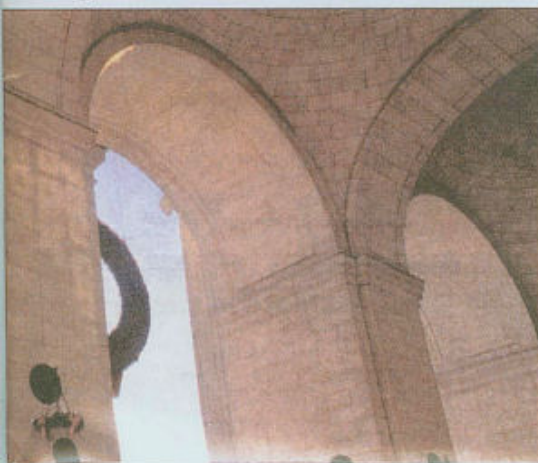
Measures color and ink density

BOX or BOXED STORY

PRESS LETTER and NUMBER

Identifies where the paper was printed and on which of The Post's presses. For example, the letter M means the paper was printed in Maryland and the letter V means the paper was printed in Virginia. The number after the letter indicates which of the four presses at that location was used to print the paper.

oming



PARAGRAPH

Commonly called the **LEDE GRAPH**, or simply **LEDE**. The spelling "lede" is used to distinguish it from "lead," which was used in the day of hot-metal type newspaper production.

BODY COPY

RULE LINES

Used to separate stories and sections of the page.

BYLINE

A line at the beginning of a news story giving the writer's name

AGATE LINE

COLOR REGISTRATION DOTS

The press uses these dots to keep the four color images correctly aligned.

first major legal test Wednesday in oral arguments before a special panel of three federal judges. The presentations are certain to be lofty, touching on the First Amendment and other parts of the Constitution as the two sides debate the future shape of the American political system.

In voluminous filings of legal briefs, depositions and other sworn statements, defenders and critics of the new law have made their case for and against the most far-reaching changes in the campaign finance system since the post-Watergate overhaul of the 1970s.

On one side are the champions of change, who depict the system that was in place through the Nov. 5 midterm elections as rife with opportunities for corruption and little different from a highly organized extortion scheme. The practices that the old system fostered, "albeit technically legal . . . have fueled an unrelenting arms race for cash that gives at least the appearance that legislative votes are for sale," says a brief filed by the Justice Department and the Federal Election Commission, which are defending the new law.

Led by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), the lead plaintiff in the challenge to the law, the other side does not so much defend the old system as warn against the consequences of the changes Congress enacted earlier this year. In this

See CAMPAIGN, A12, Col. 1



A line of travelers waiting to catch a taxicab snakes across the front of United Nations Conference Center in New York City. Steve Vaughn of Poole National Airport, said he had no difficulties. "Traffic was easy and I found

A Small Nation's Big Effort

Botswana Spreads Message and Free Drugs

By MICHAEL GRUNWALD
Washington Post Foreign Service

SEROWE, Botswana—This African nation has a slogan for its death match against AIDS: "The war is on!"

And it's true. Botswana's president literally declared war on the disease. Bill Gates is bankrolling the assault. A top pharmaceutical firm is supplying ammunition. And Harvard University researchers are here developing new weapons. It's the developing world's most intense attack on AIDS—including free antiretroviral drugs for any HIV-positive patient who needs them—and the outcome could shape the epidemic's future.

So far, though, Botswana's AIDS fighters say they are winning major battles but losing the war. Patients receiving antiretroviral drugs are doing far better than expected, often recovering from the edge of death to rejoin the workforce. But

their number of deaths is still high. The majority of deaths are caused by AIDS.

The war is on! The president declared war on the disease. Bill Gates is bankrolling the assault. A top pharmaceutical firm is supplying ammunition. And Harvard University researchers are here developing new weapons. It's the developing world's most intense attack on AIDS—including free antiretroviral drugs for any HIV-positive patient who needs them—and the outcome could shape the epidemic's future.

"We're in a war," says the president. "We're in a war." The war is on! The president declared war on the disease. Bill Gates is bankrolling the assault. A top pharmaceutical firm is supplying ammunition. And Harvard University researchers are here developing new weapons. It's the developing world's most intense attack on AIDS—including free antiretroviral drugs for any HIV-positive patient who needs them—and the outcome could shape the epidemic's future.

See BOTSWANA, A12, Col. 1

Behavioral Advice From the Bench

D.C. Court Swaps Jail Time for Life Changes in Misdemeanors

By ARTHUR SANTANA
Washington Post Staff Writer

Judge Noel A. Kramer is willing to deal. She tells Robert Lundy, who stands before her in D.C. Superior Court charged with possession of cocaine, that she'll keep him out of jail on one condition: He must agree to see an education counselor.

A few days later, Lundy is back in court, bringing good news. After seeing the counselor, he wants to get his General Educational Development diploma, enter a drug treatment program and find a job.

"I'm very happy to hear that," Kramer says. If Lundy, 22, follows that plan, prosecutors have agreed to drop the cocaine charge. But Kramer, noticing Lundy's long, shaggy hair, isn't quite done nudging the defendant.

"Are you planning on going out and looking for a job today?" Kramer asks. Lundy says he is. "Then, you might consider getting a haircut," Kramer says with a smile.

This type of frank exchange about personal lives is an everyday part of a new initiative in the District known as Community Court. One of 30 such programs throughout the nation, and the first in the region, the D.C. Community Court was launched Sept. 23 to help small-time offenders break the criminal habit while giving something back to the community.

Other courts often resolve cases by accepting plea bar-



BY SUSAN BIDDLE—THE WASHINGTON POST

D.C. Superior Court Judge Noel A. Kramer meets with 6th Police District residents, along with Charles Jones, associate director of the Department of Employment Services, to discuss community crime.

gains or imposing conditions that allow defendants to avoid jail. But community courts are unique in that judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys are focused from the outset on addressing personal problems that prompt

See COURT, A10, Col. 1



BY BILL OLLARY—THE WASHINGTON POST

Station. On what is traditionally the busiest travel day of the year, who with his wife, Sharon, drove their daughter to Reagan National Airport, and here we are," he said. Story on Page B1.

Port Against AIDS

Drugs, but Old Attitudes Persist

Numbers are far smaller than expected, because the cost of free treatment has failed to persuade the vast majority of Botswanans to get tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, or to change their sexual behavior. The virus is still spreading much faster than it is being treated—an estimated five new infections per hour and 75 deaths per day—among a population of about 1.6 million. Two years into the five-year African Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Partnership, Botswana is learning what big money, free drugs and strong leadership can and cannot do to halt the epidemic. "We're making astounding progress, and it's astounding," said Ernest Darkoh, a physician and former managing consultant for McKinsey & Co. who runs Botswana's national viral program. "We've got all the guns blazing, ma-

SWANA, A16, Col. 1



BY MICHAEL GRUNWALD—THE WASHINGTON POST

The 50 children enrolled at the House of Hope, the only day-care center for AIDS orphans in Serowe, are among an estimated 65,000 AIDS orphans in Botswana. Health officials project that the number could double or triple by 2010.

INSIDE

Kerry to Begin Run for President

Sen. John F. Kerry (D-Mass.) said he will file papers allowing him to start raising money for a possible presidential race in 2004, but added that a formal announcement of his candidacy was months away.

NATION, Page A2

Voice Lessons

Scientists will hook up 100 teachers to voice monitors in an effort to better understand the mechanics of speech.

SCIENCE, Page A8

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The Desperate Bachelors

India's Growing Population Imbalance Means Brides Are Becoming Scarce

By JOHN LANCASTER
Washington Post Foreign Service

BHALI ANANDPUR, India—Four years ago, as is the custom here, Jai Palarwal and his wife set out to find a bride for their eldest son. They buttonholed friends and relatives, and after two years finally secured a meeting with the parents of a teenage girl from another village. But the marriage was not to be. The parents thought their daughter could do better.

Since then, there hasn't even been a nibble.

"The ones who are looking want a groom with a government job and large tracts of land, and we have neither," said Palarwal, a retired electrician, as he lounged on a rope cot outside his modest four-room home. "The girls' parents have become very choosy."

They can afford to be. The par-

ents in question live in the state of Haryana, and Haryana is running out of girls.

A fertile farming state just west of New Delhi, Haryana produces a smaller share of girls, relative to overall births, than almost anywhere else in India. The 2001 census found just 820 girls for every 1,000 boys among children under age 6, down from 879 in 1991. The lopsided sex ratio reflects the spread of modern medical technology, particularly ultrasound exams, which allow Indian couples to indulge a cultural preference for sons by using abortion to avoid having girls.

The situation in Haryana has become so desperate that some parents are not only dropping their demands for wedding dowries, a tradition that still has a wide following in India, but are offering a "bride

See BRIDE, A17, Col. 1

JUMP LINE

The part of the story that is continued on an inside page is called the **JUMP**.

CREDIT LINE

CUTLINE or CAPTION

HEADLINE

Printed in large type, it gives the gist of the story that follows.

SUB HEAD

KEY or KEY BOX

is so called because it "keys" the reader to a story located on another page.

UPC CODE

Universal product code

INTERNET

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