

Journalism After the Early 20th Century

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Like the half-century that preceded it,
the mid- to late-20th century was
marked by **continuity** amid
transformation

Development of the Radio



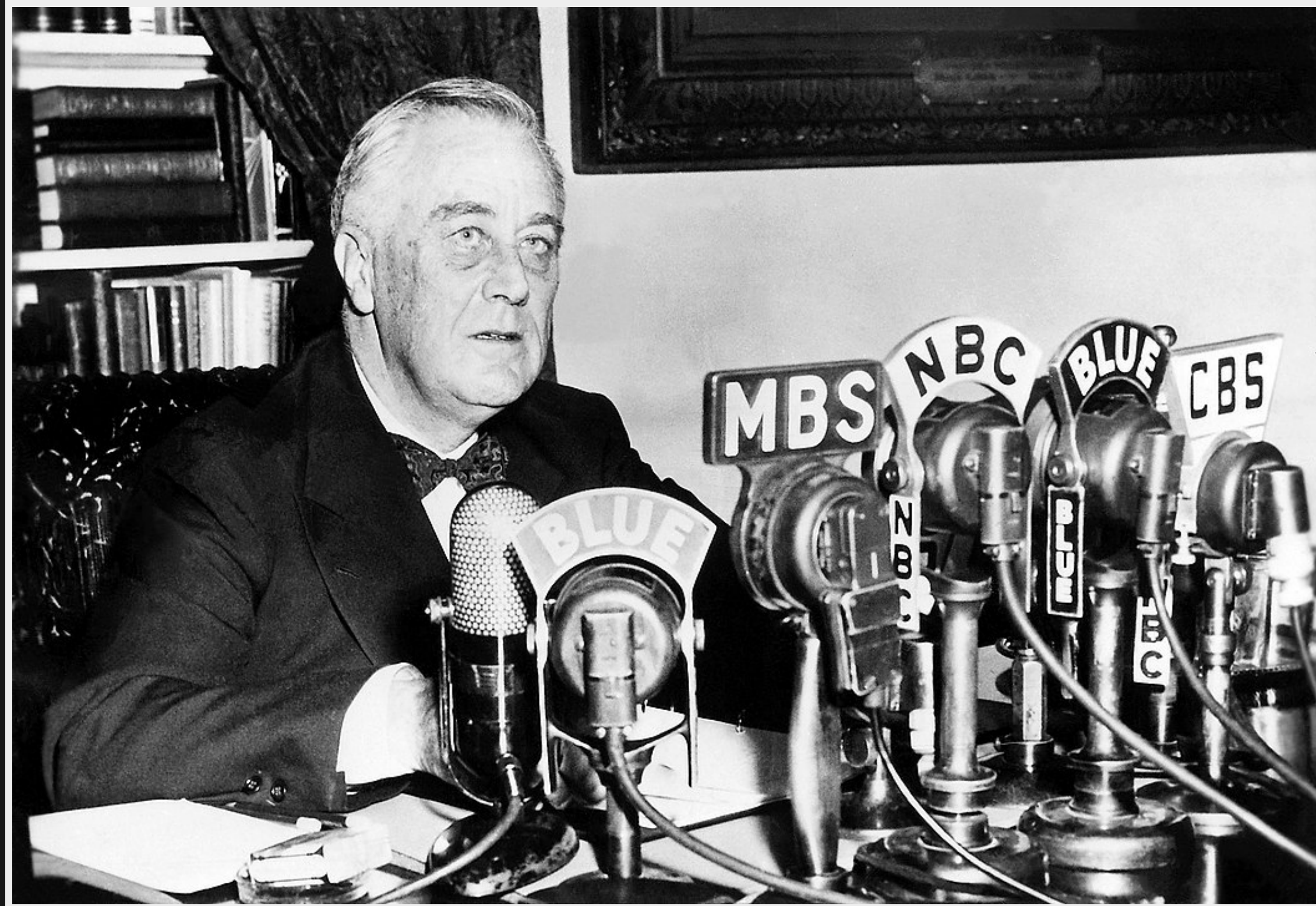
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Radio Growth During World War II



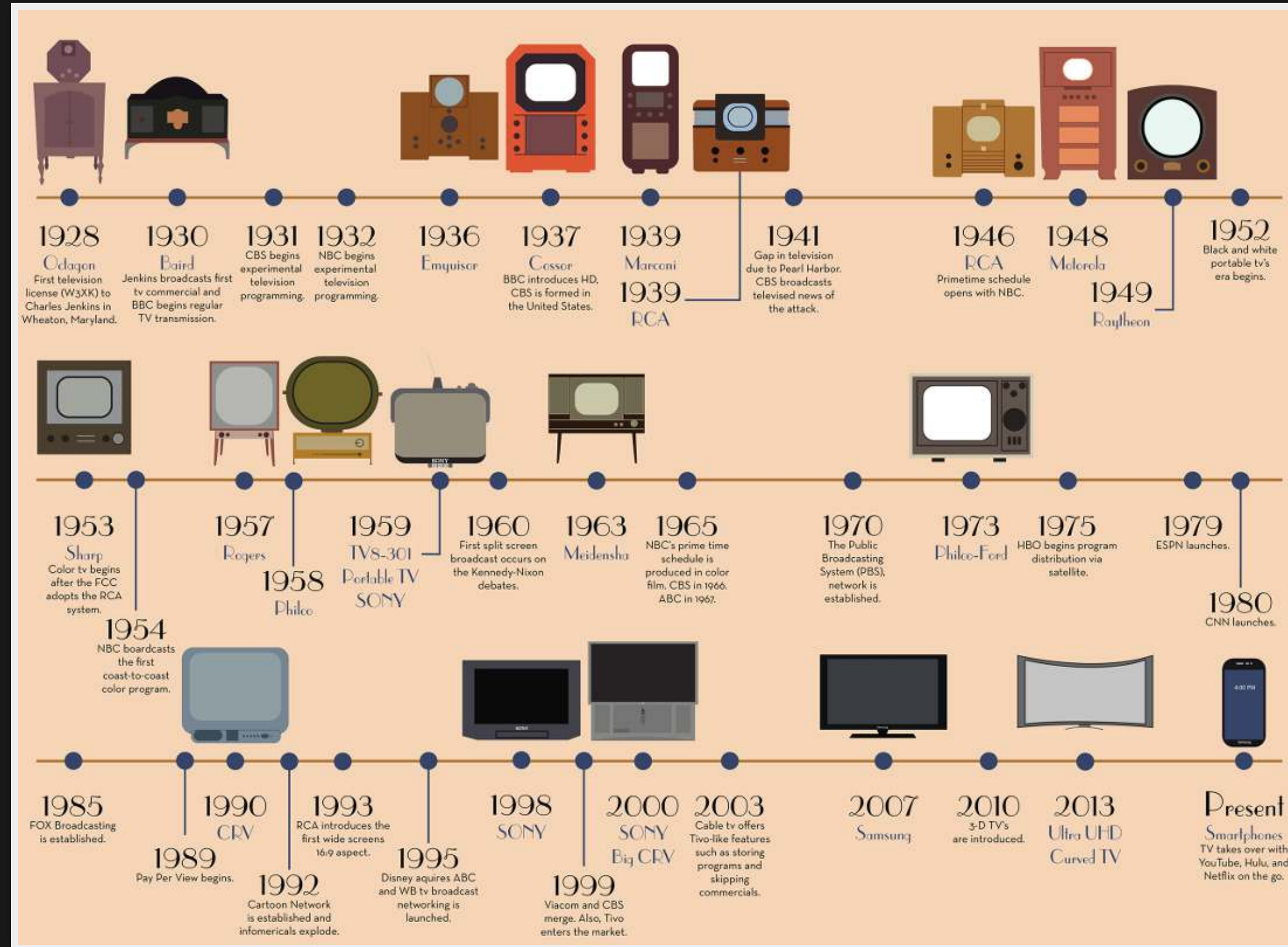
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Bypassing Journalists



Source

Development of the Television



Source

Early TV Newscasts



Source

TV Becomes Primary Source of News



Source

Development of Cable and Satellite



Fox News as Major Player



Source

Development of the Internet

The screenshot shows the homepage of The New York Times website as it appeared in early 2001. The layout is organized into several distinct sections:

- Header:** The masthead "The New York Times" is prominently displayed in a large, black, serif font. Below it, the text "ON THE WEB" is centered. Navigation links for "Login/Register", the date and time "FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 2001 7:30 AM ET", and "Personalize Your Weather" are visible.
- Left Sidebar:** Contains a "SEARCH" box with a search button and a "Jobs Real Estate Shopping" section. Below these are "NEWS" category links such as "Business", "Education", "International", "National", "New York Region", "NYT Front Page", "Opinion", "Politics", "Quick News", "Health", "Science", "Sports", "Technology", and "Weather".
- Main Content Area:** The top story is titled "Greenspan, in Policy Change, Supports Significant Tax Cut" by Richard W. Stevenson. The text discusses Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's support for a tax cut. Below the main text are links for "Greenspan Testimony: TEXT | VIDEO" and "Bush Welcomes Greenspan as Tax Cut Backer". A secondary headline reads "Energy Crisis in California Fails to Move Its Neighbors" by Sam Howe Verhovek.
- Image and Caption:** A photograph shows rescue workers in a debris field, with a caption stating: "Rescue workers search for survivors in Ahmedabad, India, after a powerful earthquake rocked the region on Friday, killing at least 500 people. Go to Article".
- Right Sidebar:** Features an "INSIDE" section with a "TRAVEL" link and a story about Killington. Below this is a "READERS' OPINIONS" section with a featured article titled "Spending the Surplus?" and a "MARKETS" section with a link to "glick.com".

Internet and the Foundations of Journ.

- The Internet has challenged the very foundations of journalism
 - Arguably democratized news production and distribution
 - Upended the advertising market
 - Made journalism more instantaneous
 - Dramatically increased the distribution range for publications

Key Takeaways

- Radio journalism began developing its traditions in 1930s; became a major source of news for Americans during World War II
- Television journalism began developing its traditions in 1940s; became a major source of news in 1950s
- Twenty-four hour cable news networks were established in the 1980s; established themselves as major news sources in the 1990s
- The Internet has played a major role in disrupting the economics of commercial journalism in the U.S.