

# The impact of technology on information design in journalism

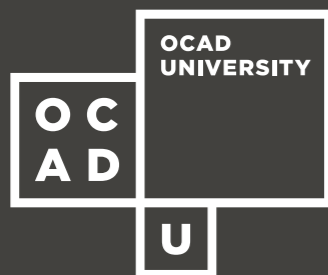
CSC2524 - Topics in Interactive Computing:  
Information Visualisation | Fanny Chevalier  
November 21, 2016

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OCAD University, Toronto, Canada



# Impact of technology

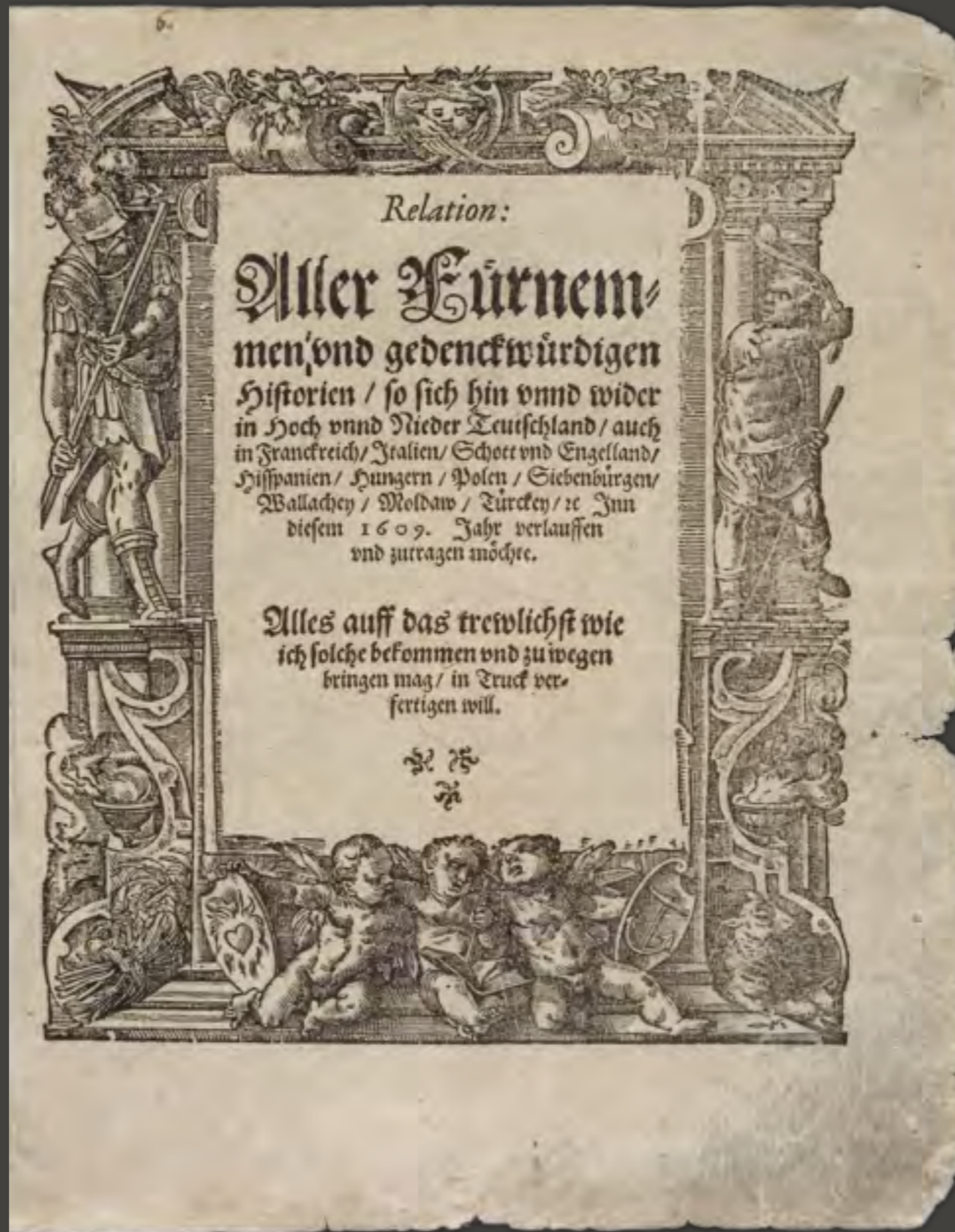
Issues concerning the technologies of reproduction and of readership

# Presentation trends

Issues concerning the “page”: layout, reading experiences, interactions, etc.

# Infoviz for communication

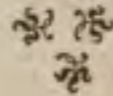
Aimed at **communicating information to specific audiences**, such as experts (e.g., in journals or proceedings) or general audiences (e.g., in news media).



Relation:

**Aller Fürnemmen**  
**men vnd gedencckwürdigen**  
**Historien / so sich hin vnd wider**  
**in Hoch vnd Nieder Teutschland / auch**  
**in Franckreich / Italien / Schott vnd Engelland /**  
**Hisspanien / Hungern / Polen / Siebenbürgen /**  
**Wallachey / Moldaw / Türckey / etc Jun**  
**diesem 1609. Jahr verlauffen**  
**vnd zutragen möchte.**

**Alles auff das trewlichst wie**  
**ich solche bekommen vnd zu wegen**  
**bringen mag / in Truck ver-**  
**fertigen will.**



*Relations: Aller Furnemmen*, printed by J. Carolus in Strasbourg, is recognized as the first newspaper

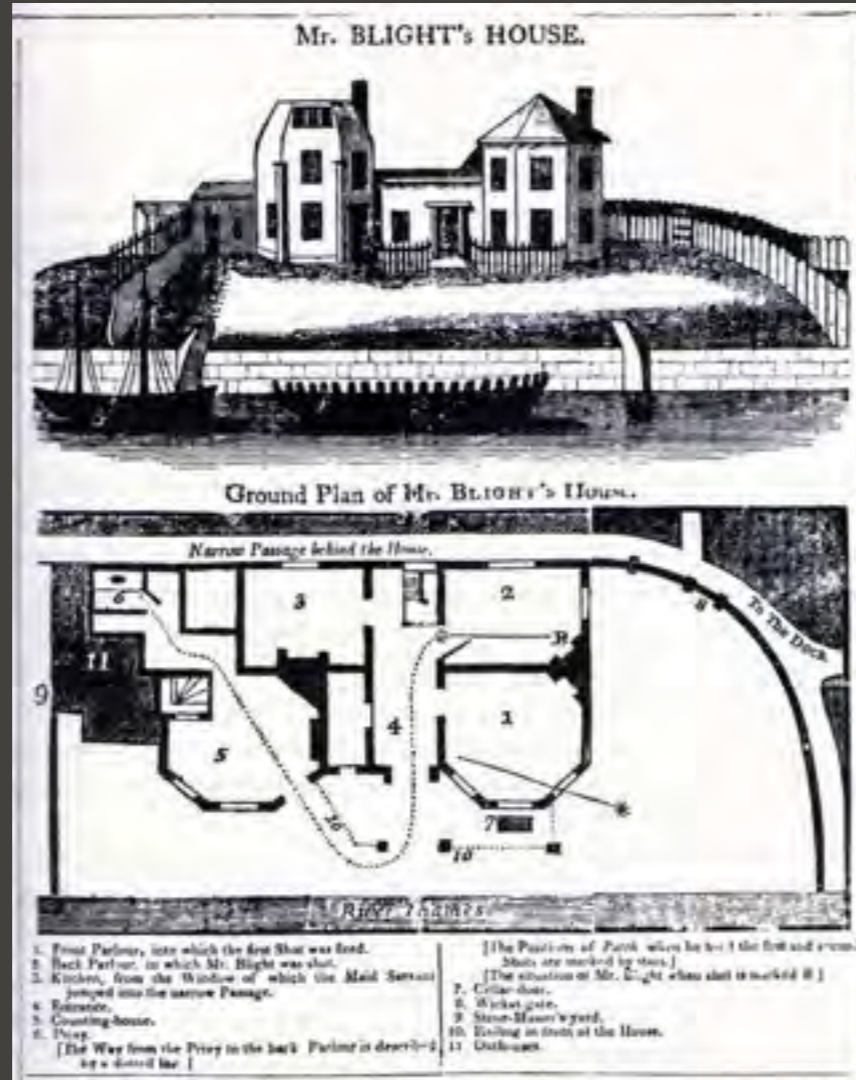
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper#/media/File:Relation\\_Aller\\_Fuernemmen\\_und\\_gedenckwuerdigen\\_Historien\\_\(1609\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper#/media/File:Relation_Aller_Fuernemmen_und_gedenckwuerdigen_Historien_(1609).jpg)

1702  
The Daily Courant



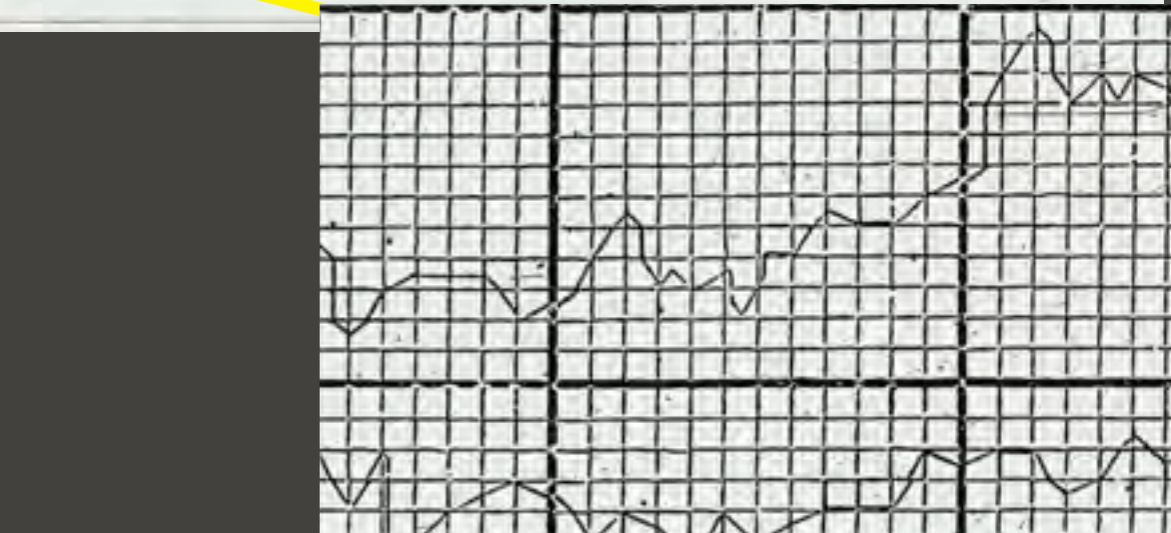
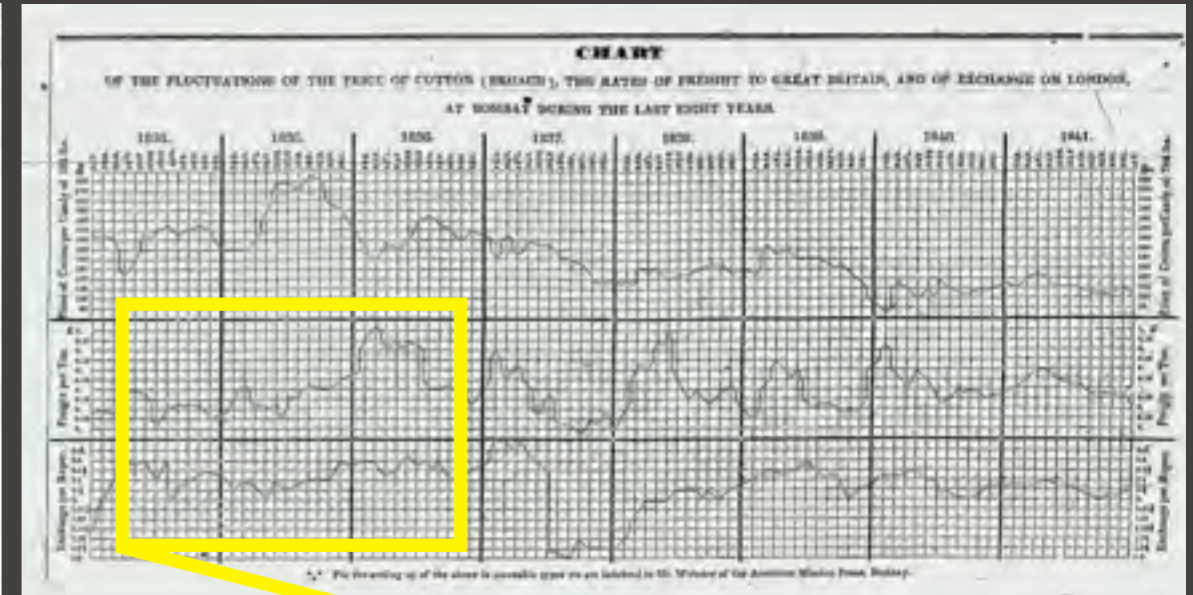
Considered the first infographic. The woodblock map depicts the invasion of Cadiz Bay by Britain

1806  
The Times



Considered the first infographic at *The Times*, London: plan and perspective document the murder of Mr. Blight.

1842  
The Bombay Times

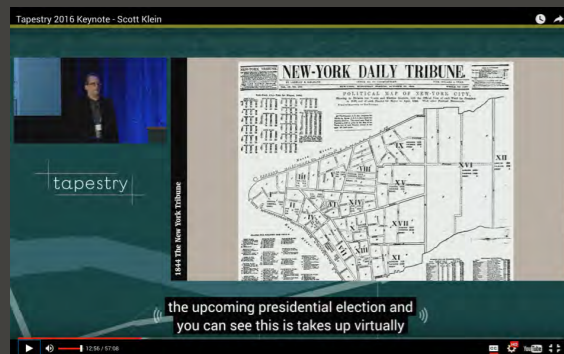


"For the setting up of the above in movable types we are indebted to Mr. Webster of the American Mission Press, Bombay."

Scott Klein (*ProPublica*) described this as the oldest chart he could find in the news (Tapestry conference 2016).

1844

The New Daily Tribune



2014

The New York Times

The New York Times | TheUpshot

# The Most Detailed Maps You'll See From the Midterm Elections\*

By Amanda Cox, Mike Rosoff, Derek Watkins, and Scott Carter | Nov. 6, 2014 04:03 PM

Virginia

Dem. Mark Warner 49.2%  
Rep. Ed Gillespie 48.4%

Sparsely populated | Densely populated

Mostly Democratic  
About even  
Mostly Republican

Loudoun County, which voted for President Obama both times, turned red.

Mr. Warner lost the southwest, which he won by large margins in 2008.

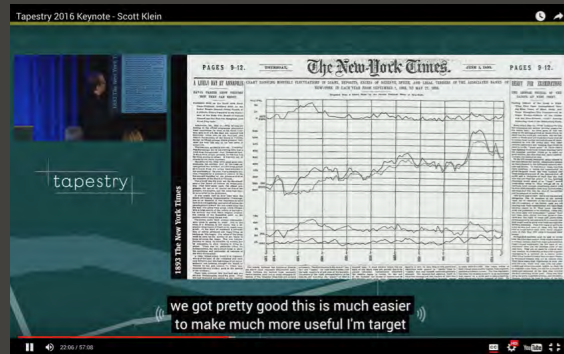
New York Times (Gold Award Features, Malofiej #23)

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/11/04/upshot/senate-maps.html? r=0>

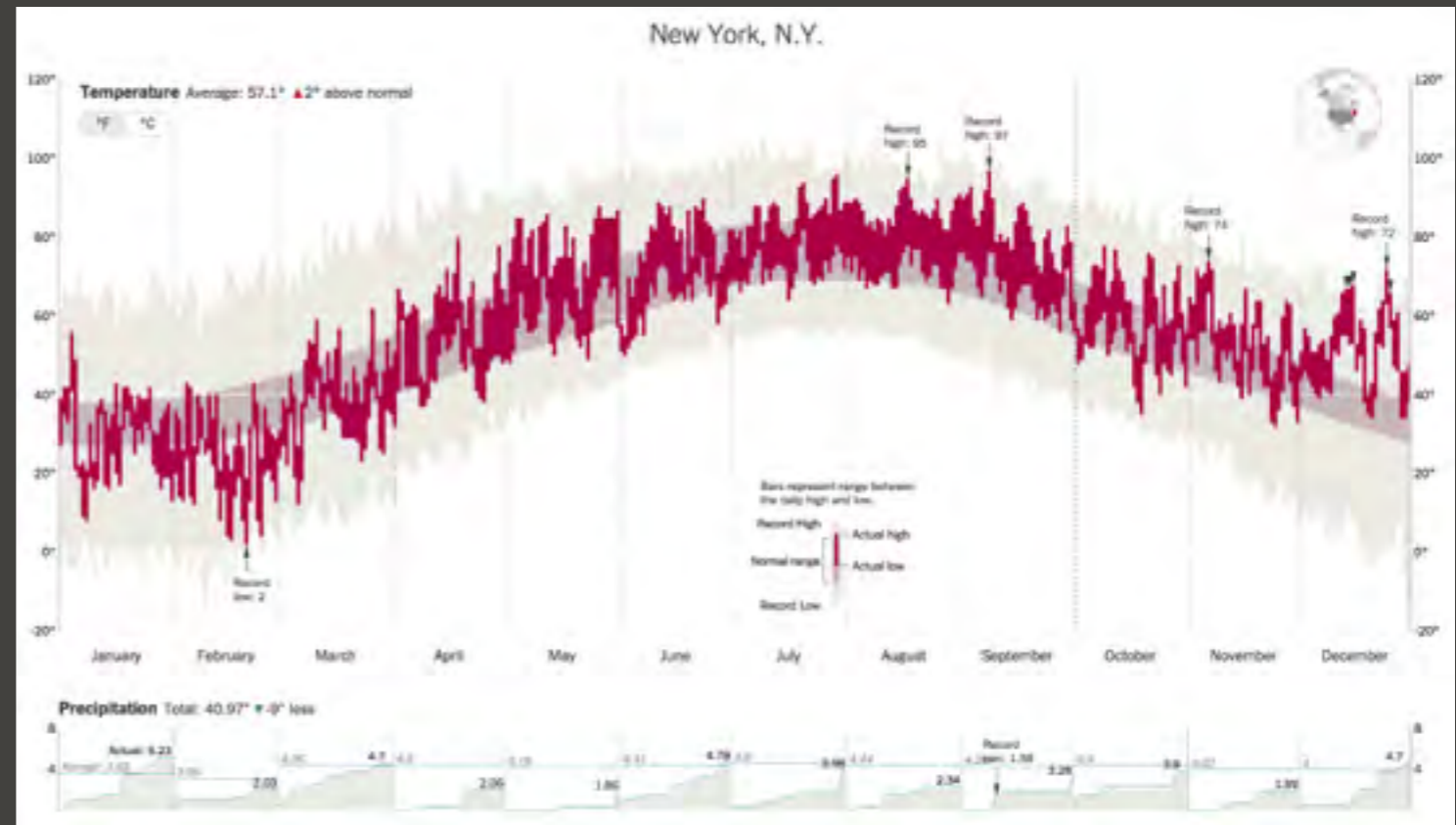
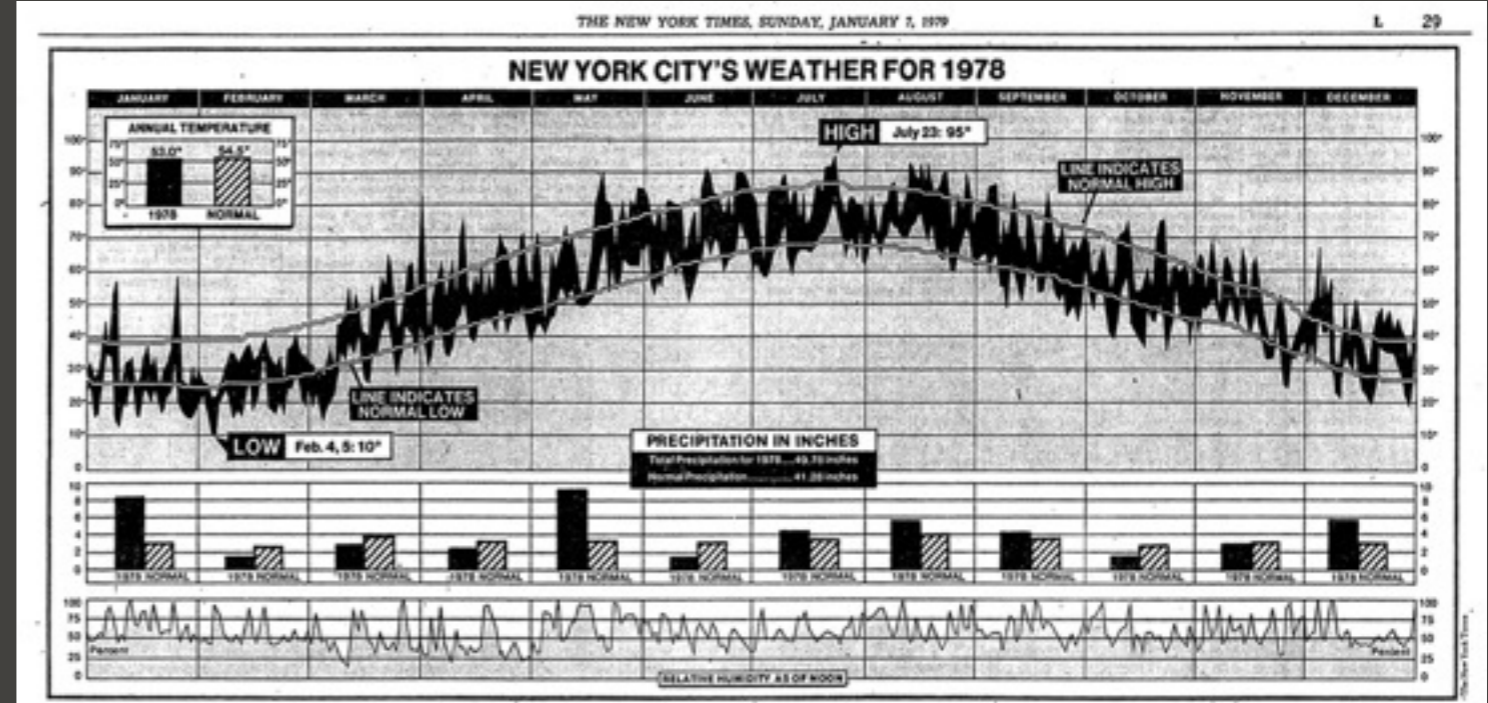
[http://www.tapestryconference.com/blog/2016/scott-klein-](http://www.tapestryconference.com/blog/2016/scott-klein-forgotten-history-visualization-news)

[forgotten-history-visualization-news](http://www.tapestryconference.com/blog/2016/scott-klein-forgotten-history-visualization-news)

1893  
The New York Times



1978 / 2016  
The New York Times



<http://www.tapestryconference.com/blog/2016/scott-klein-forgotten-history-visualization-news>

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/02/18/upshot/the-times-classic-weather-chart-now-online-with-3000-cities.html>

**USA TODAY** TIME WEATHER

# Weekend sunny for most of U.S.

Starts off New Jersey and stretches  
Columbian still mostly of Texas, along  
with high atmospheric pressure over the  
Midwestern Valley, are the major results  
of factors today.

The weekend sun brings 1984-85

**HOW TO USE THIS PAGE**  
The top section is a forecast of the weather for the weekend. The bottom section is a forecast of the weather for the week. The middle section is a forecast of the weather for the month.

**More rain in the Northeast**  
The heavy rain that fell in the Northeast last week will continue today and tomorrow. High clouds will keep the sun out, but some rain is expected.

**Most of the West will stay warm**  
The high pressure system over the West will keep the sun out and the temperature high. Some rain is expected in the Southwest.

**Clear skies in the Midwest**  
The high pressure system over the Midwest will keep the sun out and the temperature high. Some rain is expected in the South.

**Continued hot in the Southeast**  
The high pressure system over the Southeast will keep the sun out and the temperature high. Some rain is expected in the West.

**RAIN, and in the Northeast**  
A heavy rain system is expected to move into the Northeast today and tomorrow. High clouds will keep the sun out, but some rain is expected.

**Thunder showers possible in the South**  
Thunder showers are possible in the South today and tomorrow. High clouds will keep the sun out, but some rain is expected.

**A hot day in the Southwest**  
A hot day is expected in the Southwest today and tomorrow. High clouds will keep the sun out, but some rain is expected.

**Q&A**  
A small map of the United States with a question mark, likely related to a Q&A section.

**METRO WEATHER CLOSEUP**  
A grid of weather forecasts for various major cities across the United States, including icons for sun, clouds, rain, and snow.

**FROM EVERY STATE REPORTS AND FORECASTS**  
A table listing weather reports and forecasts for every state in the United States, including temperature, precipitation, and wind speed.

**Do tornado warnings do any good?**  
An article discussing the effectiveness of tornado warnings and the impact on property damage.

**Long-range forecasts pretty shaky**  
An article discussing the reliability of long-range weather forecasts and the challenges of predicting the weather far into the future.

Considered a landmark due to use of infographics as the main visual element in most pages in addition to the widespread use of colour.

**HURRICANE**

# Less wind, lots of damage

Hurricane Andrew's damage was intense in the areas where its most powerful winds came ashore. Still there were pockets of large-scale destruction in areas far from the strongest winds.

**HIGH WINDS, LOW PRESSURE**  
The high winds and low pressure of Hurricane Andrew's eye were the most powerful winds to come ashore. The storm's eye was over the Gulf of Mexico, and the storm's eye wall was over the Florida coast.

**PATCHWORK OF DESTRUCTION**  
The damage from Hurricane Andrew was patchwork, with some areas of intense destruction and other areas of less damage. The storm's eye was over the Gulf of Mexico, and the storm's eye wall was over the Florida coast.

**UNINHABITABLE HOMES**  
The damage from Hurricane Andrew was so severe that many homes were rendered uninhabitable. The storm's eye was over the Gulf of Mexico, and the storm's eye wall was over the Florida coast.

**SOME BETTER, SOME WORSE**  
The damage from Hurricane Andrew was so severe that many homes were rendered uninhabitable. The storm's eye was over the Gulf of Mexico, and the storm's eye wall was over the Florida coast.

**HOW THEY DID**  
The damage from Hurricane Andrew was so severe that many homes were rendered uninhabitable. The storm's eye was over the Gulf of Mexico, and the storm's eye wall was over the Florida coast.

Pulitzer Prize-Winning Special Section of the Miami Herald, Dec.20, 1992. On August 24, 1992, Hurricane Andrew made landfall at Miami as a Category 5 storm.



1898

The New York Journal & Advertiser

**\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.**

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

**NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.**

NO. 2,171. PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER, INC., 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C. PRICE ONE CENT.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY.**

**\$50,000!** Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

**\$50,000!** For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

**\$50,000!** For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death. Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.



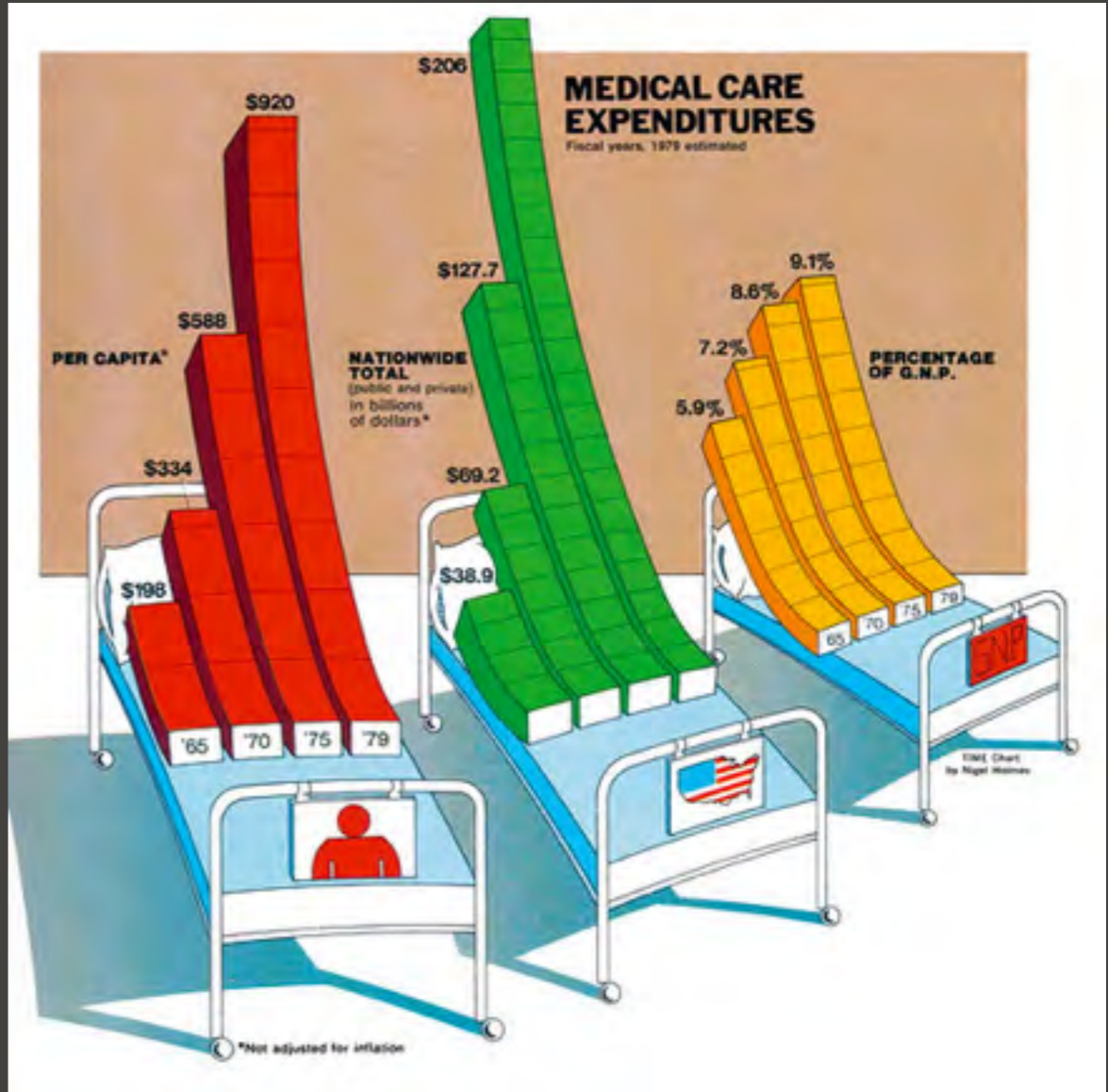
**NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.**

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

Considered the first speculative graphic. It depicts how the Maine sank.

1979

Time magazine



Holmes explains: 'With the bars sitting up in bed, an immediate visual impression of ... cost is given.' Victorian style hospital beds are used symbolically: 'It would have been ... confusing to draw the kind actually in use' (in his book *Designer's Guide to Creating Charts & Diagrams*, 1984).

# ON ASSIGNMENT

In Reykjavik and Rio, New Delhi and Khartoum, Calcutta, Capetown, Sydney and Suva, as you read this—in every troubled news-corner of the globe—are one or more of the 300 special correspondents who work for TIME, LIFE and FORTUNE. In the past twelve months alone, their assignments carried them the 1,505,000 miles you see plotted on this map.

Some of these people are reporters, some photographers, some researchers. Two were on an American cruiser off Hawaii when the Japs blasted Pearl Harbor. Two more were in Manila on December 7, now are interned by the Japanese in ancient Santo Tomas University. Still another managed to make Corregidor from the mainland, filed almost daily dispatches all through January and February, last reported that he had finally reached Australia in safety, joined three other TIME - LIFE - FORTUNE correspondents there. Two of these men had made the trip to Australia in a troop ship with an AEF convoy; the third had arrived on a grimy freighter, he its only passenger, high explosives its only cargo.

But this is not a map of adventure. Rather it is an attempt to visualize a hard-working, world-wide research organization—the News and Picture Bureaus of TIME, LIFE and FORTUNE.

The real significance of the map grows out of the hundreds of fact-finding assignments it represents—the millions of words filed—the stories documented with photos, the weeks and months of observation and analysis it plots.

Eighty thousand of the 1,505,000 miles of travel plotted on the map, for example, were covered by Correspondent Allan Michie. The dispatches he filed from Cairo, Tehran, Simla, Singapore, Batavia and Manila were the basis of news stories in the columns of TIME. Documented with pictures taken by a Picture Bureau photographer in the Middle East, several of his pieces ran in LIFE. Back in New York, he assembled the threads of his experiences and first-hand knowledge on the broad pattern of world strategy into the story of *The Coming Battle for Asia* that appeared in FORTUNE for March.

This same mechanism functions similarly as Walter Graebner, head of the London office, returns to New York to report on the European situation for TIME and LIFE and write the story of *British Politics and the War* for the April FORTUNE—as Sherry Mangan heads back from Buenos Aires via Santiago, Lima and Panama — as correspondents file their dispatches from Ireland, Alaska, India and Bataan . . .

These and three hundred other men like them are a part of the world-wide news and picture organization which is constantly serving your editors, with spot news, with background information, with well-documented research.

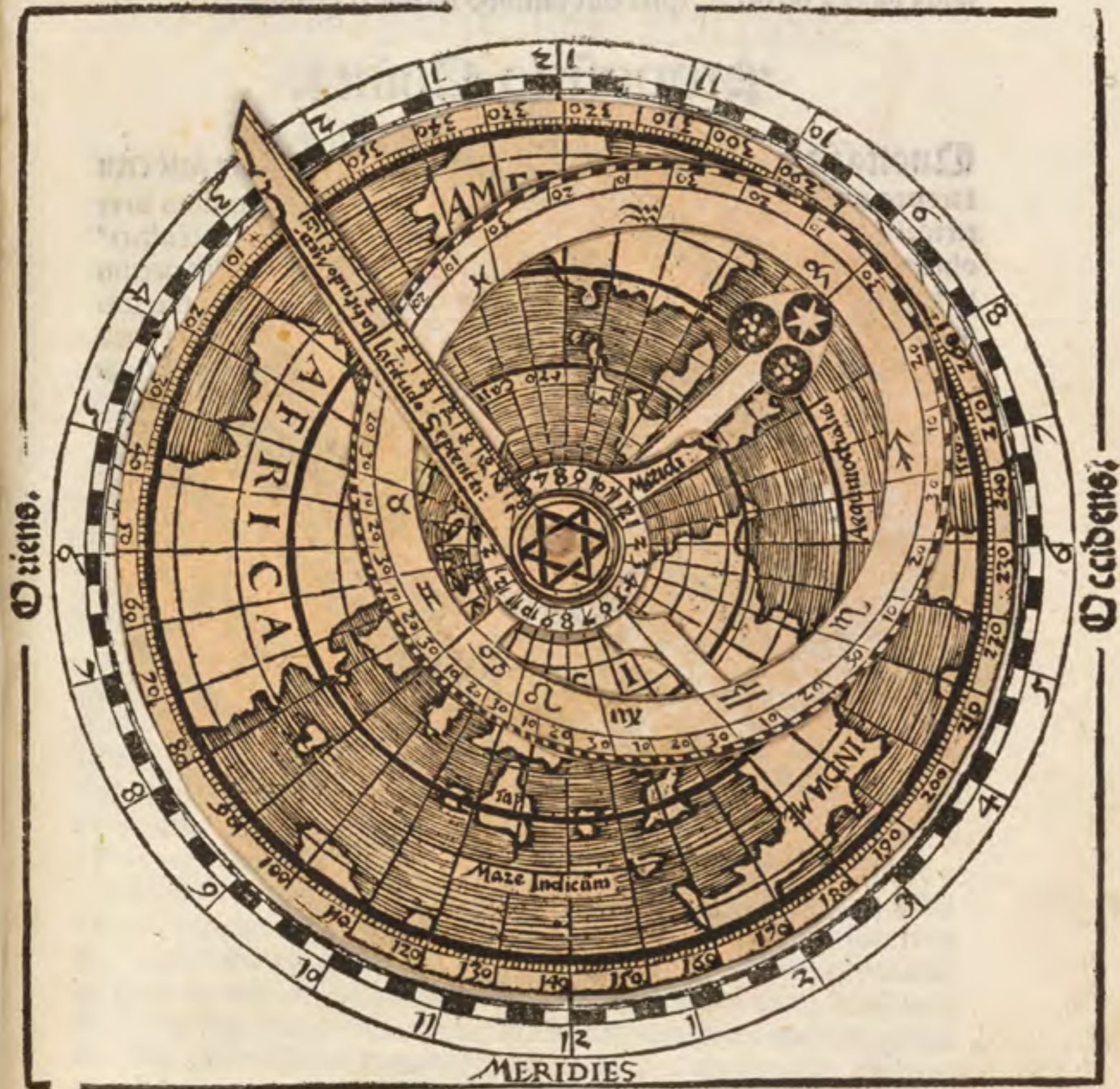
## TIME—LIFE—FORTUNE



Richard Edes Harrison, *Fortune* magazine, 1942

<https://www.fulltable.com/vts/f/fortune/reh/mn.htm>

A Media nox.



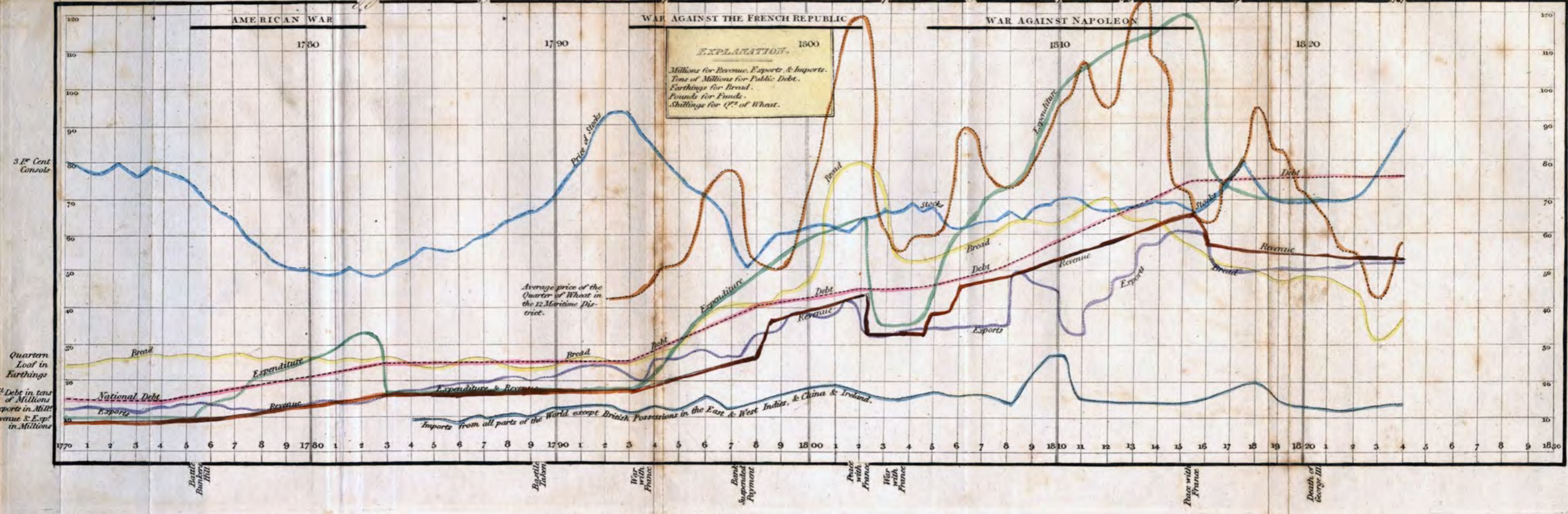
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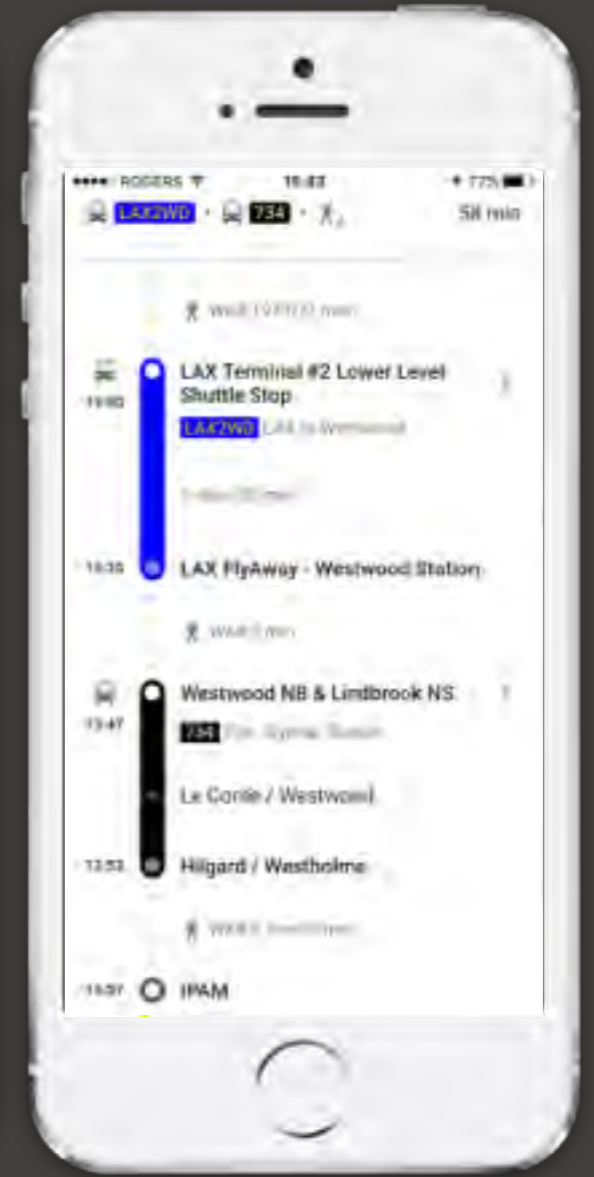
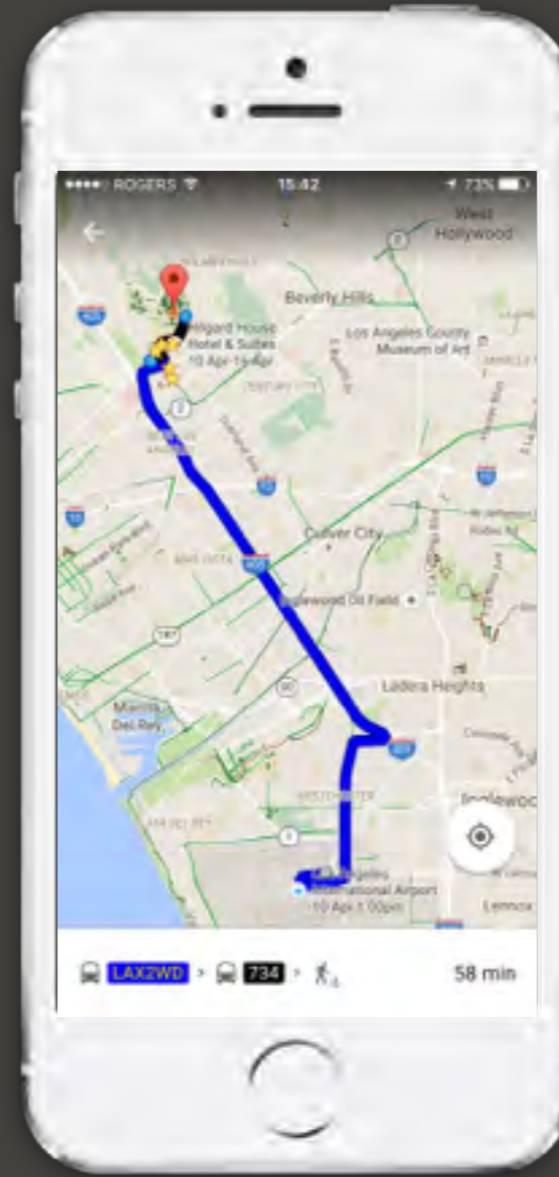
Peter Apian: *Cosmographicus*, 1524, meridian volvelle.

[University of Virginia Library](https://www.library.utoronto.ca/conservation/peter-apian)

*Linear Chronology, Exhibiting the Revenues, Expenditure, Debt, Price of Stocks & Bread, from 1770 to 1824, by William Playfair.*



William Playfair: "Linear Chronology, exhibiting the revenues, expenditure, debt, price of stocks & bread from 1770–1824" (in *Design for Information*, p. 111)

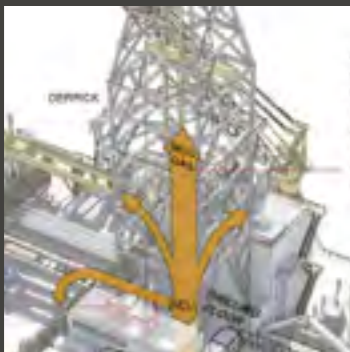


13th-ct.: Pilgrim map by Matthew Paris

Google Maps: Getting directions

# Summary 1

Visualizations aimed at communicating information to specific audiences:



**How**  
*phenomena happened*



**What, Where, When, Who, How many**  
*phenomena happened*

# How

# What, Where, When, Who, How many

## How the Rig Crew Responded to the Blowout

WHERE OIL IS IN THE GULF | WHERE OIL HAS MADE LANDFALL | EFFORTS TO STOP THE LEAK | EFFECTS ON WILDLIFE | INVESTIGATING THE BLOWOUT | FINAL MOMENTS ON THE RIG

### One Worker's Response

At night, Caleb Holloway, a floor-hand on the Deepwater Horizon, recalls his final minutes on the rig. Below, a diagram of the rig and what happened in three key areas.



Video by David Berlow, Scott G. V., Rob Harris, Haggai Park, Sergio Paganini and Graham Roberts/The New York Times

### A Disaster in the Making

The Deepwater Horizon had a number of defenses against blowouts. But members of the crew hesitated at critical moments and failed to coordinate a response in three key areas.

#### DRILL SHACK

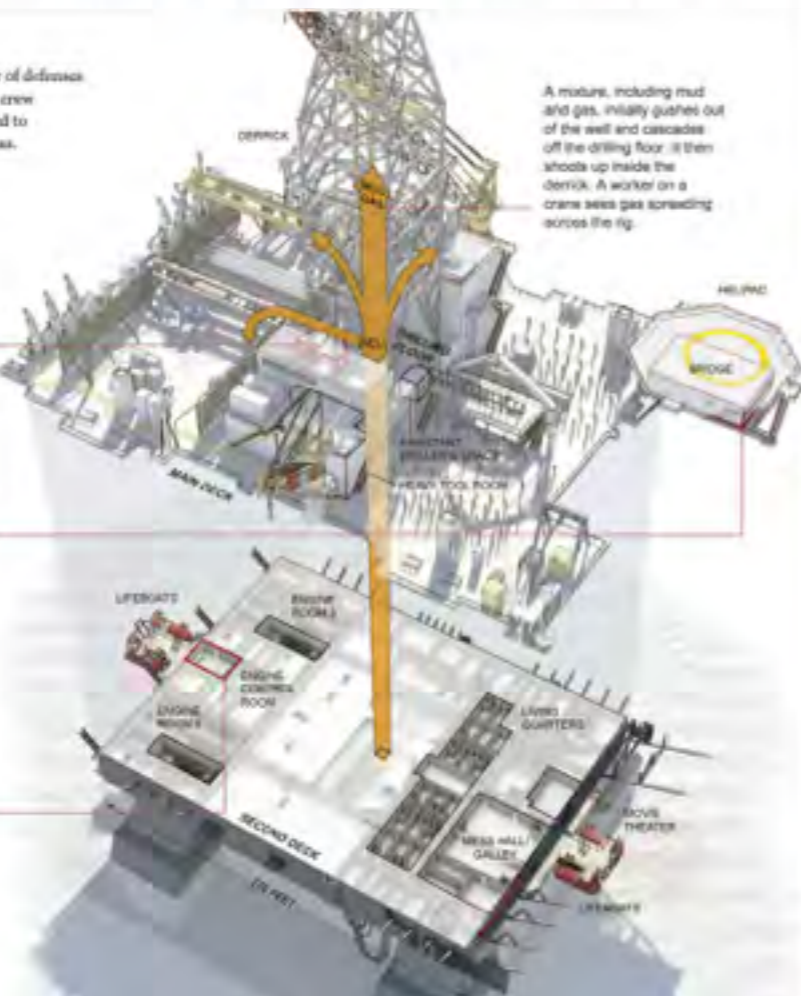
The crew calls the bridge about a well control situation and then tries to stop the blowout. Someone here may have later tried to activate an emergency shutdown of systems on the drilling floor, but it does not prevent the explosions. None of the workers in the shack survive.

#### BRIDGE

Gas sensors go off but the bridge does not activate emergency systems that might have prevented gas from spreading or igniting. The crew members on the bridge also do not immediately sound a general alarm to start evacuation. While they inform the engine control room of a well control situation, they tell them nothing about the erupting mud or gas alarms.

#### ENGINE CONTROL ROOM

A chief mechanic and three others in the engine control room are aware of gas on the rig but do not activate an emergency shutdown. They later say that the protocol is to wait for instructions from the bridge. Engines 3 and 6 are believed to be at the center of two major explosions. The four men are caught between the blasts, but all survive.



A mixture, including mud and gas, initially gushes out of the well and cascades off the drilling floor. It then shoots up inside the derrick. A worker on a crane sees gas spreading across the rig.

## Tracking the Oil Spill in the Gulf

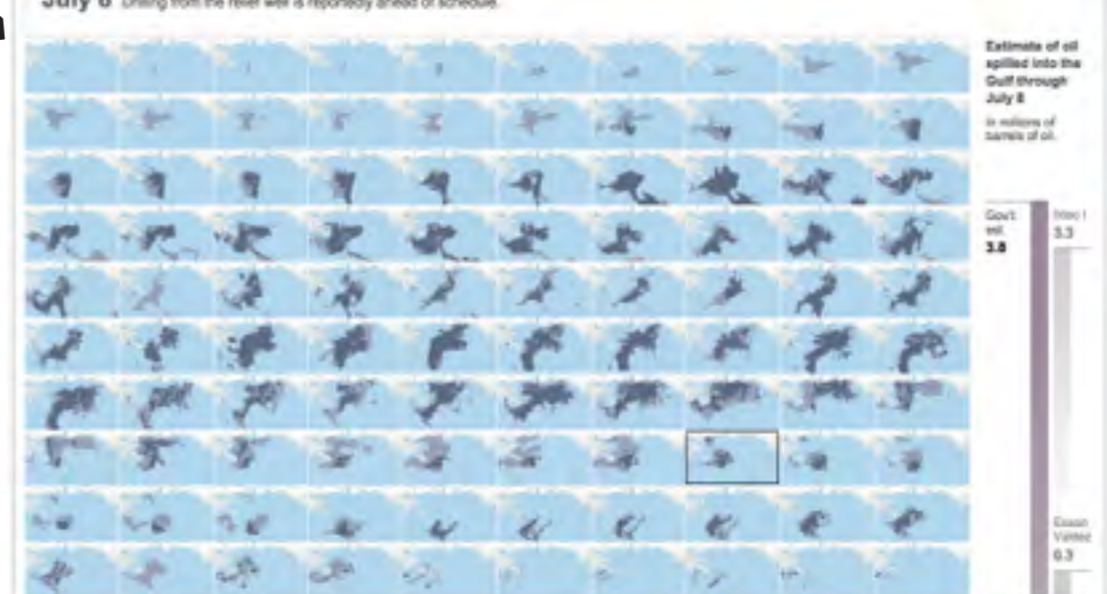
WHERE OIL IS IN THE GULF | WHERE OIL HAS MADE LANDFALL | EFFORTS TO STOP THE LEAK | EFFECTS ON WILDLIFE | INVESTIGATING THE BLOWOUT | FINAL MOMENTS ON THE RIG

July 8 Drilling from the relief well is reportedly ahead of schedule.



Map Key: Estimated extent of oil on surface, Surveyed extent, Fishing ban, Loop current, Marshes, Urban areas, Reports from locations where oil has made landfall, For updates, follow us on Twitter @nytimesmap.

July 8 Drilling from the relief well is reportedly ahead of schedule.



Map Key: Estimated extent of oil on surface, Surveyed extent, Fishing ban, Loop current, Marshes, Urban areas, Reports from locations where oil has made landfall, For updates, follow us on Twitter @nytimesmap.

## Train Was Going Twice the Speed Limit

The train derailed at about 9:21 p.m. along a curved stretch of track about eight miles from where the train left 30th Street Station in Philadelphia. An official with the National Transportation Safety Board said the train was traveling at about 106 miles per hour when the engineer applied the brakes, just moments before the derailment. PUBLISHED MAY 13 | [RELATED ARTICLE](#) »



By The New York Times; aerial photo by Pictometry International

## A Scene of Devastation



Most of the train's passenger cars tumbled onto their sides and crumpled. The first car was mangled almost beyond recognition.

The engine pulling the train separated from the passenger cars and came to rest diagonally across another set of tracks.



*The New York Times*, 2015 (Silver Medal Breaking News, Malofiej #24)

[http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/13/us/investigating-the-philadelphia-amtrak-train-crash.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/13/us/investigating-the-philadelphia-amtrak-train-crash.html?_r=0)



# Watch how the measles outbreak spreads when kids get vaccinated - and when they don't

vaccinated 
 susceptible 
 vaccinated but susceptible 
 infected 
 contact with an infected person



10.0% vax rate



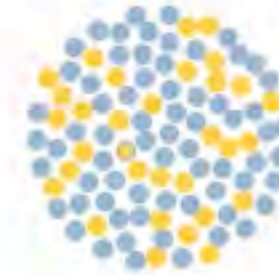
30.0% vax rate



50.0% vax rate



58.5% vax rate, similar to Okanogan County, WA



68.9% vax rate, similar to Thurston County, WA



74.4% vax rate, similar to Island County, WA



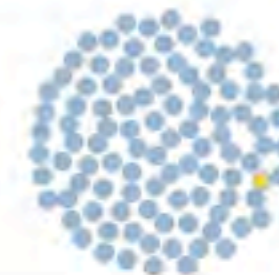
83.8% vax rate, similar to Santa Cruz County, CA



86.0% vax rate, similar to Los Angeles County, CA



90.0% vax rate, similar to Orange County, CA



99.7% vax rate, similar to Gadsden County, FL

**M**easles is back in the US - and it's spreading. More than 100 cases across 14 states and Washington DC have been confirmed by US health officials since an outbreak began at Disneyland last December. With a majority of those infections in unvaccinated people, widespread

**About the graphic:**

Here are 10 hypothetical communities with different vaccination rates. They show just how important high rates of

# Battling Infectious Diseases in the 20th Century: The Impact of Vaccines

By Tynan DeFeld and Dev Friedman  
 Published Feb. 9, 2015 at 8:45 a.m. ET

The number of infected people, measured over 70-some years and across all 50 states and the District of Columbia, generally declined after vaccines were introduced.

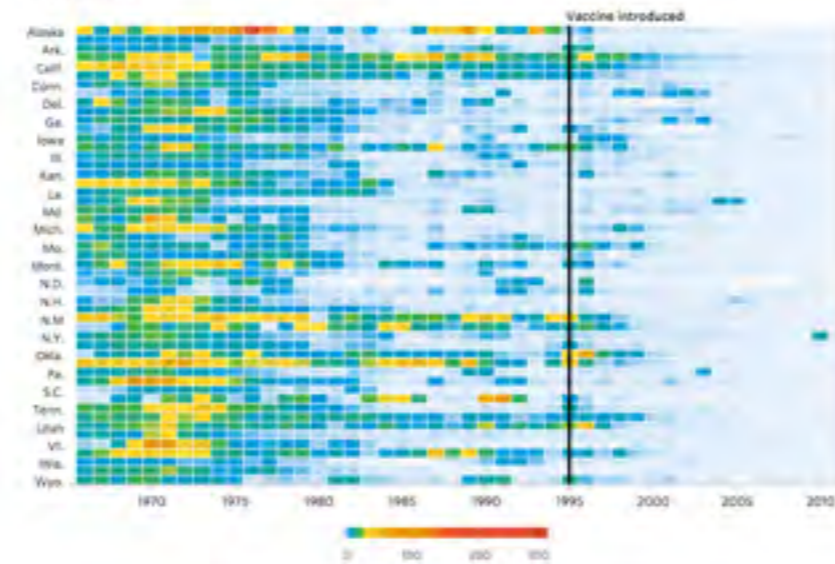
The heat maps below show number of cases per 100,000 people.

## Measles

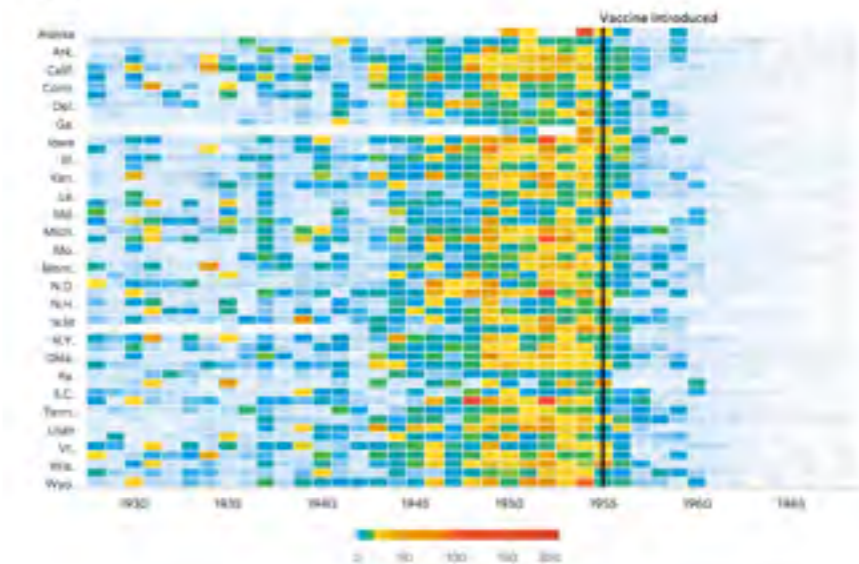


Note: CDC data from 2003-2010 derives from its *Summary of Notifiable Diseases*, which publishes yearly rather than weekly and counts confirmed cases (as opposed to provisional ones).

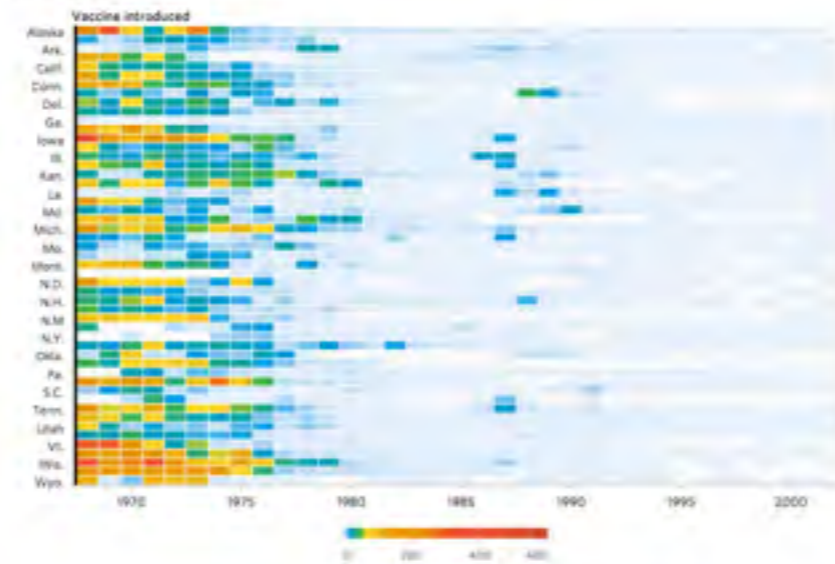
## Hepatitis A



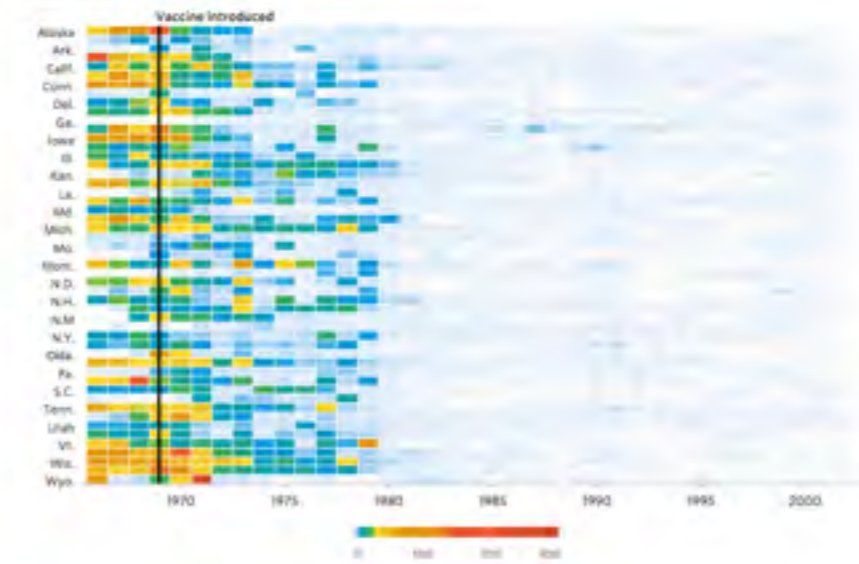
## Polio



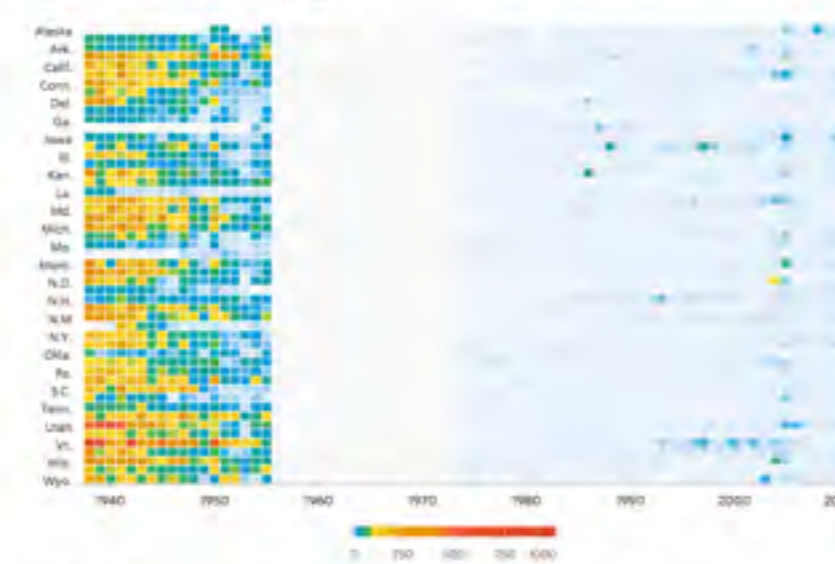
## Mumps



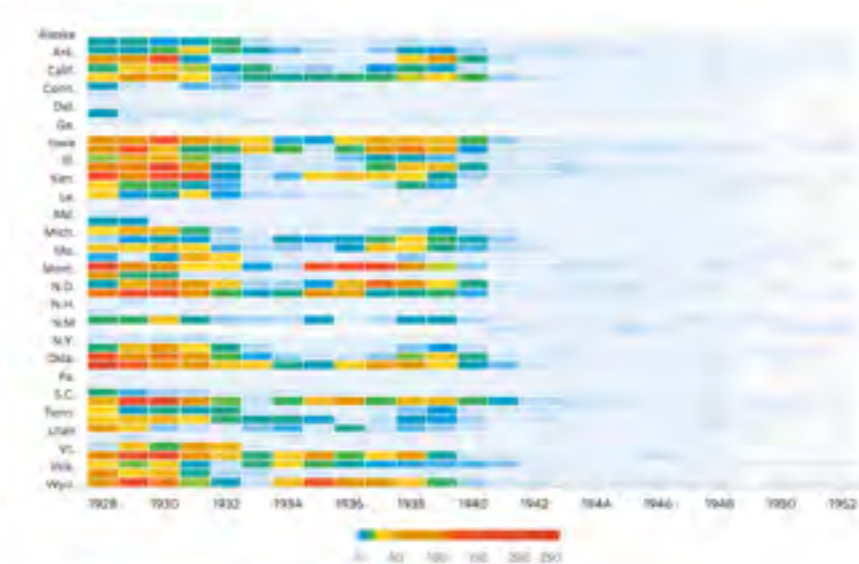
## Rubella

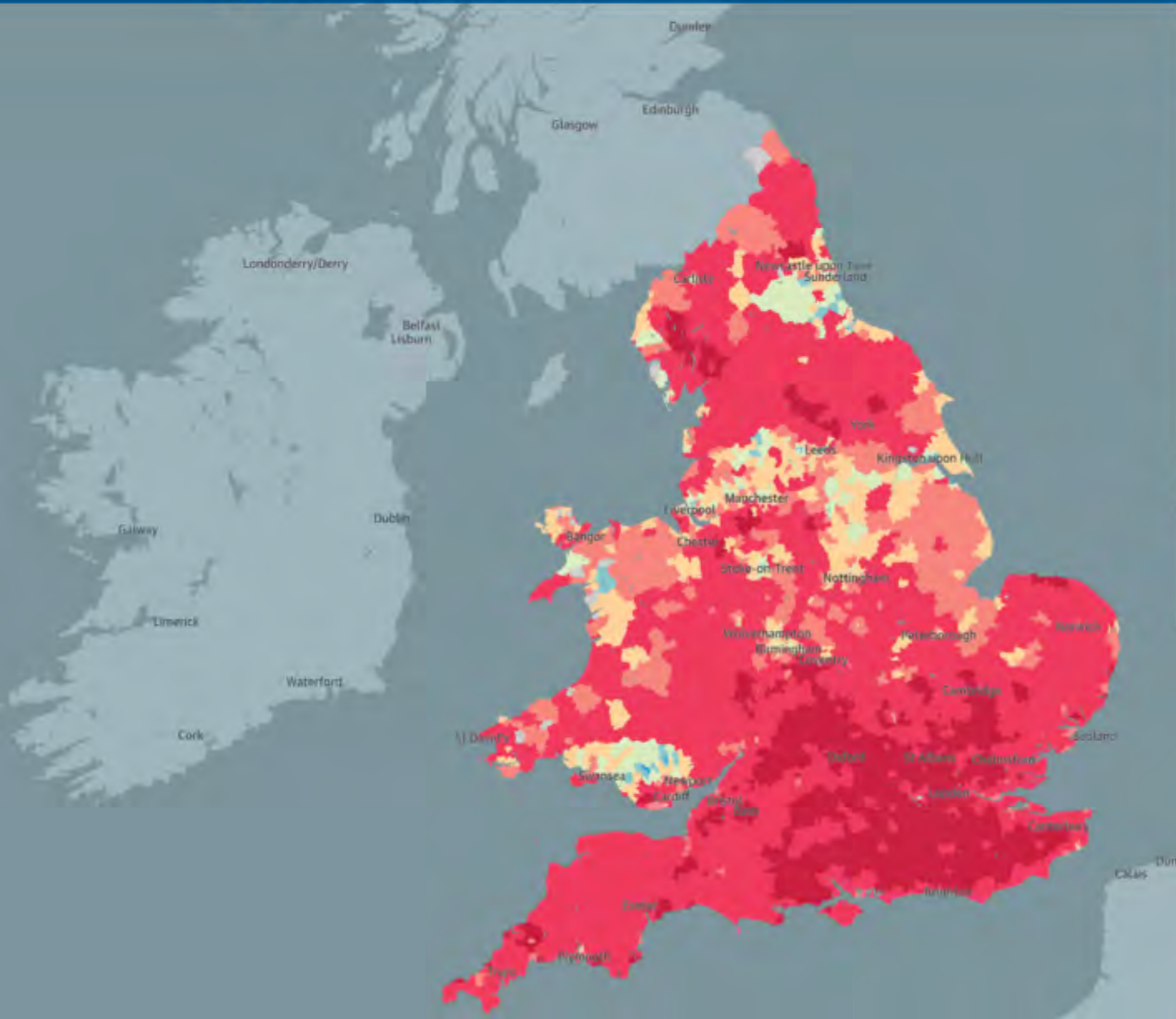


## Pertussis (Whooping Cough)



## Smallpox





**Unaffordable country**  
**Where can you afford to buy a house?**  
 If you wanted to buy a house at the median price and earned

£ 26,500 ×

Or try: **national average** minimum wage

**91% of England and Wales would be beyond your means in 2014**

100%  
50%

1995 2000 2005 2010 2014

f t Your salary will not be shared

Go to postcode

Leaflet | © Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap contributors

Multiple of £25,000

2 3 4 5 6 10+

*The Guardian, 2015 (Special Awards: Best Map, Malofiej #24)*

# This Is How Fast America Changes Its Mind

By Alex Tribou and Keith Collins  
Updated: June 26, 2015



Eleven years after Massachusetts became the first state to allow same-sex couples to marry, the Supreme Court has now extended that right nationwide. The decision came after a wave of gay marriage legalization: 28 states from 2013 to 2015, with 36 overall prior to the Court's ruling. Such widespread acceptance in a short amount of time isn't a phenomenon unique to gay marriage. Social change in the U.S. appears to follow a pattern: A few pioneer states get out front before the others, and then a key event—often a court decision or a grassroots campaign reaching maturity—triggers a rush of state activity that ultimately leads to a change in federal law.

We looked at six big issues—interracial marriage, prohibition, women's suffrage, abortion, same-sex marriage, and recreational marijuana — to show how this has happened in the past, and may again in the very near future.

## Tracking the Pace of Social Change

Number of states that have removed a ban, by year  
(Prohibition shows the number of states that enacted)



Bloomberg, 2014 (Special Awards: Equality and Woman's Promotion, Malofiej #24)

[http://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2015-pace-of-social-change/?utm\\_campaign=Social](http://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2015-pace-of-social-change/?utm_campaign=Social)

# technologies: reproduction

## The Museum of Printing, North Andover, MA, and the Letterpress Press

### Wooden presses from Gutenberg to Franklin



Gutenberg replica   Ruthven press   Ramage press   Common press   Franklin's press

In 1440, Johann Gutenberg adapted a wine/cheese press for printing. The key element is the screw. In 1817, Adam Ramage imported a Ruthven press. In 1818, he filed a patent for an improvement on the Ruthven Press by re-designing the screw mechanism that lowered the print to the platen, he made the process much quicker and much easier. His first models were built of mahogany, but he changed parts of the press to cast iron, which made the mechanism far more durable. He eventually altered the design so that the entire device was made of cast iron.

The Franklin's remarks relative to this press, made when he came to England in 1768: "The Doctor at this time visited the printing office of Mr. Watts, of Wld Street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, and going up to this particular press (afterwards in the possession of Messrs. Cox & Son, of Great Queen Street, of whom it was purchased) thus addressed the men who were working at it, "Come my friends, we will drink together. It is now forty years since I worked like you, at this press, as a journeyman printer." The Doctor then sent out for a gallon of porter, and he drank with them." There are fewer than a dozen original wooden presses extant in North America. Tiles in red indicate a press on exhibition in the Museum's collection.

### Metal handpresses from Lord Stanhope to Richard Hoe



Stanhope metal press   Marder Lusc press   Columbian   Adams press   Hoe Washington press   Rust patent plate

In 1828, Cope, Sherwin & Company designed and built the Imperial press in Shorehitch, London. Cope was said to be related to R.W. Cope, the inventor of the Albion press. Although the Imperial shares a number of similarities with the Albion, the Imperial is the more powerful press due to its leverage system, which was influenced by Stanhope. A leaf spring raises the platen of the Imperial, while the Albion employs a coil spring located in its cap.

The basic design of this press is patterned after the early presses made of wood and dating back to Gutenberg. In 1827, Samuel Rust of New York improved and patented it. In 1835, Rust's patent came into the possession of R. Hoe & Co. While under manufacture by this company, the term Washington Hand Press came into being. The press works by parallel motion which brings the flat bed under the platen. Impression is then applied by a toggle-joint lever. Presses of this type were used by photoengravers for proofing plates. Many firms manufactured the Washington, some well into the 1900s. The Washington press differs from the Columbian and Albion in that a very simple toggle joint provides pressure to the platen, and on each side of the platen are coil springs which raise it to open position.

### Platen job presses with automatic inking



Gordon Franklin New Style   Colt Armory   Golding Jobber   C&P New Style Jobber   Golding Pearl

The American platen jobber derives from that of Stephen P. Bagges of Boston in the 1840s, in which platen and bed were hinged below their lower edges to close on each other in clamshell fashion. That basic form became known as the "platen jobber." Starting in the 1850s, George P. Gordon set a standard. As Gordon's patents expired, many competitors produced their own versions of his Franklin Jobbers. Gordon introduced his Improved Franklin Jobber with a different mechanism for controlling the movements of the platen and bed. The bed moved through about half the distance as the original model, resulting in a reduction of power needed to drive the press. Other press builders began copying the original model. The Calhoun Jobber, built by Shedd & Lee of Chicago, appeared in 1864. Within 10 years, 11 other companies were building presses based on the Gordon jobber design. A number of jobbers almost identical to Gordon's original were made: the Benson (1864-1897), S&L (1864-1895), California Reliable (1866-1889), Chandler & Price (1866-1901), Old Reliable (1868), Powell (1868), New Era (1868), Dodson (1868-1883), Ben Franklin (1866-1898), Madison (1869-1892), and Cleveland (1869-1895). Several competitors also appropriated Gordon's name: Jones Gordon (1888-1901), Challenge Gordon (1884-1910), Thorp-Gordon (1886-1890), Straight Line Gordon (1891), and Peerless Gordon (1891-1900).

### Table-top platen job presses



C&P Pilot (Oldstyle)   Kelbey   Baltimoreans   Adana   Excelsior Model P   Ideal No. 4   Model No. 1   Official No. 2

The Ruggles Diamond press, patented in 1851, was designed for printing cards and small work. It was followed in 1857 by the Lowe press. These presses were followed by other specialized printing devices intended to bypass the conventional job printer and appeal directly to businessmen for printing and numbering tickets, dating documents, and marking crates, for example. The Baltimoreans dates to 1865 and the J.F.W. Dorman Company of Baltimore. The company started making presses in the 1870s. The Dorman hand-lever presses were popular and copied by several companies, notably John Sigel of Chicago (the Chicago No. 10 lacks the rippled ornamentation below its lever) and Baumgarten of Baltimore, which copied most of Dorman's Baltimore line, including its name. (Dorman's presses also go by the name "Baltimoreans," while Baumgarten used the name "Baltimore.") The Dorman factory was lost to the 1904 Baltimore Fire.

In 1872, William A. Kelbey, of Meriden, Connecticut began the manufacture of an amateur printing press. His first ad appeared in the "Youth's Companion" for December 19, 1872. His press, the Facelior, was manufactured for 100 years with minor changes in sizes of 3x5, 5x8, 6x10, 7x11, and 9x13. The Kelbey "Junior" or "Model B" was made for printing cards that fit in its 2.3x5" chase. In 1860, Joseph Wason, of Boston, later of New York, brought out the Adams Cottage Press. The table-top press is now enjoying a renaissance for hobbyists worldwide.

### Proof presses (low end and high end)



Hoe Galley, 1870   Potter   Vandercook SP-15   Vandercook 00   Peco No. 0   Miles Nervine

Galley presses were originally developed to aid editorial staff. The terms "galley" and "proof" derive from their original purpose. Today, these presses have become the mainstay of the global letterpress movement, especially the high-end versions.

Around 1895, Hoe's improved proof press appeared with a larger diameter but lighter weight cylinder. A well-known patent medicine doctor named Miles had Hoe make a number of these presses with his name and his product name, Miles Nervine, cast into the frame.

These small presses were distributed to country newspapers in exchange for advertising space extolling the curative powers of Miles Nervine.

Robert Vandercook started his company in Chicago in 1909. The first press was "rocked" proof press, made with a geared cylinder. Until this time all proofs were either made on a roller press or on a handpress. During the next 54 years there were 60 different press models. In the 75 years that presses were made, more than 38,000 with the name of Vandercook were produced. The name of Vandercook & Sons was used until 1968, when E.O. Vandercook sold the company to a supplier, Illinois Tool Works. Today, Vandercook presses are sought by amateur printers. Paul Mason, who has run workshops at the Museum, is the Vandercook expert. His comprehensive website is [vandercookpress.com](http://vandercookpress.com).

### Automated presses

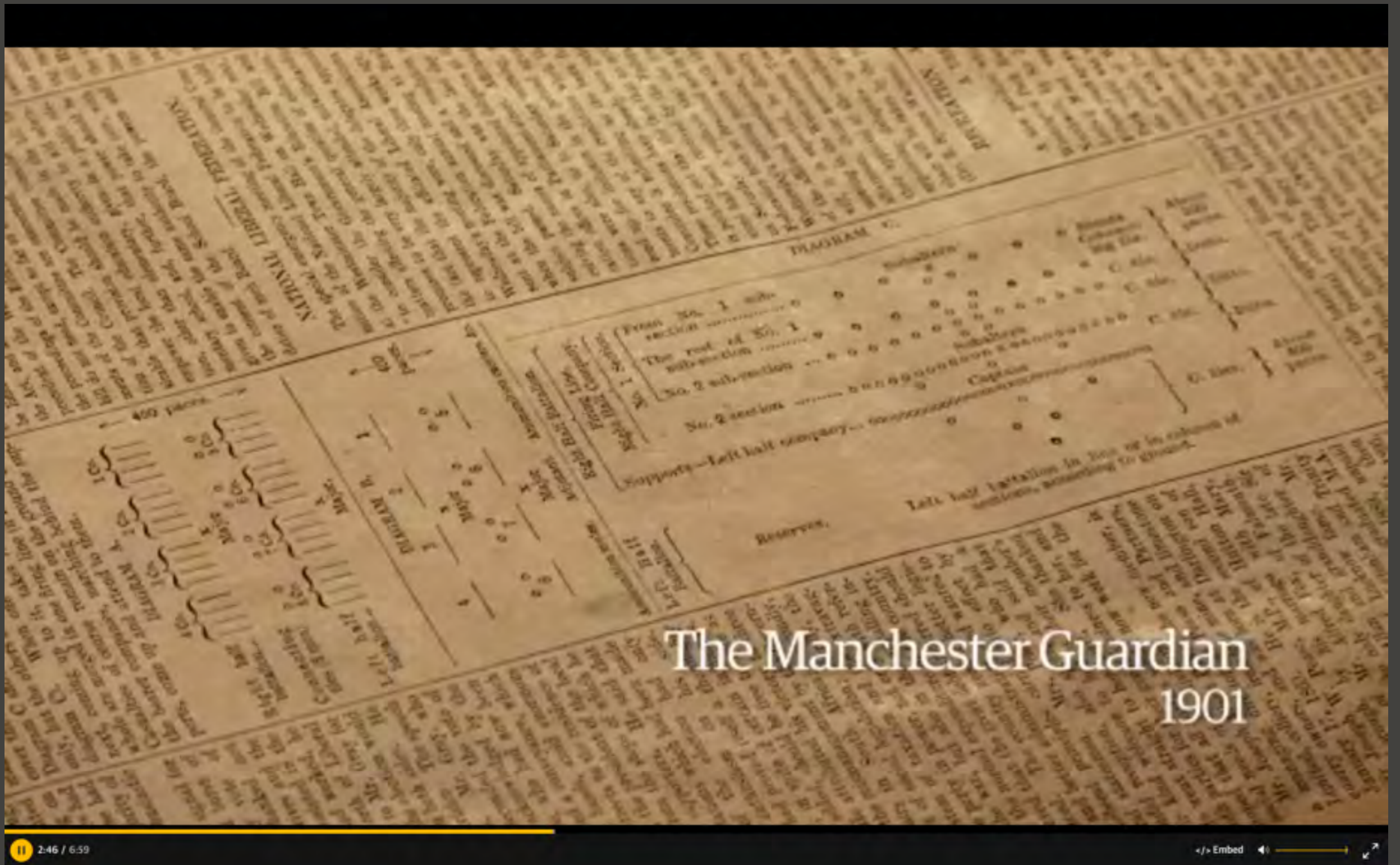


Koenig steam press, 1814   Kelly-B, 1914   Whitlock, 1885   Hoe flatbed press, 1882   Michle Vertical, 1947   Heidelberg Windmill, 1913

In 1803, in Germany, Friedrich Koenig envisaged a steam-driven press in which the raising and lowering of the platen, the to-and-fro movement of the bed, and the inking of the form by a series of rollers were controlled by a system of gear wheels.

The Hoe press was built from ideas that were obtained from the English flatbed cylinder presses. He is said to have been the first American machine to employ steam as a motor for his machinery. Also referred to as the "lightning press," Hoe's invention was first introduced to the printing industry in 1847 in the offices of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The resulting eight thousand papers per hour revolutionized newspaper printing.

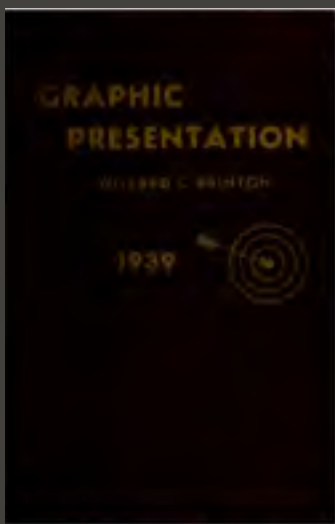
The most radical feature of the Heidelberg press is its windmill feeder. This double blade, with grippers on both ends, moves in quarter turns from feeding, to print, to delivery positions. Vacuum suckers lift unprinted sheets from the pile holding them until seized by grippers in either end of the windmill blade, which revolves, carrying the sheet to the edge of the platen. While the grippers still hold the sheet, the press closes, making the impression. The Heidelberg began when German machinist Andreas Hamm established a factory in Heidelberg in 1850. In 1912, work and testing began on the Heidelberg Original press. It made its debut in 1913.



# The Manchester Guardian 1901

1901 diagram made entirely of type (given the constraints of reproducing *illustrations at the time*).  
*In: Simon Rogers, The Guardian: History of data journalism at the Guardian video (2013)*

<http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/video/2013/apr/04/history-of-data-journalism-video>



410

Chapter 48

PREPARATION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

**T**HE preceding chapters have shown the information may be presented in graphic information on how to read a graphic chart, which material will be best presented, while not always the first or last step. The follow-



Hazen & Lamm Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**A Reducing Glass.**

1. The diameter of this glass is three inches. It will reduce one. The reducing glass is made with a double curvature, protected by a wide chromium film.
2. A criterion in reducing an illustration might be that it is about all the eye can hold at one time.

In planning page lay-outs, a reducing glass may be used to fit a given space will cause loss of detail. It is not until it is reduced by adjusting the distance the glass until the correct ratio between the original and

414

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

REPRODUCTION MEDIA FOR ART WORK

ART MATERIAL	Reproduction Medium (Process)	Characteristics (Advantages/Disadvantages)	Comments
Water Color, Oil, Gouache, Ink, India Ink, Enamel, etc.	Highlight or regular fine screen paper, halftone or spot color paper, etc.	Line engraving is used on fine art work, showing no gradation.	It reproduces in black and white.
Enamel, Ink, Oil, Gouache, India Ink, etc.	Line engraving, halftone or spot color paper, etc.	Halftone is common in "book art" and book layout work.	It reproduces in black and white.
Oil, Ink, India Ink, etc.	Highlight or regular fine screen paper, halftone or spot color paper, etc.	Line engraving will be reproduced in color.	It reproduces in black and white.
Spot color of oil painting reproduced in halftone.	Highlight or regular fine screen paper, halftone or spot color paper, etc.	Line engraving will be reproduced in color.	In certain cases use of color plates is required or process, hand reference of original.
Enamel, Ink, Oil, Gouache, India Ink, etc.	Line engraving used with fine line or color halftone method for the most part.	Halftone is obtained by a method called "screening". Line engraving shows unspotted areas and is reproduced in color by use of dyes, pigments, etc.	Spotting or coloring can be done by hand, faster than by a mechanical coloring method.
Water Color, Oil, Gouache, India Ink, etc.	When lines and spots (dots) are reproduced on fine art work, the process is called halftone.	Line engraving is used for fine art work in color and simple.	Line engraving halftone will be reproduced in color.
Enamel, Ink, Oil, Gouache, India Ink, etc.	Halftone. Color screen for regular paper, fine screen or halftone for book art paper.	Line engraving will be reproduced in color.	It reproduces in black and white.
Enamel, Ink, Oil, Gouache, India Ink, etc.	Line engraving, halftone or spot color paper, etc.	Line engraving will be reproduced in color.	Color process plates can be used by comparison with additional fine art work.

415

PREPARATION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

416

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

55 SCREEN  
NEWSPAPER

65 SCREEN  
NEWSPAPER

100 SCREEN  
MACHINE FINISH PAPER

PREPARATION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

100 SCREEN  
MACHINE FINISH PAPER

110 SCREEN  
SUPER PAPER

120 SCREEN  
SUPER PAPER

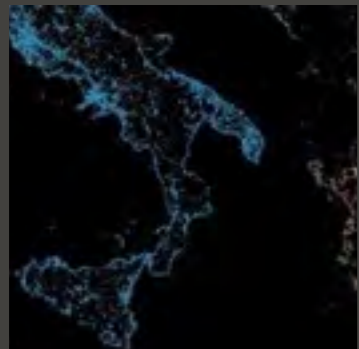
W.C. Brinton's second book *Graphic Presentation*.  
<https://archive.org/details/graphicpresentat00brinrich>

# technologies: reproduction



**1741**

Gottfried Hensel:  
*Europa poly glotta*



**2011**

Eric Fischer:  
*Language communities of Twitter*



**2013**

*The New York Times:*  
*How Y'all, Youse and You Guys Talk*



**EUROPA** Polyglotta Linguarum Geonealogiam exhibens, una cum Characteribus, Grammaticis, et Literariis, exhibens.

**ASIA** Polyglotta Linguarum Geonealogiam, cum Literariis, Grammaticis, et Literariis, exhibens.

**AFRICA** Polyglotta Linguarum Geonealogiam, cum Literariis, Grammaticis, et Literariis, exhibens.

**AMERICA** Polyglotta Linguarum Geonealogiam, cum Literariis, Grammaticis, et Literariis, exhibens.

**Characteres undecim linguae Persicae**

**Elementa Linguae Brahmianae**

Opera Godfr. Henselii delineata. Excusa prostat in Officina Romanniana.

**AFRICA** Polyglotta Linguarum Geonealogiam, cum Literariis, Grammaticis, et Literariis, exhibens.

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Gottfried Hensel: Europa poly glotta, 1741 (Princeton Library, Historic Maps Collection)



Characteres Rutenici Ling. Slavonicæ

A	А	О	о	Ѣ	ѣ
B	Б	П	п	Ѧ	ѧ
C	В	Р	р	Ѩ	ѩ
D	Г	С	с	Ѫ	ѫ
E	Д	Т	т	Ѭ	ѭ
F	Ж	К	к	Ѯ	ѯ
G	З	Л	л	Ѱ	ѱ
H	И	М	м	Ѳ	ѳ
I	Й	Н	н	Ѵ	ѵ
K	Ѧ	Ѩ	ѩ	Ѷ	ѷ
L	Ѫ	ѫ	Ѭ	Ѹ	ѹ
M	Ѭ	ѭ	Ѯ	Ѻ	ѻ
N	Ѯ	ѯ	Ѱ	Ѽ	ѽ
O	Ѱ	ѱ	Ѳ	Ѿ	ѿ
P	Ѳ	ѳ	Ѵ	ѿ	ѿ
Q	Ѵ	ѵ	Ѷ	ѿ	ѿ
R	Ѷ	ѷ	Ѹ	ѿ	ѿ
S	Ѹ	ѹ	Ѻ	ѿ	ѿ
T	Ѻ	ѻ	Ѽ	ѿ	ѿ
U	Ѽ	ѽ	Ѿ	ѿ	ѿ
V	ѿ	ѿ	ѿ	ѿ	ѿ

Characteres Rutenici Ling. Slavonicæ

A	А	Б	В	Г	Д	Е	Ж	З	И	Й	К	Л	М	Н	О	П	Р	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь	Э	Ю	Я
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C	В	Г	Д	Е	Ж	З	И	Й	К	Л	М	Н	О	П	Р	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь	Э	Ю	Я		
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G	З	И	Й	К	Л	М	Н	О	П	Р	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь	Э	Ю	Я							
H	И	Й	К	Л	М	Н	О	П	Р	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь	Э	Ю	Я								
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Opera Godofr. Henselii delineata. Excusa prestat in Officina Romanniana.

Gottfried Hensel: Europa poly glotta, 1741 (Princeton Library, Historic Maps Collection)



Eric Fischer (2011): “Language communities of Twitter” ([European detail](#))

# How Y'all, Youse and You Guys Talk

What does the way you speak say about where you're from?  
Answer all the questions below to see your personal dialect map.

QUESTION 1 OF 25

How would you address a group of two or more people?

- you all
- yous / youse
- you lot
- you guys
- you 'uns
- yinz
- you
- other
- y'all

PREVIOUS

YOUR LAST ANSWER

How would you address a group of two or more people?  
y'all



QUESTION 2 OF 25

Do you call the sweet spread that is put on a cake *frosting* or *icing*?

- frosting
- icing
- frosting and icing refer to different things
- both
- neither
- other

NEXT

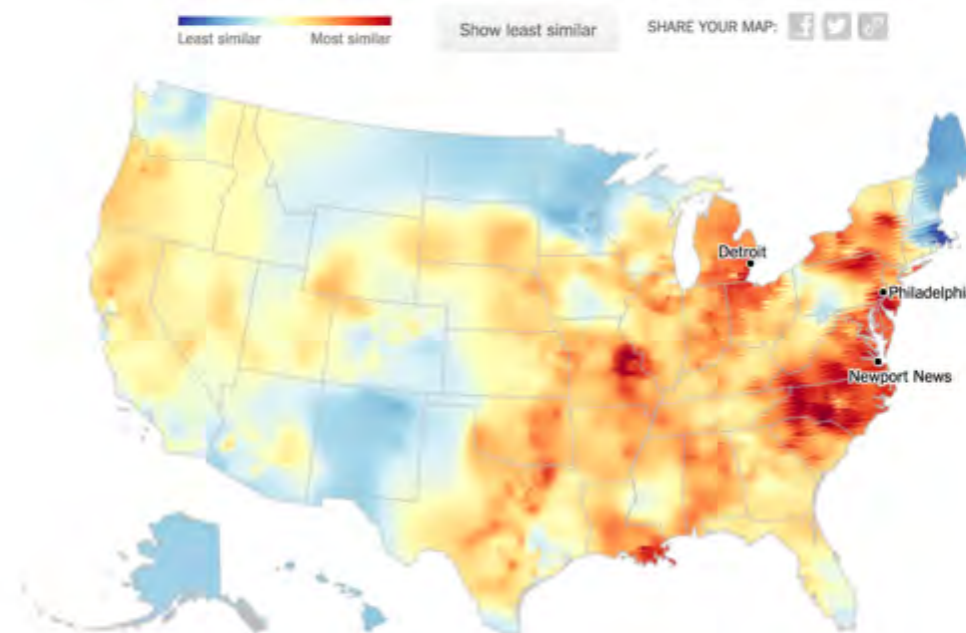
## About This Quiz

Most of the questions used in this quiz are based on those in the Harvard Dialect Survey, a linguistics project begun in 2002 by Bert Vaux and Scott Golder. The original questions and results for that survey can be found on Dr. Vaux's current website.

The data for the quiz and maps shown here come from over 350,000 survey responses collected from August to October 2013 by Josh Katz, a graphics editor for the New York Times who developed this quiz. The colors on the large heat map correspond to the probability that a randomly selected person in that location would respond to a randomly selected survey question the same way that you did. The three smaller maps show which answer most contributed to those cities being named the most (or least) similar to you.

## Your Map

See the pattern of your dialect in the map below. Three of the most similar cities are shown.



*The New York Times*, 2013 (Best Map, Malofiej # 22)

[www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/12/20/sunday-review/dialect-quiz-map.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/12/20/sunday-review/dialect-quiz-map.html?_r=0)

# Summary 2

## Details of Prisoners' Lives Inside an American Limbo

By Jane Mayer

For the past several years, the lives of the 780 detainees at the Guantanamo Bay prison have been a blur of uncertainty. The government's policy of indefinite detention has left many of the men in a state of limbo, with no clear path to freedom or a permanent place in the United States. The government's policy of indefinite detention has left many of the men in a state of limbo, with no clear path to freedom or a permanent place in the United States.

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## The New York Times

### The Guantánamo Docket

Documents and research related to the 780 people who have been sent to the Guantánamo Bay prison since 2002.

Overview | Detainees | Transfer Countries | Citizenship | Timeline | About

DATA LAST CHANGED: June 13, 2015

### A History of the Detainee Population

Jan. 11, 2002: First detainees arrive at Guantánamo.

June 29, 2006: Supreme Court rejects Bush plan to try detainees before military commissions.

Jan. 22, 2009: Obama orders Guantánamo to close within a year.

Dec. 2011: 171 Detainees Held

601 Detainees Transferred

Citizens of Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Yemen, Other (includes those with dual citizenship)

High-value detainees (17), Detainees from NATO countries (28), Died in custody (8)

### A Selection of Detainees

The men presented below were selected by The Times to provide a cross section of the government cases against the detainees. Click the [document icon] to read the government's previously secret risk assessment of the prisoner.

- Abdul Rahman Mohamed Saleh Naser**: Hunger striker, history of major depressive disorder but refuses antidepressant, the report says.
- Saifullah Paracha**: American resident accused of offering to use his business to help Al Qaeda smuggle weapons into the United States.

### Detainee Citizenship

Afghanistan	720
Saudi Arabia	125
Yemen	115
Pakistan	72
Algeria	36

Self-identified citizens are citizens.

The New York Times & NYTimes.com, 2011 (Best of Show Award in print and online, Malofiej #20) <http://projects.nytimes.com/guantanamo>

# technologies



1984 Macintosh computer

1991 Apple laptop

2007 iPhone

2010 iPad

2015



1609 *Aller Furnemmen*  
considered 1st newspaper

1996 *The New York Times*  
started on the Web

The impact of technology  
*of reproduction*  
*of readership*  
on information design  
in journalism

# different reading experiences



*The Guardian, 2015*

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/ng-interactive/2015/nov/26/the-mekong-river-stories-from-the-heart-of-the-climate-crisis-interactive>



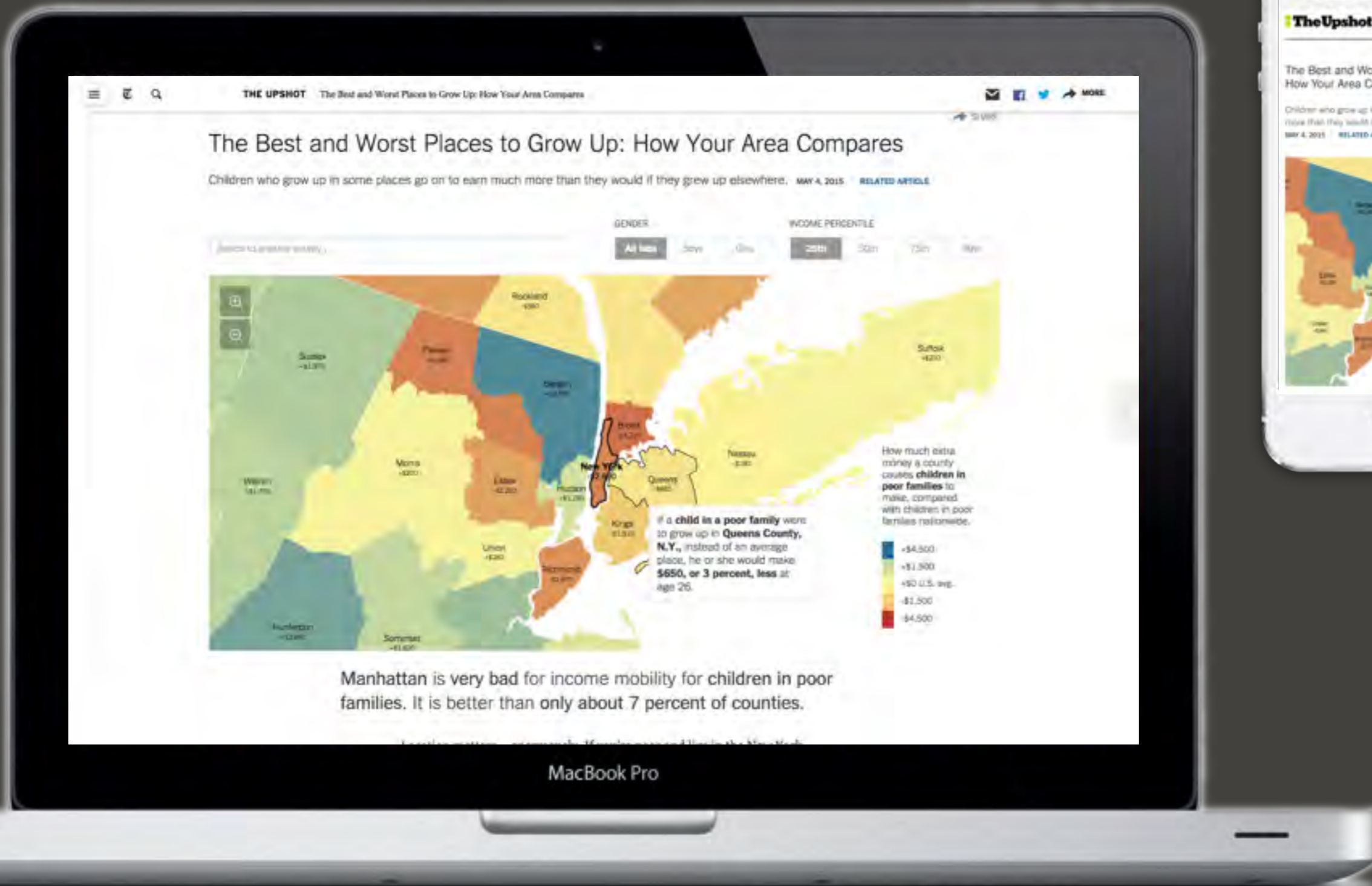
same graphics: no interaction or animation



Bloomberg, 2015 (Bronze Medal Features; Special Award Climate Change, Malofiej #24)

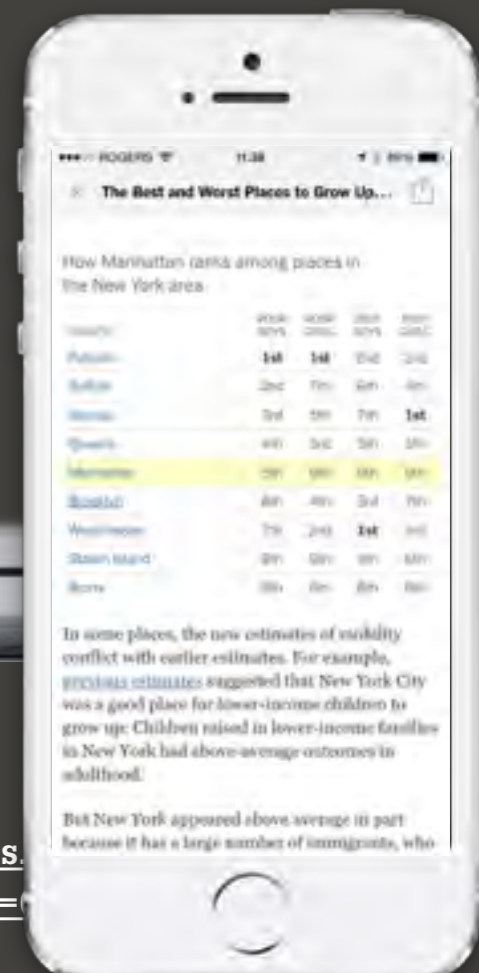
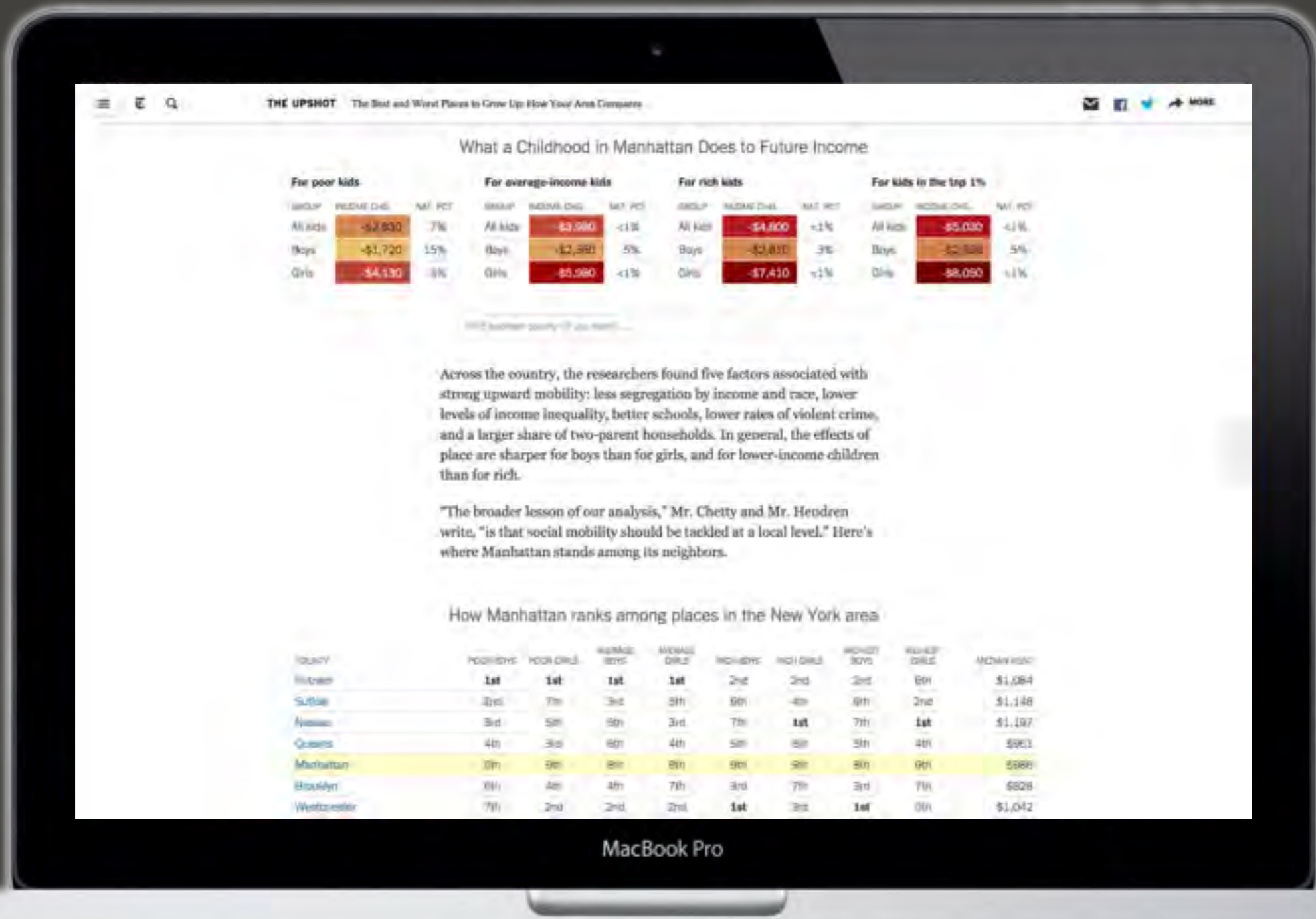
<http://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2015-whats-warming-the-world/>

same graphics: but with less details



*The New York Times, 2015*

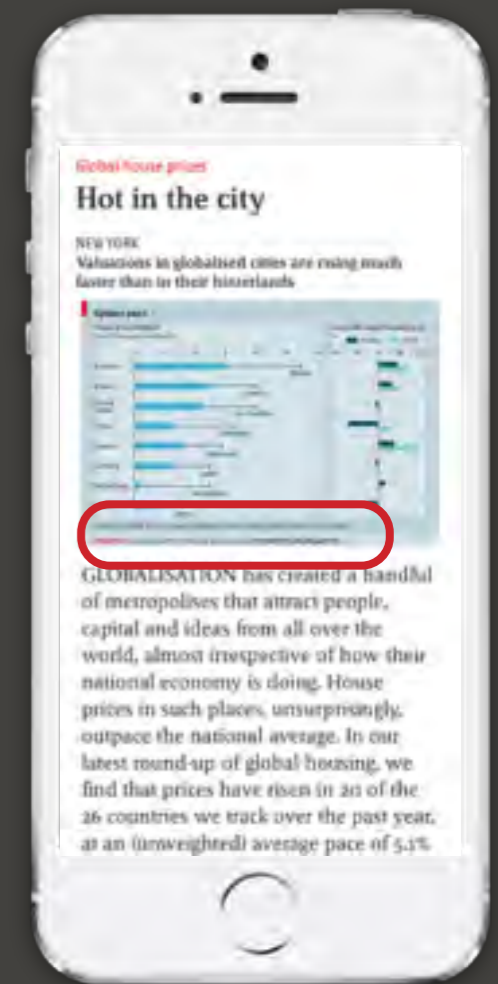
[http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?utm\\_content=buffer928d6&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_source=twitter.com&utm\\_campaign=buffer&r=0&abt=0002&abg=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?utm_content=buffer928d6&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer&r=0&abt=0002&abg=0)



The New York Times, 2015

[http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares-utm\\_content=buffer928d6&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_source=twitter.com&utm\\_campaign=buffer&r=0&abt=0002&abg=](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares-utm_content=buffer928d6&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer&r=0&abt=0002&abg=)

# different graphics: included/excluded



# Trends: use of animated graphs and short videos

**Graphic detail**  
Charts, maps and infographics

**Daily chart**  
**What the world thinks about globalisation**  
Nov 18th 2016, 17:56 BY THE DATA TEAM

TWENTY-NINE years ago another American politician—Ronald Reagan—also sought to “make America great again”. He stood in front of the Brandenburg Gate in what was then West Berlin and implored his Soviet counterpart, Mikhail Gorbachev, to knock down the Berlin Wall. Mr Reagan proclaimed that the West was ready to “promote true openness, to tear down barriers that separate people, to create a safe, freer world”. Today Donald Trump is the politician most associated with the desire to make America great again—and he thinks the way to do so is to build walls.

**Global warming**  
**The state of the climate in 2016**  
Nov 17th 2016, 17:46 BY M.S.L.J. AND THE DATA TEAM

AS UN climate talks in Marrakesh enter their final few days, leaders have a lot on their minds. Political support for a green agenda will wane in America next year; Barack Obama has led international environmental-protection efforts; Donald Trump plans to oppose them. The switch comes just as a new report from the World Meteorological Organisation, a UN body, confirms that this year is virtually certain to be the hottest ever recorded—stealing the title from 2015. This will mean that 16 of the 17 most sweltering years ever tracked have occurred since the

**Videographics**  
Video  
00:00 04:08

# Trends: use of animated graphs and short videos

## GIANT SLALOM

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No skier in the world carves turns the way Ted Ligety does. The American has practically invented a new way of skiing.

By MIKE BOSTOCK, ALEXANDRA GARCIA, JOE WARD and  
GEORGE KNOWLES



# Trends: use of animated graphs in social media



MacBook Pro

*The Financial Times* (UK), 2015 (Silver Medal Social Media, Malofiej #24)

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/98ce14ee-99a6-11e5-95c7-d47aa298f769.html#axzz45FSgTci3>

<https://twitter.com/FT/status/674759218545717252>

# Trends: use of animated graphs in social media

NYT Graphics  
@nytgraphics

Wing flap from Reunion island is from missing MH370 plane. How it could have gotten there:  
[nyti.ms/Qe7Rd9](http://nyti.ms/Qe7Rd9)

March 2014

0:15

RETWEETS 777 LIKES 377

MacBook Pro

*The New York Times*, 2014 (Bronze Medal Social Media, Malofiej #24)

[http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/03/17/world/asia/search-for-flight-370.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/03/17/world/asia/search-for-flight-370.html?_r=0)

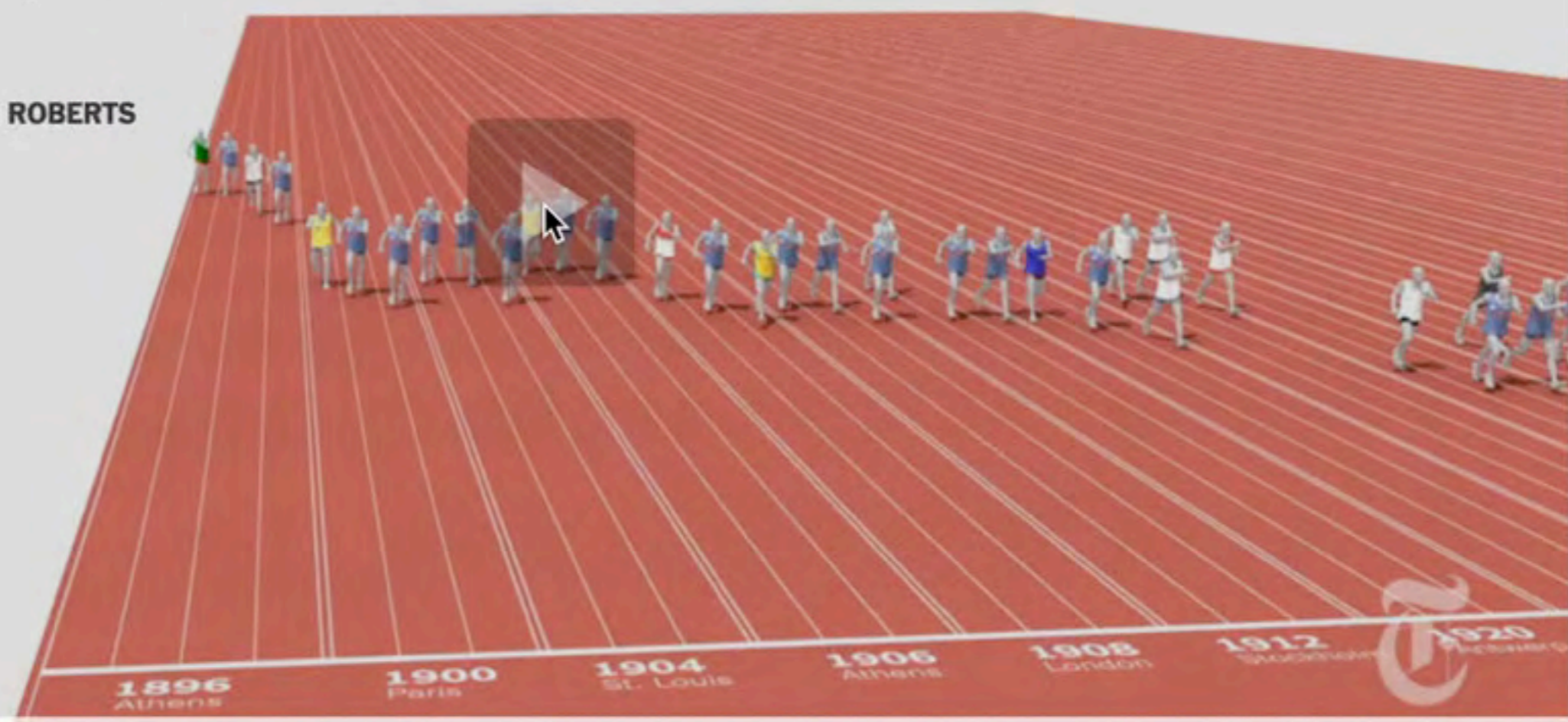
<https://twitter.com/nytgraphics/status/628992155495858176>



# One Race, Every Medalist Ever

Usain Bolt's 9.63 set an Olympic record in the 100. So how far ahead of every Olympic medalist is he?

By **KEVIN QUEALY** and **GRAHAM ROBERTS**



Video player controls including a play button, a progress bar, a volume icon, and a timestamp of 0:00 / 2:44.

Sources: "The Complete Book of the Olympics" by David Wallechinsky and Jaime Loucky, International Olympic Committee; Amateur Athletic Association; Photographs: Chang W. Lee/The New York Times, Getty Images, International Olympic Committee

Social media sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Email, and a general Share button.

# Trends: customized news (location)



MacBook Pro

*The New York Times, 2015*

[http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?utm\\_content=buffer928d6&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_source=twitter.com&utm\\_campaign=buffer&r=0&abt=0002&abg=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?utm_content=buffer928d6&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer&r=0&abt=0002&abg=0)



Manhattan is very bad for income mobility for children in poor families. It is better than only about 7 percent of counties.



Putnam County is very good for income mobility for children in poor families. It is better than about 83 percent of counties.

### What a Childhood in Manhattan Does to Future Income

For poor kids			For average-income kids			For rich kids			For kids in the top 1%		
GROUP	INCOME CHG.	% CHG.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	% CHG.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	% CHG.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	% CHG.
All kids	-\$3,593	7%	All kids	-\$3,083	+1%	All kids	-\$4,800	+1%	All kids	-\$5,030	+1%
Boys	-\$1,720	15%	Boys	-\$2,360	5%	Boys	-\$2,810	3%	Boys	-\$2,300	5%
Girls	-\$4,137	3%	Girls	-\$5,980	+2%	Girls	-\$7,410	+2%	Girls	-\$8,000	+2%

Across the country, the researchers found five factors associated with strong upward mobility: less segregation by income and race, lower levels of income inequality, better schools, lower rates of violent crime, and a larger share of two-parent households. In general, the effects of place are sharper for boys than for girls, and for lower-income children than for rich.

"The broader lesson of our analysis," Mr. Chetty and Mr. Hendren write, "is that social mobility should be tackled at a local level." Here's where Manhattan stands among its neighbors.

### How Manhattan ranks among places in the New York area

COUNTY	POOR BOYS	POOR GIRLS	AVERAGE BOYS	AVERAGE GIRLS	RICH BOYS	RICH GIRLS	HIGHEST BOYS	HIGHEST GIRLS	MEDIAN FRT
Putnam	1st	1st	1st	1st	2nd	2nd	2nd	8th	\$1,084
Suffolk	2nd	7th	3rd	5th	6th	4th	9th	2nd	\$1,146
Nassau	3rd	5th	5th	3rd	7th	1st	7th	1st	\$1,197
Queens	4th	8th	6th	4th	5th	5th	6th	4th	\$961
Manhattan	5th	8th	8th	9th	9th	9th	8th	5th	\$985
Brooklyn	6th	4th	4th	7th	3rd	7th	3rd	7th	\$828
Westchester	7th	2nd	2nd	2nd	1st	8th	1st	5th	\$1,042

### What a Childhood in Putnam County Does to Future Income

For poor kids			For average-income kids			For rich kids			For kids in the top 1%		
GROUP	INCOME CHG.	% CHG.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	% CHG.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	% CHG.	GROUP	INCOME CHG.	% CHG.
All kids	+\$5,000	83%	All kids	+\$2,000	84%	All kids	+\$2,400	81%	All kids	+\$1,880	73%
Boys	+\$2,360	71%	Boys	+\$3,130	87%	Boys	+\$3,000	87%	Boys	+\$3,770	97%
Girls	+\$3,590	89%	Girls	+\$2,620	79%	Girls	+\$1,050	47%	Girls	-\$450	23%

Across the country, the researchers found five factors associated with strong upward mobility: less segregation by income and race, lower levels of income inequality, better schools, lower rates of violent crime, and a larger share of two-parent households. In general, the effects of place are sharper for boys than for girls, and for lower-income children than for rich.

"The broader lesson of our analysis," Mr. Chetty and Mr. Hendren write, "is that social mobility should be tackled at a local level." Here's where Putnam County stands among its neighbors.

### How Putnam County ranks among places in the New York area

COUNTY	POOR BOYS	POOR GIRLS	AVERAGE BOYS	AVERAGE GIRLS	RICH BOYS	RICH GIRLS	HIGHEST BOYS	HIGHEST GIRLS	MEDIAN FRT
Putnam	1st	1st	1st	1st	2nd	2nd	2nd	8th	\$1,084
Suffolk	2nd	7th	3rd	5th	6th	4th	9th	2nd	\$1,146
Nassau	3rd	5th	5th	3rd	7th	1st	7th	1st	\$1,197
Queens	4th	8th	6th	4th	5th	5th	6th	4th	\$961
Manhattan	5th	8th	8th	9th	9th	9th	8th	5th	\$985
Brooklyn	6th	4th	4th	7th	3rd	7th	3rd	7th	\$828
Westchester	7th	2nd	2nd	2nd	1st	8th	1st	5th	\$1,042
Orange	8th	6th	7th	6th	8th	6th	5th	6th	\$872

The New York Times, 2015

[http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?utm\\_content=buffer928d6&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_source=twitter.com&utm\\_campaign=buffer&r=0&abt=0002&abg=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?utm_content=buffer928d6&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer&r=0&abt=0002&abg=0)

# Trends: customized news with reader's input

## You Draw It: How Family Income Predicts Children's College Chances

By GREGOR HICH, AMANDA COX and KEVIN QUEALY May 28, 2015

How likely is it that children who grow up in very poor families go to college? How about children who grow up in very rich families?

We'd like you to **draw your guess** for every income level on the chart below.

If you think the chances of enrolling in college (or vocational school) are about the same for everyone, you should draw something like this:

— . If you think the odds are especially harsh for children from the poorest families, but higher for middle- and higher-income children, your drawing would instead look like this: ↗ . Or here is one for a situation in which chances level off after a certain income threshold: ↘ . Or for one that spikes ↗ or dips ↘ for the very richest.

When you've finished drawing, we'll compare your line to the reality for children born in the early 1980s, based on research by a team of economists. We've started you off with one free point: 58 percent of children who were born in the early 1980s and raised in median-income families enrolled in higher education by the time they were 21. One way or another, your chart should go through that point.

Time to draw!

**Draw your line on the chart below**

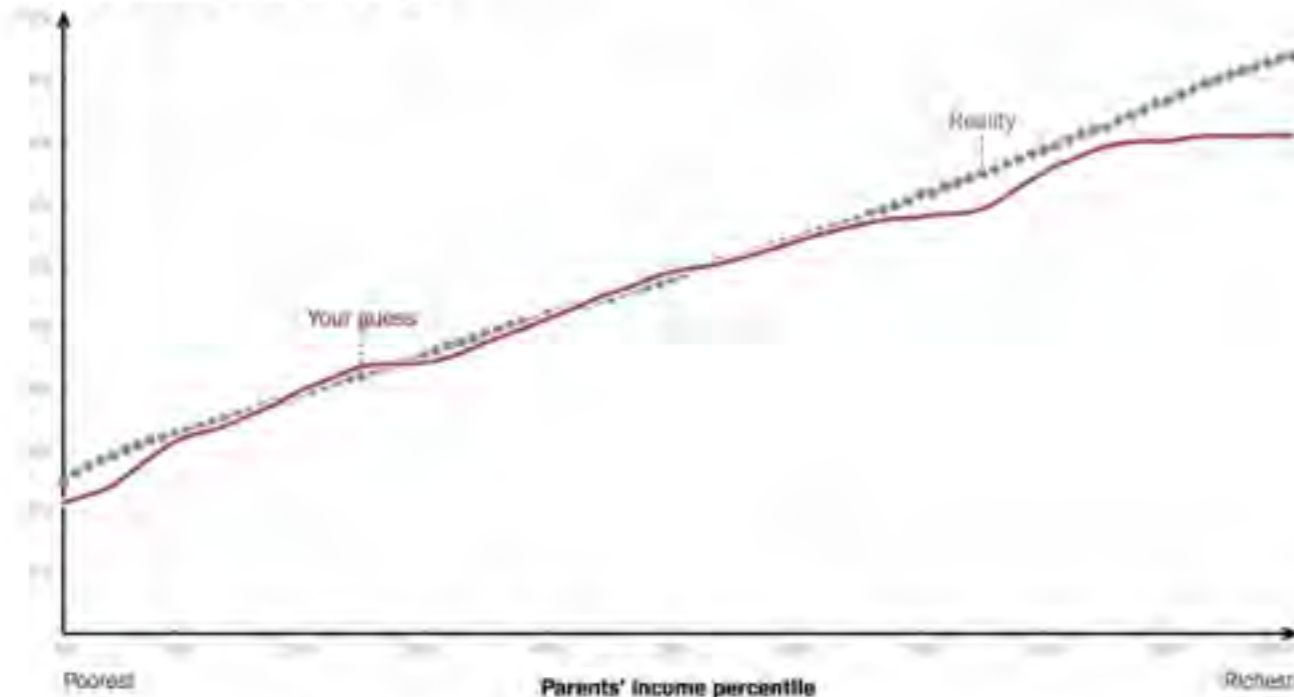
MacBook Pro

*The New York Times*, 2015 (Gold Medal Criteria, Malofiej #24)

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/28/upshot/you-draw-it-how-family-income-affects-childrens-college-chances.html>

Well done!

Percent of children who attended college



Thanks for drawing. Here's how you did:

- You drew a more accurate picture of reality than about 97 percent of people who have tried so far.
- Your line was relatively straight, reflecting one of the more striking findings of this research: The relationship between college enrollment and parental-income rank is linear.

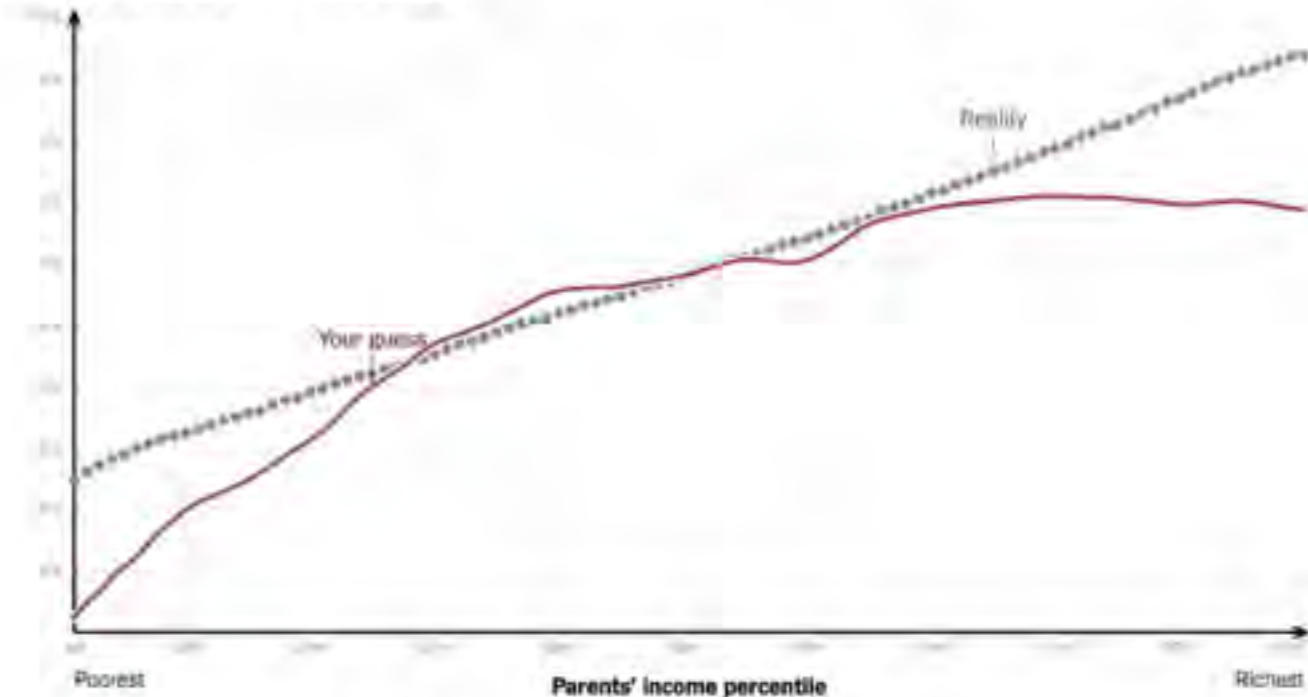
Now let's get to the reason for this exercise: Reality forms a remarkably straight line.

We asked you to take the trouble to draw a line because we think doing so makes you think carefully about the relationship, which, in turn, makes the realization that it's a line all the more astonishing.

In case you were wondering, here's a chart showing the aggregate choices of 78,022 other New York Times readers. (Remember, we gave you a free point at the 50th percentile, which explains why so many people were so accurate there.)

Not the worst!

Percent of children who attended college



Thanks for drawing. Here's how you did:

- You drew a more accurate picture of reality than about 64 percent of people who have tried so far.
- You underestimated the chances of college enrollment for the very poorest children. In reality, about one in four children in America's poorest families go to college. (You guessed around 2 percent.)
- You underestimated the chances of college enrollment for the very richest children. In reality, about 94 percent of children from America's richest families go to college. (You guessed around 69 percent.)

Now let's get to the reason for this exercise: Reality forms a remarkably straight line.

We asked you to take the trouble to draw a line because we think doing so makes you think carefully about the relationship, which, in turn, makes the realization that it's a line all the more astonishing.

# Trends: graphics in VR



*The Los Angeles Times, 2015*

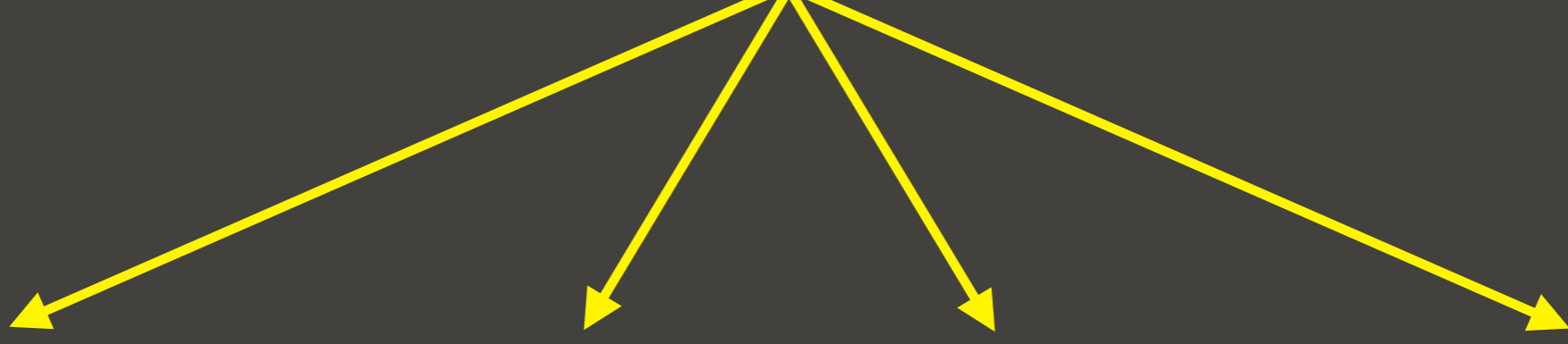
<http://graphics.latimes.com/mars-gale-crater-vr/>

# Trends: “conversation with the news”



Quartz: News in a whole new way iPhone app, 2016

<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/quartz-news-in-a-whole-new-way/id1076683233?mt=8>





# Summary 3



**different graphics**

less detailed & included/excluded graphics



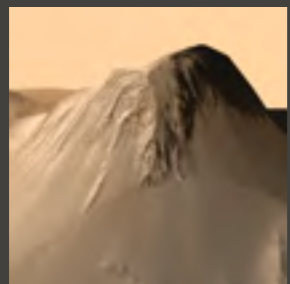
**customized graphics & news**

reader's location (IP) & reader's input



**different reading experiences**

device specific design



**new technologies: VR graphics**



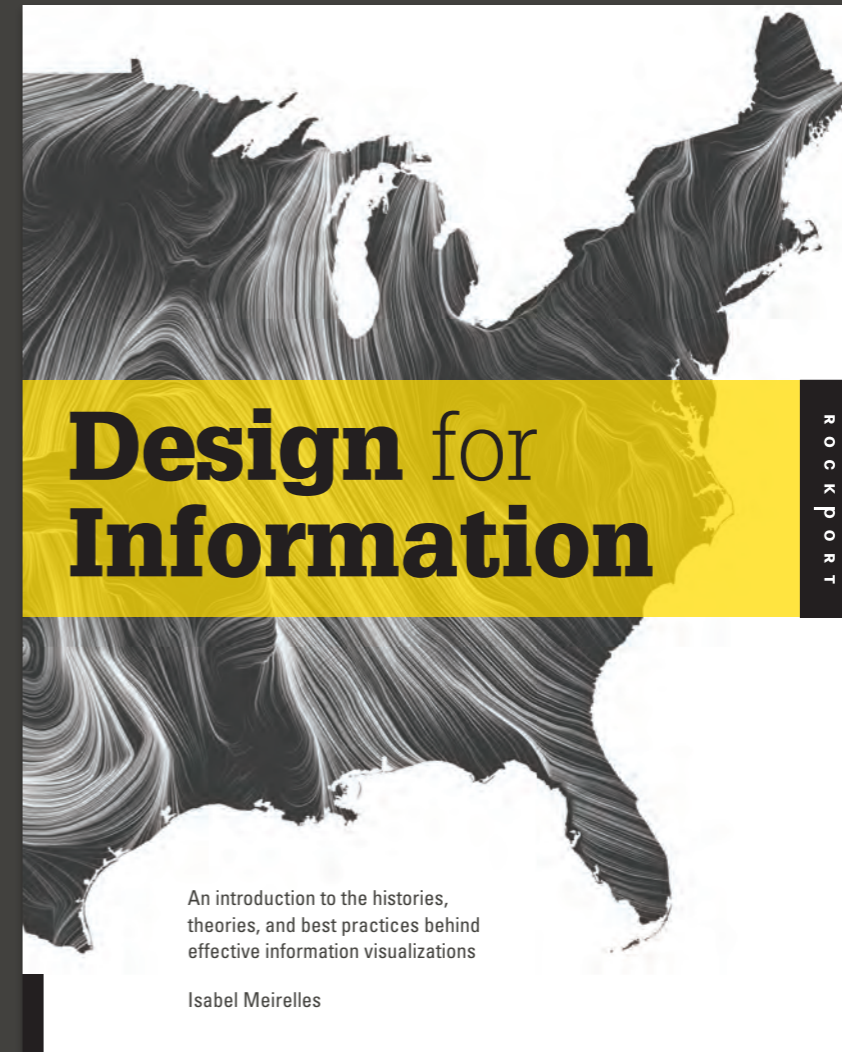
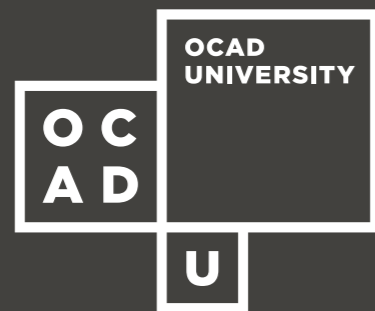
**social media graphics + apps**

based on the reader's location (IP)

# Thank you!

**Isabel Meirelles**

[imeirelles@faculty.ocadu.ca](mailto:imeirelles@faculty.ocadu.ca)



## **Design** for **Information**

ROCKPORT

An introduction to the histories, theories, and best practices behind effective information visualizations

Isabel Meirelles