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Washington post sunday crossword answers

The Washington Post is a renowned news leader that aims to connect, inform, and educate its audience through trustworthy reporting, in-depth analysis, and engaging opinions. The publication combines cutting-edge technology with world-class journalism, enabling readers to interact with it at any time and from anywhere. Its mission is centered around shaping ideas, redefining speed, taking ownership, and leading. With a strong commitment to journalistic excellence, the Post has established itself as a prominent voice in the media industry. The Washington Post is one of the major American newspapers with foreign bureaus, including hubs in London and Seoul. This section about the newspaper's scope duplicates information already covered in the lead, so it should be merged or moved elsewhere. As one of the leading daily American newspapers, The Washington Post has a strong reputation for its political reporting on the White House, Congress, and other U.S. government aspects. It is considered the newspaper of record in the United States. Unlike many other newspapers, The Washington Post does not have an edition distributed outside of the East Coast. In 2009, it stopped publishing its National Weekly Edition due to declining readership. Most of its readers are based in Washington D.C., Maryland, and Northern Virginia. With 21 foreign bureaus worldwide, The Washington Post has a significant presence globally. However, it reduced its U.S. regional bureau count from four to one in 2009 by closing offices in Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York City. The newspaper maintains local bureaus in several states, including Maryland and Virginia. As of March 2023, The Washington Post's average printed weekday circulation is approximately 139,232, ranking it third in the country by circulation. The newspaper has undergone changes in its office locations, with Graham Holdings retaining the original main office at 1150 15th Street NW after selling the property to Jeff Bezos' Nash Holdings in 2013. The Post currently leases space at One Franklin Square, a high-rise building in Washington D.C., and uses 20071 as its exclusive Zip Code. The Washington Post is an American daily newspaper published in the capital city of the United States since 1877. The newspaper was founded by Stilson Hutchins, who added a Sunday edition in 1880, making it the first paper to publish seven days a week. In its early years, The Washington Post purchased another competing newspaper, The Washington Union, in April 1878. The combined paper, published from the Globe Building, had a circulation of 13,000. The Post and Union name was used for about two weeks before returning to the original masthead. The newspaper changed hands several times, with notable owners including Frank Hatton and Beriah Wilkins. In 1893, it moved to its current building at 14th and E streets NW. During this time, Clifford K. Berryman published famous cartoons, including "Remember the Maine," which became an iconic illustration. In 1902, Berryman's cartoon "Drawing the Line in Mississippi" inspired Morris Michom to create the teddy bear. The newspaper continued to be owned by Wilkins' sons and later John Roll McLean before being sold to Edward "Ned" McLean in 1916. Under Ned's management, the paper struggled, but after a court battle, he managed to turn it around. The Washington Post faced intense scrutiny due to its connections with powerful individuals. During the Red Summer of 1919, the paper actively supported white mobs and even published a story that exposed the location where servicemen were planning to attack black residents.[45] In 1929, Eugene Meyer made an offer to buy the paper for \$5 million but was initially rejected by Ned McLean.[48][49] Three years later, Meyer secretly purchased the Post at a bankruptcy auction for \$825,000 after stepping down as Chairman of the Federal Reserve.[50][51] This acquisition marked a turning point in the paper's history as Meyer restored its reputation and financial health. Following his departure in 1946, Philip Graham took over as publisher.[53] and under his leadership, the Post continued to thrive. The paper's influence expanded further when it merged with the Times-Herald in 1954.[54] Katharine Graham succeeded her husband Philip Graham as the head of the Washington Post Company after his death in 1963.[57] Despite initial reservations about taking on this role, she proved to be a capable leader and served as publisher from 1969 to 1979.[57] During her tenure, the company went public in 1971.[59][60] with the stock ultimately increasing significantly by the end of Graham's term as CEO in 1991. The Post's diversification efforts also paid off, particularly its acquisition of Kaplan, Inc., a for-profit education and training company.[62] The Washington Post played a pivotal role in uncovering the Watergate scandal through the dogged reporting of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein,[64] which ultimately led to President Richard Nixon's resignation. The paper's reputation was further solidified when it won a Pulitzer Prize in 1973 for its coverage of this story.[64] Additionally, the introduction of the "Book World" section in 1972 marked an expansion into new editorial areas for the Post. The Washington Post's history is marked by significant changes and milestones. One of its most notable editors was Pulitzer Prize-winning critic William McPheerson, who played a crucial role in shaping the publication. The paper has featured prominent critics like Jonathan Yardley and Michael Dirda, with the latter establishing his career as a critic at the Post. After 37 years, the Washington Post Book World was discontinued in 2009 due to reader protests and restructuring within the paper. The strike by the pressmen's union in 1975 had a significant impact on the publication. Donald E. Graham succeeded his mother, Katharine, as publisher in 1979. In 1995, the domain name washingtonpost.com was acquired, and an unsuccessful attempt to create Digital Ink led to the launch of the first website in June 1996. In 2013, Jeff Bezos purchased The Washington Post for \$250 million, transferring ownership to Nash Holdings LLC. This move marked a significant shift towards digitalization under Bezos' leadership. He emphasized recreating the "daily ritual" of reading the Post as a bundle rather than individual stories. Bezos was described as a "hands-off owner," with teleconfernce calls every two weeks with executive editor Martin Baron. The Post has continued to evolve, launching online personal finance sections, blogs, and podcasts since 2014. In 2020, it won the Webby People's Voice Award for News & Politics in the Social and Web categories. Notably, Jamal Khashoggi was hired as a columnist in 2017 before his tragic murder by Saudi agents in Istanbul two years later. In October 2023, the Post announced plans to cut 240 jobs across the organization through voluntary separation packages offered to employees. The Washington Post has been struggling with declining subscriptions and revenue since the end of 2020. According to recent reports, the paper was set to lose \$100 million in 2023 and has lost around 500,000 subscribers during this time. In response, CEO Patty Stonessifer acknowledged that the company's prior projections for growth had been overly optimistic. The Washington Post announced a new direction, but divergent opinions will not be published. David Shipley, The Post's opinion editor, resigned after trying to persuade Jeff Bezos to reconsider. Over 75,000 digital subscribers canceled their subscriptions within two days of the announcement. Ruth Marcus, columnist and editor, resigned in March after her column was killed by publisher Will Lewis, who was critical of the new direction. The American Crisis series (1775-1763) set the stage for key documents like the United States Declaration of Independence (1776) and the United States Bill of Rights (1789). Thomas Paine's influential writings, such as Common Sense (1775-1776) and Rights of Man (1791), highlighted the importance of individual liberties. Meanwhile, Enlightenment thinkers like Jefferson tackled topics like morality in his essays and his reworked Bible, often referred to as the Jefferson Bible (1804-1820). Later authors expanded on these themes, including Henry David Thoreau's Civil Disobedience (1849) and more contemporary works like The Politics of Hope (1962), which championed modern liberalism. Various social movements have also played a significant role in shaping American history, with notable examples being the Abolitionist movement, the Women's suffrage movement, and the Civil rights movement. Modern-day issues such as LGBTQ+ rights, environmentalism, and internet privacy continue to influence contemporary politics. The Washington Post's editorial stance and coverage have long been shaped by its influential figures. The paper's history, particularly under the editorship of Ben Bradlee and publisher Kay Graham, has been marked by strong opposition to certain political views. The Post's coverage of President Lyndon B. Johnson was reportedly cooled by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who viewed it unfavorably. In contrast, the paper ran numerous tributes to its personal friends from both ends of the political spectrum. The relationship between the Post and influential figures like Phil Graham, Kay Graham, and John F. Kennedy had a significant impact on the paper's orientation. Phil Graham's friendship with Kennedy endured until their deaths in 1963, while Ben Bradlee took over as editor-in-chief in 1968. Under Kay Graham, the Post gained notoriety for its coverage of the Pentagon Papers and Watergate scandals. Conservatives have long referred to the Post as "Pravda on the Potomac," criticizing its perceived left-wing bias. The paper's coverage of the Iraq War and subsequent reporting practices have been scrutinized by critics, who argue that it prioritized pro-administration views over critical reporting. In 2007, Chris Matthews stated that the Post was a "neocon newspaper." The Washington Post's opinion pages have traditionally featured a mix of columnists with varying political leanings. While some are left-leaning, others are right-leaning. Despite criticism over the paper's coverage during the 2008 presidential election, the editorial board has maintained its liberal bias. A 2009 study found that liberal bloggers link to The Washington Post and other major newspapers more frequently than conservative bloggers do. In recent years, the Post has run a column called "The Fact Checker" aimed at verifying the accuracy of information presented in news stories. The paper has also been criticized for demanding that Edward Snowden stand trial on espionage charges. In 2025, Jeff Bezos announced that the paper's opinion pages would focus exclusively on promoting personal liberties and free markets. Historically, the Post has endorsed Democratic candidates in most U.S. elections, although it has occasionally backed Republican candidates at the state and local levels. The Washington Post's editorial board previously supported Virginia Republican Senator John Warner in his reelection bids in 1990, 1996, and 2002. Additionally, they endorsed Maryland Republican Senator Charles "Mac" Mathias Jr. in the 1980s. In U.S. House of Representatives elections, moderate Republicans such as Wayne Gilchrest, Thomas M. Davis, and Frank Wolf received the Post's endorsement. However, in the 2024 presidential election, CEO William Lewis announced that the Post would not endorse a candidate, marking the first time since 1988 that they did not support the Democratic nominee. This decision was reportedly due to owner Jeff Bezos' influence, who allegedly blocked an endorsement for Kamala Harris. The move sparked criticism from former executive editor Martin Baron and led to the resignation of several editors and columnists. Over 250,000 subscribers cancelled their subscriptions, and three editorial board members left their positions. In response, humorist Alexandra Petri published an endorsement of Harris, highlighting the paper's failure to take a stance. The decision was widely condemned by columnists, including Will Bunch and Jonathan Last, who criticized the Post's lack of courage in making an endorsement. In a move criticized as an example of anticipatory obedience, where individuals voluntarily give up power to an authoritarian regime without being asked, The Washington Post's decision to accept exclusive dinner parties from lobbyists has been condemned. Historian Timothy Snyder described the situation in his book On Tyranny, saying that most people freely give their power away by thinking ahead of what a repressive government would want and then offering themselves. Andrew Koppelman praised The Post for revealing its own cowardice in accepting these events, which included a \$25,000 charge to sponsor a single sal. The plan was exposed by Politico, with many seeing it as an attempt to allow insiders to buy face time with Post staff. In response to the backlash, Post publisher Katharine Weymouth canceled the salons and said they "should never have happened." This incident raises questions about the relationship between The Washington Post and its advertisers. It has been revealed that the paper began including "China Watch" advertising supplements from China Daily, an English language newspaper owned by the Chinese Communist Party, in 2011. While a notice on the online section stated it was a paid supplement to The Washington Post, some critics argue that this notice was not clear enough for most readers. The incident also brings back memories of another controversy surrounding The Post's Pulitzer Prize-winning story "Jimmy's World" in 1980. The article, which profiled an eight-year-old heroin addict, was later found to be completely fabricated, and the Pulitzer was returned. This raises concerns about the accuracy and integrity of the paper's reporting. The Washington Post and other newspapers around the world publish the "China Watch" supplement, which ranges from four to eight pages and appears at least monthly. A 2018 report by The Guardian criticized "China Watch" for using a didactic approach to propaganda. In 2020, Freedom House's report "Beijing's Global Megaphone" targeted The Post and other newspapers for distributing "China Watch". 35 Republican members of the U.S. Congress wrote to the Department of Justice in February 2020, calling for an investigation into potential FARA violations by China Daily. They cited an article in The Post as an example of articles that serve as cover for China's atrocities. The Guardian reported that The Post had stopped running "China Watch" in 2019. In 1986, five employees sued the newspaper for overtime pay, stating that it claimed not to have enough money for wages. In June 2018, over 400 employees signed an open letter demanding fair wages, benefits, and job security. They alleged "shocking pay practices" despite record growth in subscriptions. In March 2022, reporter Paul Farhi was suspended for five days without pay after tweeting about the publication's policy on bylines and datelines. Reporter Felicia Sonmez was suspended in 2020 for posting tweets about Kobe Bryant's rape allegation. She was reinstated after over 200 Post journalists wrote an open letter criticizing the paper's decision. Sonmez later sued The Post and its top editors, alleging workplace discrimination. However, her suit was dismissed in March 2022. In June 2022, Sonmez engaged in a Twitter feud with fellow Post staffer David Weigel, which led to Weigel being suspended for violating the company's social media guidelines. Sonmez was later fired by The Post after an emailed termination notice stated that she had been terminated due to her behavior. The Washington Post has faced numerous criticisms over the years, including allegations of misconduct against its employees. In 2019, a Covington Catholic High School student filed a defamation lawsuit against the paper, alleging libel. The case was eventually settled out of court for an undisclosed amount in 2020. The Post has also been criticized for running op-eds by individuals with controversial views, such as Mohammed Ali al-Houthi and George Will. In addition, the paper's coverage of certain politicians, including Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders, has been accused of being biased. The Washington Post has a long history of engaging in high-profile disputes with its own employees and with other media outlets, most notably with President Nixon's White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler during the Watergate scandal. The Washington Post executive editor Martin Baron responded to Bernie Sanders' criticism with a statement calling it "baseless and conspiratorial." An investigation by The Intercept, The Nation, and DeSmog found that the Washington Post is one of the leading media outlets that publish fossil fuel industry advertisements. This has raised concerns among journalists covering climate change for the publication, as they believe conflicts of interest may reduce the credibility of their reporting on climate issues and cause readers to downplay the crisis. Major stockholders in The Washington Post include Stilson Hutchins, Frank Hatton, Beriah Wilkins, John R. McLean, Edward (Ned) McLean, Eugene Meyer, The Washington Post Company, Nash Holdings (Jeff Bezos), and Publishers such as Stilson Hutchins, Beriah Wilkins, John R. McLean, Edward (Ned) McLean, Eugene Meyer, Philip L. Graham, John W. Sweeterman, Katharine Graham, Donald E. Graham, Boisfeuillet Jones Jr., and Katharine Weymouth. Executive editors have included James Russell Wiggins, Ben Bradlee, Leonard Downie Jr., Marcus Brauchli, Martin Baron, Sally Buzbee, and Matt Murray. Notable current journalists at The Washington Post are Yasmeen Abutaleb, Dan Balz, Christine Emba, Will Englund, Marc Fisher, Robin Givhan, David Ignatius, Ellen Nakashima, Ashley Parker, Sally Quinn, Michelle Singletary, and Joe Yonan. Former notable journalists include Scott Armstrong, Melissa Bell, Ann Devroy, Edward T. Folliard, Malvina Lindsay, Mary McGrory, Walter Pincus, and Bob Woodward. The Washington Post has been involved in various high-profile stories, including the 1975-76 pressmen's strike, the Watergate scandal, and the Pentagon Papers. The publication has also faced changes in leadership over the years, with William Lewis becoming the publisher and CEO in 2024. The Washington Post is a leading American daily newspaper published in Washington D.C., founded in 1877 by Stilson Hutchison. It has won a total of 73 Pulitzer Prizes since its inception, including the 2020 Pulitzer Prize for Explanatory Reporting for its groundbreaking climate change coverage. The paper's reputation as the "newspaper of record" is widely recognized, and it has been ranked among the top national newspapers in terms of readership and circulation. The Post has a strong online presence and offers news, analysis, and commentary on national and international issues. The Washington Post's History and Archive The Washington Post made a mistake in its reporting on President Wilson. Initially, they intended to report that he was entertaining Mrs. Galt at the National Theatre, but instead printed that he had been seen entering her box seat without the word "entertaining". This mistake delighted President Wilson. The incident highlights the importance of accurate reporting and the challenges faced by journalists. Additionally, the text provides a brief history of The Washington Post, including its founding, changes in ownership, and notable events such as the sale of the paper to Katharine Graham's family. It also touches on the decline of other Washington-based newspapers, such as the Washington Star and Washington Daily News. Our company has a rich history, dating back to 13th February 2018. In the early days, we were known for our commitment to integrity and respect, as seen in Adrian Robert Gostick's book "Integrity Works: Strategies for Becoming a Trusted, Respected and Admired Leader". We've had our fair share of trials, such as Kaplan Higher Ed, which tested our mettle. However, our resilience has been on full display. Our journey is not without its highlights. In 1973, we won the Pulitzer Prize, solidifying our position as a respected institution. We've also had our share of notable editorials and articles, including Marie Arana-Ward's piece in The Washington Post. In 2009, our then-editor wrote a letter emphasizing the importance of ethics and integrity. This commitment to excellence has been a hallmark of our company throughout its history. Fast forward to 2011, when we faced another significant challenge with Kaplan Higher Ed. Despite this, we persevered and continued to grow. In 2013, Jeff Bezos acquired us, marking a new era for the Washington Post Company. The Washington Post's ownership and editorial direction have undergone significant changes since Jeff Bezos' acquisition in 2013. Initially, Bezos emphasized the importance of putting readers first, as stated in a letter to future journalists. However, there have been criticisms about the Post's shift towards online news consumption and its reliance on advertising revenue. The Post has expanded its digital presence through various initiatives, such as the launch of personal finance and history sections. It also began publishing podcasts, including Retropod. In 2020, the Post won several awards for its journalism, including Webby Awards. Despite its editorial successes, the Post has faced controversy over its coverage of certain topics. The killing of Jamal Khashoggi in 2018 led to a renewed focus on the Saudi Arabian government's role in his death. The Post also reported extensively on the murder of Saudi writer and journalist Jamal Khashoggi, which further strained relations between the US and Saudi Arabia. In recent months, there have been reports of staff reductions and concerns about the Post's pivot towards AI-driven journalism. The news comes as the media landscape continues to evolve, with many publications facing financial challenges and shifts in editorial direction. Washington Post Under Jeff Bezos' Ownership Faces Controversies Over editorial Decisions The document appears to be a list of citations and references from various sources related to The Washington Post. The citations include books, articles, and online content, covering topics such as the newspaper's history, politics, journalism, and media bias. Some notable references include: * Books about The Washington Post, its editors, and its history * Articles discussing the newspaper's coverage of specific events, such as the Pentagon Papers and the Iraq War * Online content, including blog posts and articles from various sources, including Politico, NBC News, and The New Republic The citations also include references to fact-checking organizations, such as The Washington Post's Fact Checker, which aims to provide accurate information on a wide range of topics. Overall, the document appears to be a collection of references and citations for research purposes. The Washington Post recently made headlines by calling for the prosecution of its own source, a decision that sparked controversy and criticism from various quarters. This move was met with opposition from multiple publications, including Fortune and CNN Business. Some notable figures also weighed in on the issue, with Trevor Trimm arguing that Edward Snowden should be pardoned. The incident has left the Washington Post facing scrutiny over its editorial stance and potential conflicts of interest. The Washington Post's decision not to endorse Kamala Harris for president has sparked a wave of controversy and cancellations. According to an article by Hadas Gold in CNN, three members of the Washington Post editorial board have stepped down due to the backlash. The cancellations have reached 250,000, accounting for around 10% of subscribers. The non-endorsement decision was made by the newspaper's publisher, Jeff Bezos. This move has been met with criticism from various media outlets and journalists. Edward Helmore of The Guardian wrote about the significant number of cancellations, stating that it represents a substantial portion of the paper's subscribers. However, some columnists have come to the defense of the Washington Post's decision. Will Bunch of The Philadelphia Inquirer and Andrew Koppelman of The Hill argued that the non-endorsement was necessary to maintain journalistic integrity in the face of growing authoritarianism. Meanwhile, Dan Fromkin of Salon and Jonathan Last of The Bulwark have criticized the decision as a "sickening moral collapse" and a sign of the media's decline. The controversy has also sparked discussions about the role of journalists in times of crisis. Timothy Snyder, author of On Tyranny, wrote an article titled "Obeying in advance," highlighting the importance of a free press in standing up against authoritarianism. The Washington Post's decision not to endorse Harris has been likened to the paper's past controversies, including the Janet Cooke scandal and the pay-for-chat plan debacle. The incident has also led some to question the ethics of journalists endorsing or refusing to endorse political candidates. Mike Sager wrote about the fabulist who changed journalism, highlighting the importance of fact-checking in maintaining journalistic integrity. The Washington Post has faced numerous controversies over the years, including concerns about its editorial policies and relationships with lobbyists and foreign governments. In 2009, the newspaper's publisher, Katharine Weymouth, was criticized for allowing off-the-record dinners at her home to be attended by industry lobbyists. This move sparked debate about the role of lobbyists in shaping public policy. In recent years, The Washington Post has been accused of having close ties with the Chinese government, which has led some to question the newspaper's independence and impartiality. In 2018, a report by Freedom House found that China was waging a global propaganda war to silence critics abroad, including journalists who had written critically about Beijing. The newspaper has also faced criticism for its coverage of certain topics, such as China. In 2020, The Washington Post suspended a media reporter after she reported on the paper's own suspension of a reporter who had written about Bezos' pay practices. This move was seen by some as an attempt to silence critics and limit freedom of speech. Furthermore, in 2022, The Washington Post suspended another media reporter for reporting on the newspaper's own actions. These incidents have raised concerns about the paper's commitment to journalistic integrity and its ability to hold those in power accountable. Overall, The Washington Post has faced significant criticism and controversy over the years, particularly with regards to its relationships with foreign governments and its handling of sensitive topics. The Washington Post has faced criticism and controversy over the years, including a lawsuit from Nick Sandmann's family regarding coverage of the Covington Catholic High School incident. In addition to this, the paper was sued by the family of a Covington Catholic teenager in 2019. A judge initially dismissed parts of the lawsuit but later allowed it to continue. The case eventually settled for \$250 million. Furthermore, Richard Cohen, a former columnist, faced criticism for his comments on race and social issues. He had previously written about the mayor-elect of New York and Travon Martin's killer in a manner that some deemed insensitive. George Will also came under fire for an op-ed piece he wrote about sexual assault. The Washington Post was further criticized for publishing an op-ed by an antisemitic Houthi leader, which sparked calls for change from readers. The paper did eventually alter the headline after facing backlash. Overall, these incidents highlight some of the controversies and criticisms faced by the Washington Post over time. Amber Heard expressed her stance on sexual violence in a 2018 interview, stating that she spoke out against it despite facing backlash from society. The Washington Post published the article, which has since become notable. The Washington Post is a prominent American newspaper based in Washington D.C., with a rich history and legacy. Founded in 1877, it has been a staple of journalism for over 140 years. The paper's history is well-documented through various sources, including books such as "In the Shadow of Power" by Chalmers McGeagh Roberts and "The Washington Post at Wikipedia".