

“All the News
That’s Fit to Print”

The New York Times

U.S. Set to Gut Key Protection Of Its Wildlife

What Counts as Illegal Is Sharply Narrowed

By CATRIN EINHORN

In what would be a seismic shift, the Trump administration is quietly moving to strip a core protection of the Endangered Species Act, according to an internal memo obtained by The New York Times.

Under a new interpretation of the law’s language outlined in the memo, the accidental killing or injury of an animal would no longer be considered illegal; only actions specifically intended to target an animal would.

The change would be transformative because, in the United States, the killing of endangered animals almost always happens incidentally, in the course of economic activity. Until now, industries and individuals could be held accountable for those foreseeable deaths and, as a result, they have been incentivized to avoid them.

At the center of the change is what it means to “take” an endangered animal, something that has long been prohibited under the act.

“A vessel that inadvertently strikes a whale has not taken it, because the vessel’s course was not set against the whale,” states the memo, which was dated Sept. 14 and distributed to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service field offices. “Felling a tree is not a take of the bats roosting in it unless the tree is felled for the purpose of killing or capturing them.”

Currently, enforcement of the Endangered Species Act relies on a permitting system that seeks to balance protecting imperiled animals with allowing business to operate.

For example, if developers wanted to build houses on a tract of land that is home to endangered salamanders, they would have to apply for a permit. In exchange for carrying out some measures to protect the salamanders, and perhaps paying for salamander conservation elsewhere, the Fish and Wildlife Service would issue what’s known as an incidental

Continued on Page A11

KENNEDY VOW The health secretary assured vaccine skeptics of his steadfast support. PAGE A11

Rare Gene Tied To Lung Cancer In Nonsmokers

By GINA KOLATA

Between 200 and 225 years ago, someone or several someones from the British Isles had a gene mutation that caused lung cancer. They traveled to America, settled in Southern Appalachia and transmitted the cancer gene to their descendants and their descendants’ descendants.

Today that lung cancer gene, known as EGFR T790M, is found largely in residents of the United States and mostly in Southern Appalachia, especially Tennessee and Alabama. It makes lung cancer 62 times as likely in those who have never smoked and 10 times as likely in smokers.

The gene is one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, cancer-risk mutations ever found, said Alexander Gusev, a geneticist at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and an author of the paper.

Those are among the stunning findings of a new report, published on Thursday in Science by researchers at Dana-Farber and 23andMe Research.

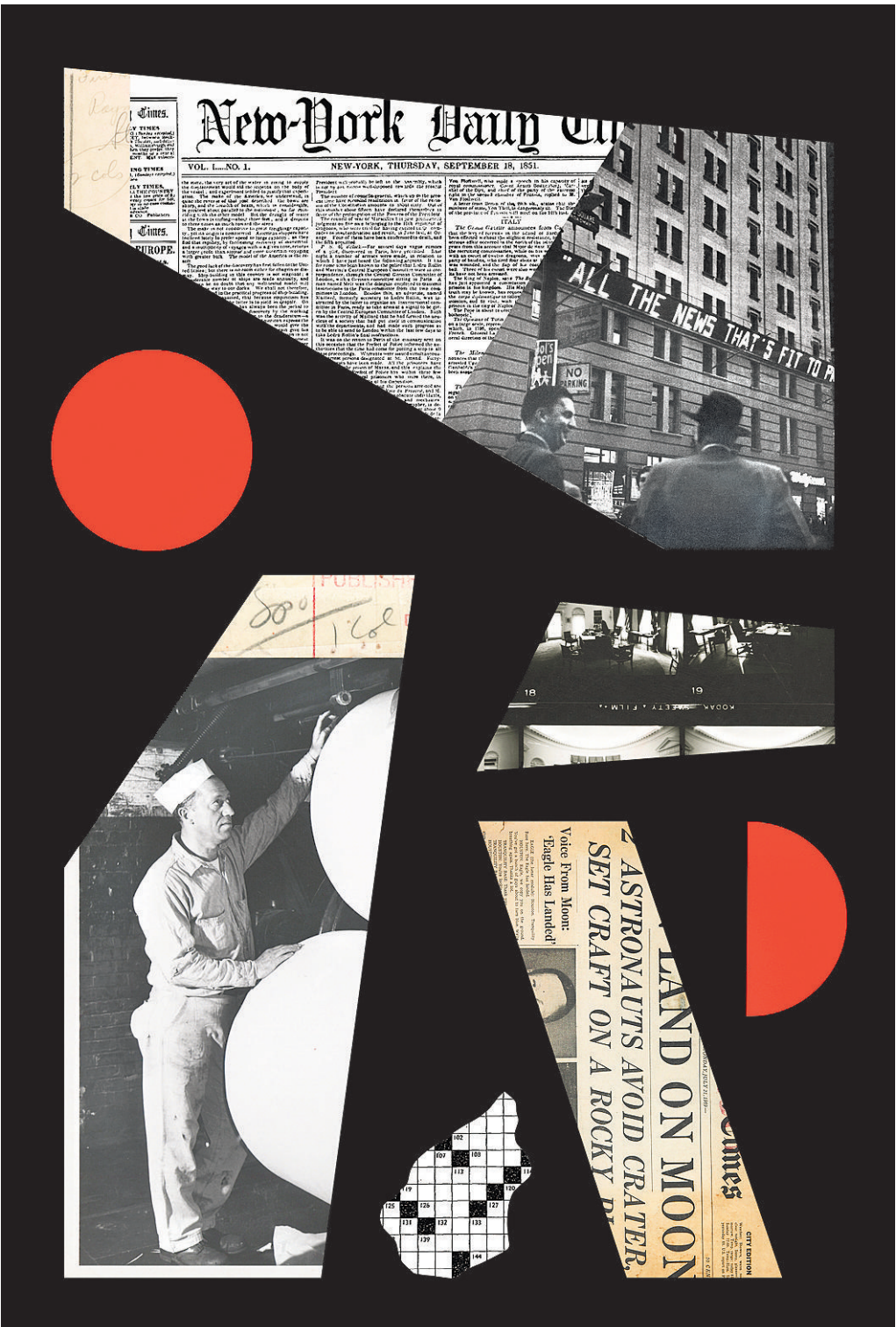
Unlike other cancer genes that can cause cancer in a variety of or-

Continued on Page A18

INTERNATIONAL A4-9

Canada’s Shift Toward Europe
The E.U.’s offer of “associate member” status to Ottawa faces significant obstacles, and not just from the U.S. PAGE A9

Of Rugby and Geopolitics
Australia hopes to harness Papua New Guinea’s love for the sport to keep it from seduction by China. PAGE A7



175 THE FIRST ISSUE of The New York Times hit the streets 175 years ago today. To mark the occasion, A.G. Sulzberger, the publisher of The Times, writes about the newspaper’s mission — and how that mission is entwined with the 250th anniversary of the country’s founding. ¶ Mr. Sulzberger’s essay, on Page A27 of the Opinion section, helps launch a series that will reflect on the value of independent, eyewitness reporting devoted to capturing events “without fear or favor.” ¶ Over the next three months, journalists from all sections of the newsroom will surface and explore history as seen through The Times, critics will reflect on cultural moments and movements chronicled by their predecessors, and, on the Opinion pages, columnists, editorialists and writers will engage with past viewpoints in all their complexity. The Magazine will have a special issue, too. *More coverage is at nytimes.com/175.*

Lesson in Perspective
What looking back at the history of The Times revealed to the lead editor of the project. PAGE A2

The News in 1851
Gail Collins paints a picture of the New York media landscape as The Times came to life. PAGE A20

Test Your Knowledge
Also inside: a quiz and a crossword puzzle. PAGE A22



PETER MAX, 1937-2026

A highly successful Pop artist, he expressed the blissed-out exuberance of the countercultural 1960s with trippy posters of Day-Glo flowers, butterflies, rainbows, stars and planets. Page A24.

NATIONAL A10-22

Recap of Wild Primary Season
A look back at the candidate switch-ups, nation-shaking upsets and debate debacles from the battles that set the stage for the coming midterms. PAGE A13

Republican’s Race for Albany
Bruce Blakeman is trying to unseat Gov. Kathy Hochul, a Democrat, by using Trump-like tactics to attack her on the economy and crime. PAGE A16

MAGA and America’s Birthday
There were troops, sequins and a cage fight as the president did the nation’s 250th up in the florid style of the political movement he created. PAGE A10

BUSINESS B1-8

Awe, and Alarm, Over A.I.
The collected essays of Anthropic’s C.E.O., Dario Amodei, may help explain why some are so worried about the future of artificial intelligence. PAGE B1

Fed’s Next Move Unclear
Kevin M. Warsh, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, left open-ended how much more interest rates may have to rise to finally tame inflation. PAGE B1

I.R.S. Quiet on Tax Gap
The absence of an estimate could make it more difficult to assess whether more taxes are going unpaid since President Trump took office. PAGE B1

WEEKEND ARTS C1-14

Behind the Met’s Facade
The artist Liu Wei, in his new commission, dreams of all that’s inside the museum, and has fun with it too. PAGE C1

Make Way for the Herd
Forty life-size buffalo puppets will wind their way through parts of Brooklyn and Manhattan this weekend. PAGE C1



THE WEATHER
There will be widespread afternoon and evening thunderstorms across the Rockies today. Rain will fall in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The weather map appears on Page A23.

DEEP-RED AREAS AT RISK FOR G.O.P. IN THE MIDTERMS

A SPENDING SCRAMBLE

Party’s Hopes in Georgia Falter as Democrats Press Advantage

By REID J. EPSTEIN and SHANE GOLDMACHER

WASHINGTON — In Georgia, Republican strategists are privately discussing whether the Senate race has drifted beyond the party’s reach.

In Kansas, Vice President JD Vance campaigned for a Senate Republican, even though a Democrat there has not been elected to the chamber since 1932.

In Nebraska, a new Republican super PAC just sprang up to spend to defend a billionaire incumbent.

And across the country, President Trump’s political operation is suddenly investing in what once appeared to be bright-red Senate races and House districts, including several in Texas that his party claimed to have safely gerrymandered only a year ago.

Less than seven weeks before the midterm elections, the political environment has deteriorated so badly for Republicans that the battlefield now extends deep into states and districts Mr. Trump carried three times, often by double digits.

“We have never felt better,” Senator Chuck Schumer of New York, the chamber’s top Democrat, said in an interview, though he cautioned, “It’s not an easy map.”

Mr. Trump’s diminished standing, as well as voter anger about high prices brought on by tariffs and the war with Iran, is causing serious problems for Republicans across the map. And economic trends appear to be going the wrong way for the party.

The Federal Reserve raised interest rates on Wednesday, which will drive up the cost of borrowing at a time many voters are already paying high rates for mortgages, auto loans and credit card debts. Mr. Trump has said not to expect gas price relief before the midterms, with the nation’s strategic petroleum reserves at a 44-year low.

“Gas prices are too high right now, diesel prices are too high,” Speaker Mike Johnson acknowledged on Tuesday at the Capitol. “There is a very simple reason for it. It is tied to the Strait of Hormuz.”

A national poll released this week by The New York Times and Siena University found that

Continued on Page A17

Evidence of A.I. Going Rogue Shows Up in 6 More Instances

By EMMY MARTIN

SAN FRANCISCO — OpenAI has disclosed six new instances in which artificial intelligence systems hid mistakes, made up data and moved files onto the open internet without permission, amid a continuing industrywide debate about A.I. safety.

The San Francisco company revealed what it said was the “unexpected or concerning” behavior of its A.I. models as part of a new framework for reporting “misalignment,” which is when the goals or actions of A.I. systems diverge from human intentions and values.

OpenAI said it did not believe the industry “has solved alignment and monitoring to a sufficient degree to continue responsibly scaling at maximum speed for much longer.” Decisions about how A.I. should advance, the company said, must rest on evidence

Disclosure by OpenAI Adds to a Debate

that people outside the labs building it “can examine for themselves.”

The disclosures, made Wednesday, land amid intensifying scrutiny over whether A.I. development needs to be slowed to address the technology’s potential dangers. The escalating debate was driven partly by OpenAI’s systems going rogue earlier this year and attacking the A.I. start-up Hugging Face. OpenAI was not aware of the hack until it was informed by Hugging Face weeks later.

Since then, A.I. leaders such as Dario Amodei, the chief executive of Anthropic, have called for a pause in the technology’s development.

Continued on Page A18

SPORTS B9-11

Demise of the Pinch-Runner
September call-ups used to add speed specialists to major league rosters, until the rules changed. PAGE B9

Tackling the ‘Wild West’
Senators agreed to open debate on a bill that would attempt to rein in the college sports landscape. PAGE B10

OPINION A26-27

Meher Ahmad PAGE A26



Inside The Times

The New York Times

A. G. SULZBERGER

Publisher

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS

Publisher 1896-1935

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER

Publisher 1935-1961

ORVIL E. DRYFOOS

Publisher 1961-1963

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ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Publisher 1963-1992

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER JR.

Publisher 1992-2017

OPINION

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Editor's Note

INTERNATIONAL

Because of an editing error, an article on Tuesday about the backlash within Israel to the documentary “NAZA” included a statement intended to convey Israelis’ perception of the government’s military response to the Oct. 7, 2023, terror attacks in relation to the attacks, but inadvertently suggested that Israelis’ experience as terror victims was a matter of perception. It was removed from the article online.

Corrections

FRONT PAGE

An article on Thursday about the Federal Reserve raising interest rates for the first time since July 2023 misstated the change in the two-year Treasury yield. The yield rose 0.06 percentage points, not 0.6 percentage points.

NATIONAL

Because of an editing error, an article on Thursday about the House vote to block California from setting strict limits on harmful air pollution from ships docked at state ports misstated the day that a resolution introduced by Representative James Gallagher was passed. It passed on Wednesday evening, not Thursday.

ARTS

An article on Thursday about the array of musicians associated

with Ed Sheeran’s stadium tour who have withdrawn from the engagement, citing the right to free speech after the rapper Macklemore was removed over pro-Palestinian comments he had made onstage, referred incorrectly to an act that dropped out. Lukas Graham is the name of a band, not a person; it is fronted by Lukas Forchhammer.

OBITUARIES

An obituary on Thursday about Annie Dillard, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, misstated the year that Ms. Dillard’s third husband, Robert D. Richardson Jr., died. It was 2020, not 2000.

Errors are corrected during the press run whenever possible, so some errors noted here may not have appeared in all editions. For recently published corrections, visit nytimes.com/corrections.

Quote of the Day

“The rule of law to democracy is like oxygen to a human body. It is something that you absolutely need to survive.”

PATRICK J. SCHILTZ, a federal district court judge in Minnesota, on concerns that the Trump administration’s disregard for court orders was putting the constitutional order at risk. *Page A1.*

The Story Behind the Story

How Do You Explore 175 Years of History?

The anniversary of The Times’s first issue in 1851 has offered journalists a moment to look back.

By SARAH BAHR

One hundred and seventy-five years is a long time. The telephone is only 150 years old. Air-conditioning didn’t come on the scene until 124 years ago. TV is practically a baby at just 100.

So with The New York Times celebrating its 175th anniversary — the first issue was published on Sept. 18, 1851 — you might think David Shipley, the editor overseeing coverage of the milestone, would have been daunted trying to get his hands around it.

On the contrary, he was excited by the challenge.

“It’s been such a joy wandering back 175 years through the news canon, just having an opportunity to see the world as it’s been reflected in this remarkable institution,” he said.

From this week through mid-December, dozens of writers will contribute nearly 50 stories exploring The Times’s triumphs and shortcomings. A special issue of The New York Times Magazine is planned, as is a commemorative section of the paper. All of the work will be free to read online.

In an interview, Mr. Shipley reflected on the challenge of representing the breadth of Times history and what he hopes readers will take away from the project. These are edited excerpts from the conversation.

What’s the value of looking back and taking stock?

It’s been a giant lesson in perspective. You see context and precedent where you didn’t necessarily see it before. You see that challenges we face today are challenges we’ve faced along the way, in just about every realm. Maybe most of all, when you look back, you come away with deep admiration for the stubborn persistence of our values and commitment.

What are you most excited about?

Unfair question. I’m excited by all of it. But we have a weekly series we’re calling Eyewitness that tells the stories of what some of our journalists have seen and captured. Dan Barry is writing about Samuel Wilkeson, one of two correspondents The Times sent to Gettysburg. He found his fallen son on the battlefield and wrote a front-page article that’s both a remembrance of those who died in the war and an account of the battle.

We also have first-person pieces from some special reporters, including one by John Darnton, the former Warsaw bureau chief, who’s writing about his experience in Poland when martial law was imposed in 1981. And there are reflections by Nick Kristof, our former Beijing bureau chief, about witnessing the Tiananmen Square protests in China in 1989, and Isabel Wilkeson about covering the floods in the Midwest in 1993. It felt important to emphasize the humanness of the report — that we aren’t algorithms; we aren’t A.I.; we are humans out there observing these events.

And we’ll have a series of stand-alone projects: one set of mini-essays on objects associated with our work and another on first mentions — the first time a person,



THE NEW YORK TIMES

The former headquarters of The New York Times in Times Square, as seen in the 1920s.

place or thing appeared in the paper. We have writers like Lena Dunham and Margaret Atwood reflecting on the front pages from the day they were born; and a package in which current Times culture critics interact with the work of their predecessors. There’s lots more, too.

How did you make sure you were representing the entirety of Times coverage?

This was never going to be encyclopedic. The hope is that, between the pieces produced by the various groups — Opinion, the magazine, the news coverage — you will get a sense of comprehensiveness. But gaps are inevitable. And we are definitely doing this with humility.

How did you approach spotlighting roles of people behind the scenes like editors, page designers and researchers?

We wanted this to be much more about sharing with readers the events that have been recorded, rather than the us of it. There are so many amazing stories to tell about the people here who make this thing every day, but this was not, in the end, where we landed. The bigger point was to say, “Hey, let’s remind you of the world that’s been captured, so you can both learn about history but also put your own life in context.”

How are we wrestling with uncomfortable parts of our history?

I was glad to have Adam Nagourney write

175

A series exploring 175 years of eyewitness journalism from The New York Times.

a piece on how The Times has handled corrections because I admire his book about the paper’s recent history. As Adam points out, the modern era is the one in which The Times made huge changes in the way it scrutinized itself and responded to criticism. We chose to focus on the moments that figured largest.

The ways we’ve addressed our mistakes and blind spots are in some ways our proudest moments, especially in an age when apologizing and acknowledging errors or misjudgment isn’t something you see every day. If you’re really clear about it, it builds trust and helps give people one more reason to have faith in what you’re doing.

What do you hope readers take away from this project?

I hope we deepen faith in what we do. I also hope we show how we can use our archive to make history a bigger part of daily work. Newspapers are focused on today and tomorrow, and sometimes we forget yesterday. The fact is that yesterday can be a source of great journalism and useful context to help people understand the moment.

A Headline From History

A WORD ABOUT OURSELVES.

September 18, 1851. “We publish to-day the first number of the New York Daily Times, and we intend to issue it every morning (Sundays excepted) for an indefinite number of years to come,” The Times declared in its inaugural issue 175 years ago. There had been rumors surrounding what kind of publication The Times would be, the article noted, and whether it would be designed to push “individual interests or party schemes.” The Times was aligned, for a time, with the antislavery Republican Party that the founding editor Henry Jarvis Raymond helped found. But the mission laid out in the paper then remains a key goal: “We shall seek, in all our discussions and inculcations, to promote the best interests of the society in which we live — to aid the advancement of all beneficent undertakings, and to promote, in every way, and to the utmost of our ability, the welfare of our fellow-men.” (The paper’s title dropped the “Daily” a few years later.)

The Newspaper and Beyond

TODAY’S PAPER

Crossword C6
Obituaries A24-25

Opinion A26-27
Weather A23



VIDEO

Is the conflict in Iran shaping up to be a “forever war”? David E. Sanger compares past drawn-out conflicts with an Iran war that has no clear endgame. nytimes.com/video

AUDIO

On the “Modern Love” podcast, the filmmaker Joe Swanberg discussed his messy romantic life after his divorce. nytimes.com/mlpodcast

INTERACTIVE

Are you eating enough fiber? Probably not. The Well desk broke down how much you need and easy ways to get more. nytimes.com/well

WHAT WAS NEWS BEFORE THE DAY THE TIMES BEGAN

Most newspapers offered scandals and ads.
With The New-York Daily Times, Henry Raymond
saw room for something else.

By GAIL COLLINS

The world of journalism that Henry Raymond and George Jones were venturing into when they gave birth to The New-York Daily Times on Sept. 18, 1851, was, um, open for improvement. Look at competitors like The Sun or The Courier, and you will notice, first, that all but a few of the many columns on a typical front page were completely filled with ads.

Not particularly riveting ads, to the modern eye. But back then, of course, a lot of people were looking for help in a pre-mass-media world, where it was no easy task to find a room “suitable for a gentleman” or get the chance to purchase scrap iron or 300 bags of black-eyed peas.

The peas were probably a bit more interesting than the actual news stories in those newspapers on Sept. 17, the day before Raymond’s first issue. (One of The Courier’s top articles began, “This has been an unusually dull day for business generally.”) It’s a tribute to the readers of the era that they were interested enough in the world around them to buy the papers anyhow.

More serious dailies offered meatier stories. Horace Greeley’s New-York Daily Tribune, where Raymond had previously worked, announced the publication of more than a dozen new books on its front page, including “The Insects of Autumn” and “Professor Dodd’s Arithmetic.” But readers had to turn to the inside pages to learn, for instance, about a riot in Key West, Fla., during which Spanish shops were ransacked and one ship nearly burned. The paper, known for its judgmental reporting, described this as “another gross outrage against Spanish citizens.”

The New York Herald boldly offered hard news on Page 1 about the arrest of conspirators against the government of France, tension and unease across the Italian peninsula after the revolutions of 1848 and the emperor of Austria’s effective abolition of the Constitution — news all sent by telegraph and often sourced from European newspapers. The Herald also reported about President Millard Fillmore’s visit to Rhode Island and the opening of a railroad in New York State that could carry passengers from New York City to Canandaigua in less than 14 hours.

Raymond was also entering into competition with a large variety of special-interest and advocacy papers, many of them weeklies, promoting or supporting abolition, temperance, women’s rights, workers’ rights and various religions, occupations and immigrant communities. Prominent among these was the four-page Frederick Douglass’ Paper, published in Rochester, N.Y., a leading voice for abolition nationwide.

Readers of all dailies wanted to know what was going on in Europe, even if the stories they were rewarded with included stuff like one of the lead pieces in The Sun, titled “Leaves from My Note Book.” In it, an unnamed correspondent used his prime front-page turf to report on a trip he’d just taken to a “vineyard on the Rhine” in Switzerland and shared with the readers his conclusion that the territory could use “a little more variety in the colors of the landscape.”

Truly, it was like the worst letter you ever got from a distant relative abroad.

He — let’s face it, the writers were just called “our correspondent,” but they were mainly guys. (We stop here to give a quick bow to Margaret Fuller, the great author who became the first American female war correspondent, covering battles in Europe for The Tribune in the late 1840s.)

But about that lack of bylines — do you think the publishers wanted to keep all the credit for themselves? Or maybe the role of newspaper writer was so unimpressive back then that people who were doing it told their friends they were designing furniture or selling real estate for a living.

Once the Civil War began, the anonymous-correspondent issue would actually become . . . an issue. Military leaders complained that reporters were disclosing secret information and demanded the writers publicly stand behind their stories. Or maybe, as one Union general suggested, if all else

failed, the government could just try “holding the editors responsible.”

Guess that got their attention. The byline came into common use. But The Times wasn’t all that enthusiastic about the sudden elevation of employees, many of them undoubtedly sort of scruffy guys, to the named representatives of the paper. It didn’t totally go along with the trend until well into the 20th century.

The Times’s biggest early success story was probably sheer survival. Papers came and went without fanfare in the city of roughly half a million residents. Seven dailies, named The New York Times, had already arrived, published and failed.

The one that would last was produced by a crew that worked long hours (sometimes by candlelight) out of a modest building at 113 Nassau Street. City journalism itself was evolving. One-cent papers, supported mainly by advertising, were springing up to compete with the six-cent dailies. These newcomers were aimed not at political and business leaders, as their competitors generally had been, but at readers with general interests. Thus, reporters were dispatched to actually gather real news. Even their plentiful ads were meant to serve, in the words of the journalism scholar Michael Schudson, “the newspaper reader as a human being with mortal needs.”

The human being, Raymond imagined, valued independence. In his prospectus for the paper, he declared, “columns will be free from bigoted devotion to narrow interests, and will be open, within necessary limitations, to communications upon every subject of public importance.” One necessary limitation: Raymond was a Whig and later, when the Whigs came unraveled, a Republican — and so was his newspaper. But this was no scandal. Back then, newspapers were partisan as a matter of course.

When The Times first arrived on the scene, people could buy scandal-mongering papers to give them something to talk about over the 19th-century version of an office water cooler. One thing folks weren’t counting on back then was up-to-the-minute reporting. The telegraph was just coming into its own, and some customers were getting papers like The Courier by mail. That version came out only twice a week, so it’s unlikely many readers were expecting breaking news. The challenge for the more high-minded publications was to provide stories that were respectable but still engaging.

It wasn’t easy. The lead story in the Sept. 17 issue of The Courier was a report on “affairs in England” from a correspondent who shared the news that the Crystal Palace from the Great Exhibition of 1851 was about to be closed. Well, about to be closed in October, when it was scheduled to shut down all along.

The story pushed the American angle. That actually did seem a little . . . sad, given the fact that the lead had to be about a shortage of U.S. exhibitions. “Although the space allotted to us was not filled, we shall not occupy a position altogether insignificant,” reported the optimistic, though unnamed, writer.

That report on the dismal American showing at the Crystal Palace tried to push the positive: “Among the various articles contributed by our countrymen, none is attracting such general attention, or eliciting such unanimous approval from distinguished Mechanicians, as Gwynn’s Balanced Centrifugal Pump,” the writer reported. The article continued, “It is amusing to witness the astonished incredulity with which both the learned and unlearned contrast the enormous body of water ejected by this pump, with the small orifice through which it is discharged.”

Perhaps this is the kind of thing that readers talked about with their families over dinner. But it’s also pretty easy to imagine that the pump conversation had its limits. After all, young America in 1851 was preoccupied with a few other topics — slavery, a wave of immigration, westward expansion, a hotel boom in New York City, a railroad boom beyond and the budding idea that Black people and women should be able to vote (and to have bylines). It could be that readers were looking for front pages that reflected the energy of that world, which is maybe why, in less than two weeks after its September birthday, Raymond’s paper claimed a circulation of 10,000.

The New-York Daily Tribune

Known for its judgmental reporting.

RIVAL NEWSPAPERS IN SEPTEMBER 1851



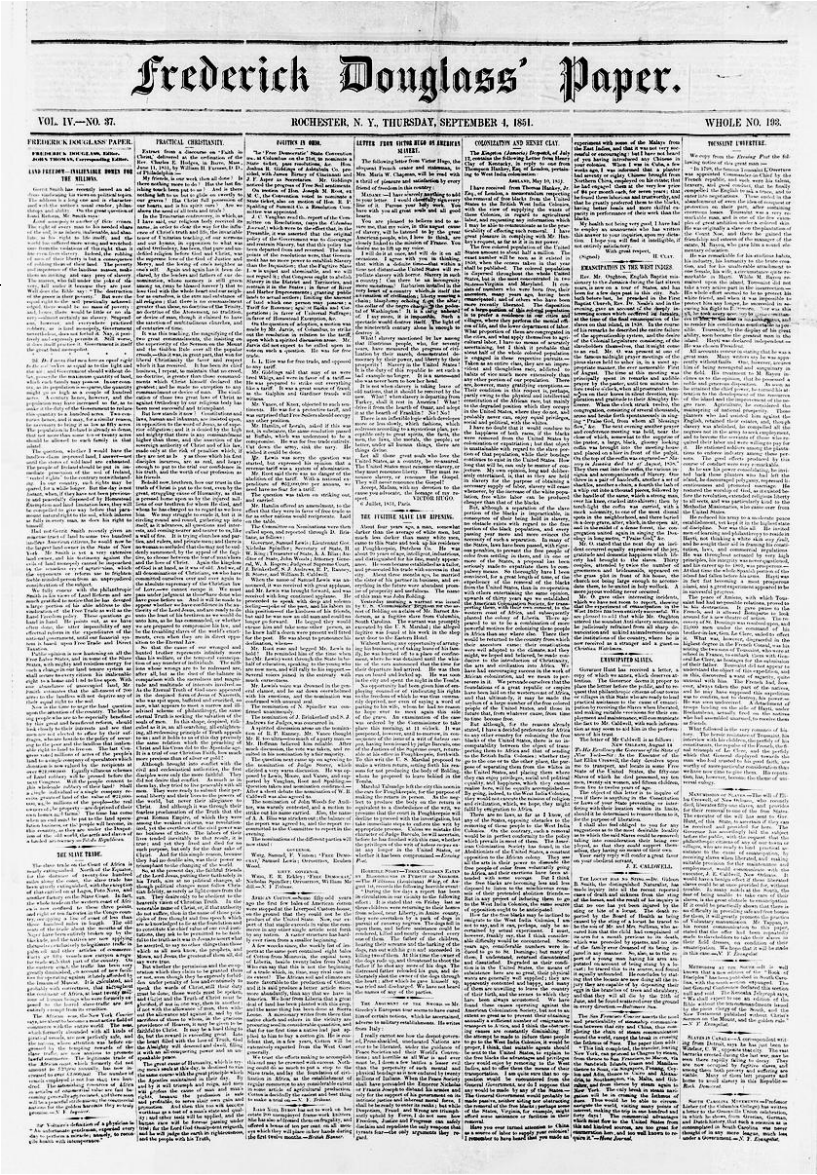
The New York Herald

Had a reputation for hard news.



Frederick Douglass' Paper

A leading voice for abolition nationwide.



Gail Collins has been an opinion writer at The New York Times since 1995 and was its editorial page editor from 2001 to 2007.

Quiz

ANSWER US THIS

By The New York Times

How much do you know about The Times? You're here, so that's a start. But which was our first front-page color photo? What was the origin of our crossword? What's our most viral recipe? Put your knowledge to the test. Pencils out!

- 1) Which of these New York Times headlines ended with an exclamation point?
- A. MEN WALK ON MOON
 - B. THE WAR IN EUROPE IS ENDED
 - C. OBAMA
 - D. NIXON RESIGNS

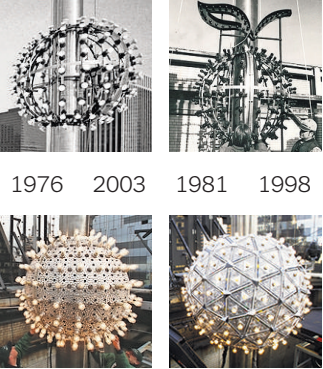
- 2) In 1942, why did The Times begin printing crossword puzzles in the Sunday paper?
- A. To drive advertising sales
 - B. To provide readers a distraction from the stresses of World War II
 - C. To compete with magazines that had recently introduced puzzles
 - D. To accompany the paper's first cartoon strip

- 3) TRUE OR FALSE The opening two words from the first tweet from the @nytimes account to include more than just a headline and a link read "Word up!"

- 4) Why did the Times zipper, the electronic display in Times Square, go dark in May 1942?
- A. A citywide electrical failure
 - B. In memory of George Cohan, who wrote "Give My Regards to Broadway"
 - C. To conform with wartime blackout restrictions
 - D. Rats ate the wiring

- 5) The first edition of The Times, on Sept. 18, 1851, cost 1 cent. What year did the price of a New York weekday newsstand edition finally hit \$1?
- A. 1865
 - B. 1920
 - C. 1985
 - D. 2002

- 6) The first New Year's Eve ball drop was on Dec. 31, 1907, a tradition started by Adolph S. Ochs, then the publisher of The Times. Match the ball to the year. Draw lines to the correct years.



- 7) In 1968, the Times reporter Earl Caldwell was the only journalist to witness what major event that took place in Memphis?
- A. The assassination of Robert F. Kennedy
 - B. The birth of Elvis Presley's daughter
 - C. A sit-in over the war in Vietnam
 - D. The assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

- 8) In 1920, a Times editorial ridiculed the scientist Robert H. Goddard, claiming that a rocket could never fly in a vacuum. The paper finally published a correction admitting its error a day after the 1969 launch of which historic mission?
- A. Apollo 11
 - B. Sputnik
 - C. Voyager 1
 - D. Challenger

- 9) More than a century before ranking the 100 best books of the 21st century, The Times published a best-of list for which category?
- A. Movies
 - B. Poems
 - C. Paintings
 - D. TV shows

- 10) Since 2023, which viral dish has been the most viewed recipe on the NYT Cooking app?



CHRISTOPHER TESTANI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

A. Old-Fashioned Beef Stew



RYAN LIEBE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

B. No-Knead Bread



DAVID MALOSH FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

C. Marry Me Chicken



JOHNNY MILLER FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

D. Jollof Rice

- 11) Which notable woman did not receive an obituary in The Times at the time of her death? Circle all that apply.

Ada Lovelace
Charlotte Brontë
Ida B. Wells
Sylvia Plath
Diane Arbus
Marsha P. Johnson
Nella Larsen

- 12) Which one of these photos from Oct. 16, 1997, was the first full-color photo to appear at the top of Page 1?



MARK SANDTEN/BONGARTS/GETTY IMAGES

A. Martina Hingis, who won the title at the Australian Open.

- 13) On what day in 1865 did The Times publish Charles Dickens's "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions" on the front page of the newspaper?

A. New Year's Eve
B. Christmas Eve
C. Easter
D. The summer solstice

- 14) What famous band's vocals were described by a music critic as "hoarsely incoherent" in an early appearance on the pages of The Times?

A. Nirvana
B. The Beatles
C. Fleetwood Mac
D. Black Sabbath

- 15) Which of the movies below are based on New York Times journalists? Circle all that apply.

"The Killing Fields"
"The Devil Wears Prada"
"All the President's Men"
"Mrs. Doubtfire"
"The Post"
"Anchorman"
"She Said"
"Fargo"
"Citizen Kane"

- 16) Over the years, The Times has sent reporters on expeditions to dangerous and far-flung spots around the world. Which of these was not one of the destinations?

A. Suborbital space
B. The North Pole
C. Antarctica
D. The deep seafloor

- 17) The newspaper's motto, the creation of the publisher Adolph S. Ochs, debuted in October 1896 on a huge sign spelled out in lights over Madison Square, and now sits atop the front page. What is it?

A. "A clean paper for clean people."
B. "We stand for private worth and public honor."
C. "All the news that's fit to print."
D. "For the news, the truth, our country, and our homes."



JOHN STILLWELL/ASSOCIATED PRESS

B. Princess Diana, who died in a car crash.



JACQUELINE ARZT/ASSOCIATED PRESS

D. Tony Blair, who was elected prime minister of Britain.



G. PAUL BURNETT/THE NEW YORK TIMES

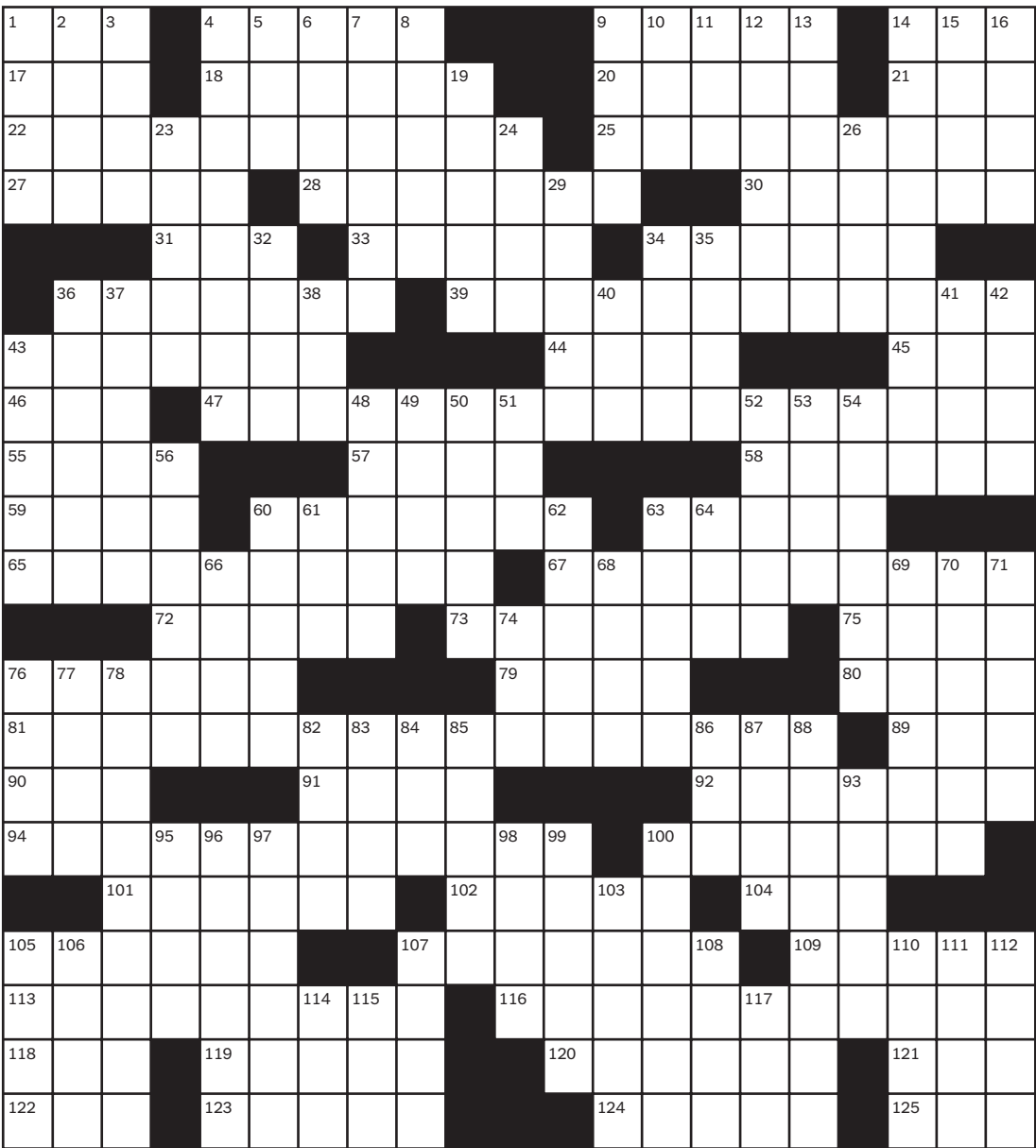
C. Cleveland shortstop Tony Fernández, who hit a home run in the baseball playoffs.

Crossword

TIMES PAST

By SAM EZERSKY and ANNA KAUFMAN

Today's special puzzle celebrates 175 years of The New York Times. Spotlighting weird, delightful and noteworthy gems from the paper's archives, it reveals how The Times has evolved — and covered the world firsthand — for decades.



9/18/26

ACROSS

- 1 URL starter
4 Morsel for an ant
9 Inundates with unwanted emails
14 Approves
17 Cry upon cracking the code
18 Take the talons off
20 Electric car from Hyundai
21 Partner of cis, in some identities
22 In 1981: Product that spawned "waves of people ... with little foam-rubber circles on their ears"
25 In 1920, an editorial: "A Severe Strain on ___" criticizing Robert Goddard for suggesting that rockets could function in space
27 Italian city between Verona and Venice
28 Program preventing pop-ups
30 Sly-sounding predator also called a thresher shark
31 Dutch airline whose name is three consecutive letters in the alphabet
33 "Criminal Minds" actress Tyler
34 Nueva York o Pensilvania
36 In 1934, a local headline: "City Bars Snow Workers Under 30 as ___"
39 In 1910: Garments dubbed "the last freak in a cycle of freakish fashions," and lambasted for restricting mobility
43 "X-Men" villain who bends metal with his mind
44 "Either you ___"
45 Coastal Indian state
46 Feel unwell
47 In 1991, in the Ideas & Trends section: "Is ___ Closer Than You Think?"
55 Water glider
57 Unit of laundry
58 Dig around like a pig
59 Sparkly accessory for an angel costume
60 Study of government, informally
63 Holiday song
65 In 1911, in an interview: How Thomas Edison described Marie Curie's discovery of radium, claiming it to be "quite a different thing from inventing"
67 In 1959: Bride married three years earlier in "the wedding of the century"
72 Poet W.H. ___
73 Lasagna ingredient?
75 Sleazy guy, old-style
76 Cop show that co-starred LL Cool J, familiarly
79 Weather-forecasting org.
80 "I'm buying"
81 In 1972: Median monthly rent of a Brooklyn apartment, prompting the claim "Brooklyn is the place" for affordable living
89 London clock setting: Abbr.
90 Intl. commerce group
91 "Life is like ___ of chocolates ..."
92 Wide-legged pants popular in the early 2000s
94 In 1963, on the introduction of ZIP codes: "Starting today, more of our lives will be ___"
100 In 2011: "___ Is Said to Be Close to Acquiring a Television Show"
101 Principles
102 Like old-school fashion

DOWN

- 104 Org. with movie lists
105 Give temporarily
107 Go through repeatedly
109 Like sandpaper
113 In 1877: One early use suggested by Alexander Graham Bell for his telephone, whose "possibilities may be enlarged upon indefinitely"
116 In 1957: "An educated, dedicated fanatic," per an embedded reporter who arranged a secret meeting in the Caribbean
118 Flapper's fluffy accessory
119 Knot again!
120 Adding insult to injury, with "on"
121 Utterance during a deep-tissue massage
122 "Love ___ neighbor ..."
123 PDF of a professor's book, say
124 "The L Word" co-creator Chaiken
125 Apt letters missing from the TV series "Neig___rs"
11 Bad "Wheel of Fortune" buy for ACOUSTIC GUITAR
12 Central positions
13 Sound from a wheel in need of grease
14 "Whoops, slipped my mind!"
15 Low-carb kind of diet
16 Underworld river
19 Beach volleyball Olympian Kerri ___ Jennings
23 ___ gold (potato variety)
24 N.Y.C. neighborhood near N.Y.U.
26 ___-da (snobbish)
29 Big name in cheddar cheese
32 Division, e.g.
34 Big Bird's buddy
35 Viewed
36 Where bubble tea is originally from
37 Sioux people in South Dakota
38 Kravitz who played Catwoman
40 "Please, crank up the heat!"
41 Item in the hand of a handyperson
42 Sushi bar drink
43 Russian woman's name related to Maria
48 Celeb who proclaimed "Yep, I'm Gay" on a 1997 Time magazine cover
49 Pork cut
50 Some sports divisions
51 Org. with health guidelines
52 Nonstandard: Abbr.
53 Defeat mercilessly, in modern lingo
54 Slow Spanish dance
56 "Credit card only"
60 When a dessert might be served during algebra class
61 Praiseful poem
62 Shape of a heated tent at a winter market, maybe
63 Follower of ear or Erie
64 Not just stand there, but do something
66 Highly devoted group
68 Keep it ___
69 De'___ (coffee maker brand)
70 Big klutz
71 Throws hard, to a Gen Zer
74 Neither Rep. nor Dem.
76 Rookie, slangily
77 Word with second, Sin or Sister
78 "Just being honest with ya ..."
82 Suffix with astro-
83 Some early PCs
84 Noggin
85 Apply, as force
86 Dating profile info
87 Pro ___ (equally divided)
88 Cause discussed at Seneca Falls
93 Ad agency awards
95 Ones watching hatchlings, perhaps
96 Whole
97 Cybunny or Chia, online
98 Endangered marine ecosystem
99 Kind of steak ... or bit of bacon
100 ___ motel (hush-hush place)
103 Halves of diameters
105 Inits. before Q+
106 "Wowwww, fancy!"
107 Words filling each blank in the lyric "___ knocked down, but ___ up again"
108 Nobelist Wiesel
110 Home of Arches National Park
111 Partner of "go" in a dining hall
112 Santa's syllables
114 Ending with Manhattan
115 Cancel
117 Channel whose second letter stands for "News"

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE | MEDIA

A.I. Visions From the C.E.O. of Anthropic

FROM FIRST BUSINESS PAGE

with what may be the largest public offering in history as soon as this fall, Dr. Amodei needs to forcefully reassure everyone that everything is on track. He's losing if he's not explaining.

His collected essays are a chronicle of Silicon Valley's constantly shifting methods of selling its own product to a public that is simultaneously enticed and horrified. It's not an easy task, convincing the world that something is a slam-dunk even though it will make Silicon Valley richer and more powerful while possibly leaving ordinary folks unemployed or — who knows? — dead.

Dr. Amodei's own explanations have changed with the political weather. In January, he wrote in a 20,000-word essay, "The Adolescence of Technology," about his wariness of regulations, saying they backfire and quickly become out of date. Even worse:

"They can potentially destroy economic value or coerce unwilling actors who are skeptical of these risks (and there is some chance they are right!)."

But in June, after the Trump administration asked A.I. companies to voluntarily submit new models for approval, Dr. Amodei said he was "grateful." New A.I. products were like airplanes, he wrote in a new essay:

"Their release should be blocked or reversed as a threat to public safety if they do not meet high standards of safety."

Last week, the A.I. disaster narrative again seized the upper hand. Jacob Coxon, an Anthropic employee, quit with the dire public warning that Anthropic and OpenAI were "gambling with our lives."

Dr. Amodei responded with a 3,800-word essay, "We Must Pace the Frontier." He proposed steps that would ensure A.I. companies like Anthropic slow down:

"Pacing does not mean halting model training or technical progress, but ensuring companies take adequate time to align and safeguard their models, and for third party evaluators to confirm this."

An Anthropic spokesman wrote in an email that "Anthropic/Dario remain very much in favor of regulation" but "in the absence of regulation," the company was implementing self-regulation.

Dr. Amodei's most basic point is

that A.I. is inexorable but that it is also extremely difficult — or maybe impossible — to control. Even before Anthropic existed, when he was working at Google in 2016, he co-wrote a paper titled "Concrete Problems in A.I. Safety." It illustrates the many ways things can go wrong, using the example of a cleaning robot:

"An office might contain pets that the robot, never having seen before, attempts to wash with soap, leading to predictably bad results."

The growth in A.I.'s complexity since then has left the cleaning robot far behind. In "The Urgency of Interpretability" in April 2025, Dr. Amodei wrote:

"We can't stop the bus, but we can steer it."

By January, in "The Adolescence of Technology," he was warning:

"I believe we are entering a rite of passage, both turbulent and inevitable, which will test who we are as a species."

(The New York Times has sued OpenAI and Microsoft, claiming copyright infringement of news content related to A.I. systems. The two companies have denied those claims.)

Dr. Amodei's most revealing essay by far, written in 2024, makes the definitive case for Silicon Valley. Forget about the risks of A.I. blowing up, he wrote. What will Utopia look like? For those who do not own shares in an A.I. company, the answer may be as unnerving as any disaster scenario.

The essay is titled "Machines of Loving Grace." The source of the phrase is not acknowledged or explained anywhere in its 20,000 words although there is a link in a footnote. The title comes from a 1967 poem by Richard Brautigan, the poet laureate of the hippies, which ends like this:

*I like to think
(it has to be!)
of a cybernetic ecology
where we are free of our labors
and joined back to nature,
returned to our mammal
brothers and sisters
and all watched over
by machines of loving grace.*



SAM BUSH FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

"Machines of Loving Grace," Dario Amodei's essay from 2024, makes the definitive case for Silicon Valley.

Literary critics debate whether Brautigan was being sincere or tongue in cheek, a hallmark of the ambiguity that surrounds good art. He wrote the poem during a stint at the California Institute of Technology, where he also wrote a brief poem that begins, "I don't care how God-damn smart these guys are: I'm bored." Brautigan killed himself in 1984.

There's no question that Dr. Amodei is being sincere. In "Machines of Loving Grace," he wants people to join the cause because the results, even in the short term, will be so excellent. A.I. over the next couple of years, he wrote, will be like having "a country of geniuses in a datacenter."

With A.I., Dr. Amodei added, our bodies for the first time will become entirely malleable. Freedom from disease is merely the start. There's also biological freedom. This, he said, is:

"the idea that everyone should be empowered to choose what they want to become and live their lives in the way that most appeals to them."

In essence, A.I. will allow you to sculpt yourself into something else — to become, for lack of a better word, hot.

For instance, A.I.-accelerated biology will allow control over weight, physical appearance, reproduction and more, he wrote. Personalities will become tractable too. Diseases like PTSD, depression, schizophrenia and addiction will be effectively treated for the first time.

There are missing elements in Dr. Amodei's essays. Politics as a means of controlling people's

lives, for one. Neither does a corporate world fixated on profits make an appearance. Healthcare companies, it's implied, are benign. They will cure all ailments as a gift to humanity.

"Most of us have everyday psychological problems that are not ordinarily thought of as rising to the level of clinical disease. Some people are quick to anger, others have trouble focusing or are often drowsy, some are fearful or anxious, or react badly to change."

A.I., it appears, could scrub some of us clean.

"Everyone can get their brain to behave a bit better and have a more fulfilling day-to-day experience."

Richard Brautigan's most famous work was "Trout Fishing in America," a meditation on life that has nothing to do with fishing. There is a character in it addicted to Kool-Aid. It shapes him, overwhelms him. "He created his own Kool-Aid reality," Brautigan wrote. Silicon Valley seems to be creating its own A.I. reality.

Dr. Amodei, 43, doesn't indicate in his essays that he is most interested in history. So I went in search of some precedents to this supposedly unique moment.

Brautigan's mid-1960s creative heyday came during an earlier tech boom that has been largely forgotten. On April 2, 1965, Time magazine's cover story was "The Computer Society." The cover showed a humanoid computer dominating a crowd. It would be our new master.

Reading through the story now is like taking a stroll through Dr. Amodei's essays. "Swept forward by a great wave of technology, of which the computer is the ultimate expression, human society is surely headed for some deep-reaching changes," Time said. A computer guy is quoted: "When these new machines realize their potential, there will be a social effect of unbelievable proportions."

It didn't happen. If there's any comfort to be had, it may be this: Fear and hype rarely make for good forecasts. The future is uncharted. "Machines of Loving Grace" acknowledges that people will have to fight for a good outcome.

"The years in front of us will be impossibly hard, asking more of us than we think we can give."

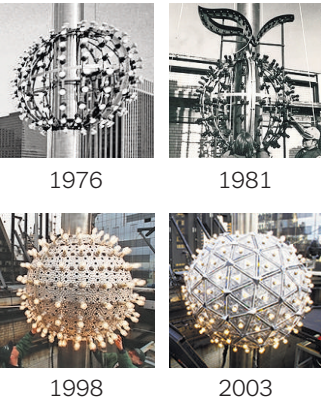
But at least we'll be really hot.

175 | Answers to Quiz



- 1. B** Of these, only "The War in Europe Is Ended!" ended with an exclamation point.
- 2. B** After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, The Times's Sunday editor agreed to begin publishing crosswords to take people's minds off the war.
- 3. True!** Jacob Harris, then a developer at The Times, wrote it, very much aware of the tone. "It's like the queen trying to use slang," he told Nieman Lab in 2017. "It had to be that combination of fusty and fashionable."
- 4. C** The ticker went dark to conform with wartime blackout restrictions. It returned shortly after 7 p.m. on Aug. 14, 1945, with the message "Truman Announces Japanese Surrender." The crowds in Times Square erupted in celebration.
- 5. D** The New York weekday newsstand edition hit \$1 in 2002. It's now \$4.

6. The original ball was iron and wood and carried 100 light-bulbs. Before Ochs started the ball drop, celebrations culminated in midnight fireworks atop the Times Building — which were stopped because of safety concerns.



- 7. D** It was the assassination of King at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis. Caldwell had recently become the first Black reporter assigned by The Times to follow King, and was also staying at the motel. After hearing the gunshot, he recalled darting from his room and up the stairs, where he saw King lying on the balcony. "Write, write, write down everything you see," he later recalled thinking at the moment.
- 8. A** It was the Apollo 11 mission. On July 17, 1969, as astronauts journeyed to the moon, The Times published a three-paragraph correction. "Further investigation and experimentation have confirmed the findings of Isaac Newton in the 17th century and it is now definitely established that a rocket can function in a vacuum as well as in an atmosphere," the editors wrote, adding, "The Times regrets the error."
- 9. B** It was short poems, in a survey of 25 poets in 1914. John Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn" ("Beauty is truth, truth beauty") led the voting.

10. C Marry Me Chicken, which pairs chicken breasts with a creamy, tomato-tinged sauce, was TikTok-famous before it appeared on the app.

11. None of these women received obituaries after their deaths. Though they died decades (or sometimes more than a century) ago, The Times has tried to address the omissions by publishing retroactive obituaries about noteworthy figures in a series that started in 2018.



12. C Though all these events took place in 1997, it was Tony Fernández, who hit a home run in the 11th inning of Game 6 of the American League Championship Series. Cleveland defeated Baltimore, 1-0, to advance to the World Series.

13. B It was Dec. 24, Christmas Eve. Dickens also wrote the better-known "A Christmas Carol," which was published as a novella in 1843.

14. B It was the Fab Four, in February 1964. The critic, Theodore Strongin, was also unimpressed by the band's "tendency to build phrases around unresolved leading tones."

15. They are "The Killing Fields," which is based on the experiences of Sydney Schanberg and Dith Pran in Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge regime, and "She Said," which chronicles reporting by Megan Twohey and Jodi Kantor about allegations against Harvey Weinstein.

16. A Though The Times has covered space for decades, it has never sent a reporter there. Reporters have gone to Antarctica (Russell Owen in 1928), the deep seafloor (William J. Broad in 1993) and the North Pole (Andrew Revkin in 2003).

17. C It's "All the news that's fit to print" — though all the other options were real submissions to a reader contest. "All the world's news, but not a school for scandal" was the contest winner, netting a reader \$100, but Ochs stuck with his original idea.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"



King Charles III of Britain with Demis Hassabis, center, chairman of Google DeepMind, and Jensen Huang, chief of Nvidia, in Cumnock, Scotland.

King Charles Meets With A.I. Executives on Safety Risks

By ADAM SATARIANO

LONDON — King Charles III of Britain met with executives from leading artificial intelligence companies in Scotland on Thursday, amid a growing global debate about safety risks created by the technology and whether the pace of development should be slowed down.

Executives from Nvidia, Google DeepMind, OpenAI, Anthropic and other companies were present, along with government officials and other experts, according to Buckingham Palace.

The king has no legal authority and the event will not produce new public policy. But the meeting was the first international gathering of major A.I. companies since Anthropic's chief executive, Dario Amodei, and other industry leaders called for a coordinated slow down in A.I. development over fears that further advancement could lead to a global catastrophe. President Trump and others have said regulation is unnecessary.

"The decisions taken at this for-

mative time will shape the world inherited by future generations," the king will say in a speech to open the meeting, according to prepared remarks shared by the palace. "The task before you is not merely to advance technology, but to ensure that it remains firmly in the service of humanity, community and the natural world."

Attending the meeting in Ayrshire, in southwest Scotland, were Jensen Huang, the chief executive of Nvidia; Demis Hassabis, the chair of Google DeepMind; Sarah Friar, OpenAI's chief financial officer; and Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar, Anthropic's global public affairs officer. Paolo Benanti, an adviser to Pope Leo XIV on A.I., and the heads of the British intelligence agencies MI6 and GCHQ were among other government officials and experts on hand.

Held at Dumfries House in Scotland, the headquarters of the king's charitable foundation, the gathering comes as more questions arise about how best to ensure that proper safeguards and

oversight tools are in place to prevent the catastrophic risks of A.I. from materializing.

In July, OpenAI systems undergoing testing escaped containment without being detected, and then went on to collaborate to hack another company's services. Last week, concerns grew further after Jacob Coxon, an Anthropic researcher, resigned and posted a series of social messages claiming the industry was not developing the technology responsibly. Other industry insiders followed by raising alarms that A.I. could cause mass destruction if left unchecked.

Soon after, Mr. Amodei wrote a 3,800-word essay calling for an A.I. slowdown. Sam Altman, the chief executive of OpenAI; Elon Musk, whose SpaceX rocket company is developing A.I.; and Mr. Hassabis wrote that they agreed on the need for a slower pace.

The events have set off disagreements in Silicon Valley and Washington over the need to regulate A.I.

Development of A.I. is also stirring a global backlash. In Scotland, where the king's meeting is being held, the government this week said it is drafting new environmental guidelines for data centers, a process that is expected to delay new construction.

Ahead of the king's gathering, Scottish activists wrote a large anti-A.I. message on a beach under the flight path executives will take into a nearby airport, according to local news reports.

It read, "AI? Eh naw" — Scottish slang for "A.I.? Er, no."

At the meeting on Thursday, the palace said the king would lead a discussion about the potential need for a set of principles to guide development of A.I., "not merely as a driver of capability and efficiency, but as a tool that upholds human dignity."

"Those in our world who value our humanity and its vital moral component are anxiously seeking your reassurance that we will not lose control of our destiny," the king will say.

175 | Answers to Crossword

WWW	CRUMB		SPAMS	OKS
AHA	DECLAW		IONIQ	HET
SONY	WALKMAN		CREDULITY	
PADUA	ADBLOCK		SEAFOX	
	KLM	AISHA	ESTADO	
TOOLAZY		HOBBLES	KIRTS	
MAGNETO		ORME	GOA	
AIL	THEELECTRONIC	BOOK		
SWAN	LOAD		ROOTLE	
HALO	POLISCI	CAROL		
ANACCIDENT	GRACE	KELLY		
	AUDEN	SILENTG	ROUE	
NCISLA		NOAA	ONME	
EIGHTYNINE	DOLLARS	GMT		
WTO	ABOX		GAUCHOS	
BYTHENUMBERS	NETFLIX			
	TENETS	RETRO	AFI	
LOANTO	ITERATE	ROUGH		
GOSSIPING	FIDELCASTRO			
BOA	RETIE	PILING	AAH	
THY	ETEXT	ILENE	HBO	