

What is an opposite editorial or post editorial

An op-ed, short for opposite editorial, is an opinionated article submitted to a newspaper for publication. They are written by members of the community, not newspaper employees.

The direct ancestor of the modern op-ed page was created in 1921 by Herbert Bayard Swope of The New York Evening World. When Swope took over as editor in 1920, he realized that the page opposite the editorials was "a catchall for book reviews, society boilerplate, and obituaries". He wrote:

It occurred to me that nothing is more interesting than opinion when opinion is interesting, so I devised a method of cleaning off the page opposite the editorial, which became the most important in America ... and thereon I decided to print opinions, ignoring facts.

Swope included only opinions by employees of his newspaper, leaving the "modern" op-ed page to be developed in 1970 under the direction of The New York Times editor John B. Oakes. The first op-ed page of The New York Times appeared on 21 September 1970.

Example -

An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

The Editorial
KidsPost Article: "Taking a Stand: The Editorial Page"
The INSIDE Journalism curriculum guide provides information and resources that can be used on many grade levels and in many subject areas. Here are a few suggestions for using the material in this guide.

Think About Editorials
Why do newspapers have editorials? In ancient Roman cities the forum was a public square or marketplace where people gathered for judicial activity and public business. The modern editorial page provides such a place for discourse. The editorial stimulates debate and dialogue. It is the newspaper's participation in its community. It is what Post Editorials Editor Fred Hiatt calls a great "conversation" between the paper and its readers.
Today readers expect news articles to be free of opinion. Citizens, wanting to be informed, expect a fair presentation of the facts. If they want to know a point of view, readers go to the editorials in a separate section of the newspaper. Explain to students the different purposes of news and editorial sections. (See the November 2002 INSIDE Journalism guide for more on news.)
Early newspapers were partisan, often expressing only the point of view of the owners. News accounts were at times indistinguishable from fiction. In the middle of the 19th century, opinion and commentary moved to the editorial page.
Horace Greeley is considered the father of the modern American editorial page. The New York Tribune publisher made his paper a national voice against slavery. According to the *New History Gazette*, "In 1842, Greeley's editorial, 'Prayer of Twenty Millions' implores President Lincoln to set slaves free. Lincoln is moved to answer personally." Even though he writes that his goal is not to save or destroy slavery, but "to save the Union," Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation soon after.
In the 1920s, professional journalism took a step backwards with the tabloids and yellow journalism sensationalizing or creating news. The 1920s was also the era in which news magazines such as *Time* were beginning and the "Canons of Journalism" was adopted. The American Society of Newspaper Editors 1922 statement of principles encouraged ethical and professional performance. ASNE's most recent Code of Ethics states: "Editorials, analytical articles and commentary should be held to the same standards of accuracy with respect to facts as news reports."
Read
Read "Taking a Stand: The Editorial Page." Note that three to four editorials appear in every issue of *The Post*.

In the Know
Commentary: An opinion or position reached by a group as a whole or by majority will.
Editor: One who writes editorials. A person who helps develop their edits stories for accuracy in reporting.
Forum: A medium of open discussion or voting of ideas, such as a newspaper or a radio or television program.
Independent: Free from influence, guidance or control of another or others.
Letters to the Editor: The forum for readers to express reaction and rebuttal to news articles. All letters must be signed or they will not be considered for publication in *The Post*.
News Analysis: A story written by a reporter or editor in which the writer can interpret observations, predictions and opinions, based on personal assessment. These stories are always identified as a News Analysis or News Summary in a boxed area within the first several paragraphs of the story.
Opinionate: The reader's advocate, the liaison between the Post and the public. He attends to questions, comments and complaints regarding *The Post's* content. Readers may contact the ombudsman at ombudsman@washpost.com.
Op-Ed: The page directly opposite the editorial page that serves as a forum for syndicated political cartoons, commentary and individual comments and opinions.

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Reference - <https://amp.desmoinesregister.com>

Reference - <http://www.wikipidia.com>