International Herald Tribune Historical Archive 1887-2013

History

Various images from the International Herald Tribune
From its debut as a newspaper for American expatriates in Paris to a leading international newspaper worldwide, the *International Herald Tribune* has established itself as an institution for readers seeking international news throughout Europe and beyond.
The *International Herald Tribune* archive retraces the history of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century from luxury travel, opulent entertainment and technological developments, to international conflicts, the spread of American culture abroad and globalization.
Timeline of key events
Timeline

1872: James Gordon Bennett, Jr. takes over ownership of The New York Herald

1887: James Gordon Bennet Jr. launches The New York Herald, European Edition


1890

1895

1900

1905

1910

1915

1920

1924: Munsey sells both papers to the New York Tribune, and The New York Herald merges with the New York Tribune

1918: James Gordon Bennet Jr. dies, Frank Andrew Munsey buys the New York Herald and the European Edition
1928: Becomes the first newspaper to use aeroplanes to deliver physical copies to retailers


1940: From June 1940 to December 1944, publication ceased during the Nazi occupation of Paris


1966: *The New York Herald Tribune* closes, the *Washington Post* becomes a joint owner of the *European Edition*
**Timeline**

1967: *The New York Herald, European Edition* changes its name to the *International Herald Tribune*

1970

1978: The first newspaper to move to computerised typesetting

1974: Begins printing in London

1980: The first newspaper to transmit page images electronically between Europe and Asia


2000

2002: *The New York Times* fully acquires the *International Herald Tribune*, and some content begins to be replicated across the papers
Timeline

2010

2013: The International Herald Tribune closes, and is replaced with the International New York Times, where this archive finishes

2008: The International Herald Tribune and New York Times websites are merged
Ownership and variant titles

Ownership and variant titles

The paper began as the European Edition of *The New York Herald* in October 1887, and was commonly referred to as *The Paris Herald*. It was created by James Gordon Bennett Jr, the owner of *The New York Herald* since 1872, following the death of his father and founder of *The New York Herald*.

Ownership and variant titles

Despite this, the Paris paper survived, largely due to The Washington Post and The New York Times buying stakes and joining the paper's ownership. In 1967, the Paris paper debuted its new name: International Herald Tribune.

Even under the change of ownership, the International Herald Tribune retained editorial independence, and continued to publish its own unique content, developing a strong reputation for its objective coverage of international news.
Ownership and variant titles

Innovation
Innovation

The *International Herald Tribune* has been one of the most innovative and pioneering newspapers throughout its history. As the *Paris Herald* it was one of the first European papers to carry colour comic strips and half-tone engravings of news photographs.

In 1978 it moved to fully computerized typesetting - the first paper to adopt this technology - and in 1980 was the first English language newspaper to use trans-continental electronic transmission of page images between Europe and Asia.
Innovation

The *International Herald Tribune* also led the way in innovative distribution. In 1928 it became the first newspaper to use aeroplanes as means of distribution to retailers. Throughout the years, numerous new printing sites have opened, allowing the paper to be sold in over 160 countries worldwide. In 2010 it began distributing news via its own app, granting all-hours access to its increasingly global audience.
Misconceptions with The New York Times
Misconceptions with *The New York Times*

There is sometimes a misconception that the *International Herald Tribune* was an “international” version of the *New York Times*, and that the two publications replicated content across each other. This is not true: up until 1967, there was no connection between *The New York Times* and the *International Herald Tribune*. They were independent publications, generated in New York and Paris respectively.

Then, although *The New York Times* bought a part stake in the *International Herald Tribune* in 1967, the two papers remained editorially independent. It is only from 2002, when *The New York Times* acquired the *International Herald Tribune* in full, that some content started to be shared across the two papers, although even then the *International Herald Tribune* continued to publish unique content, not found in *The New York Times*. 
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