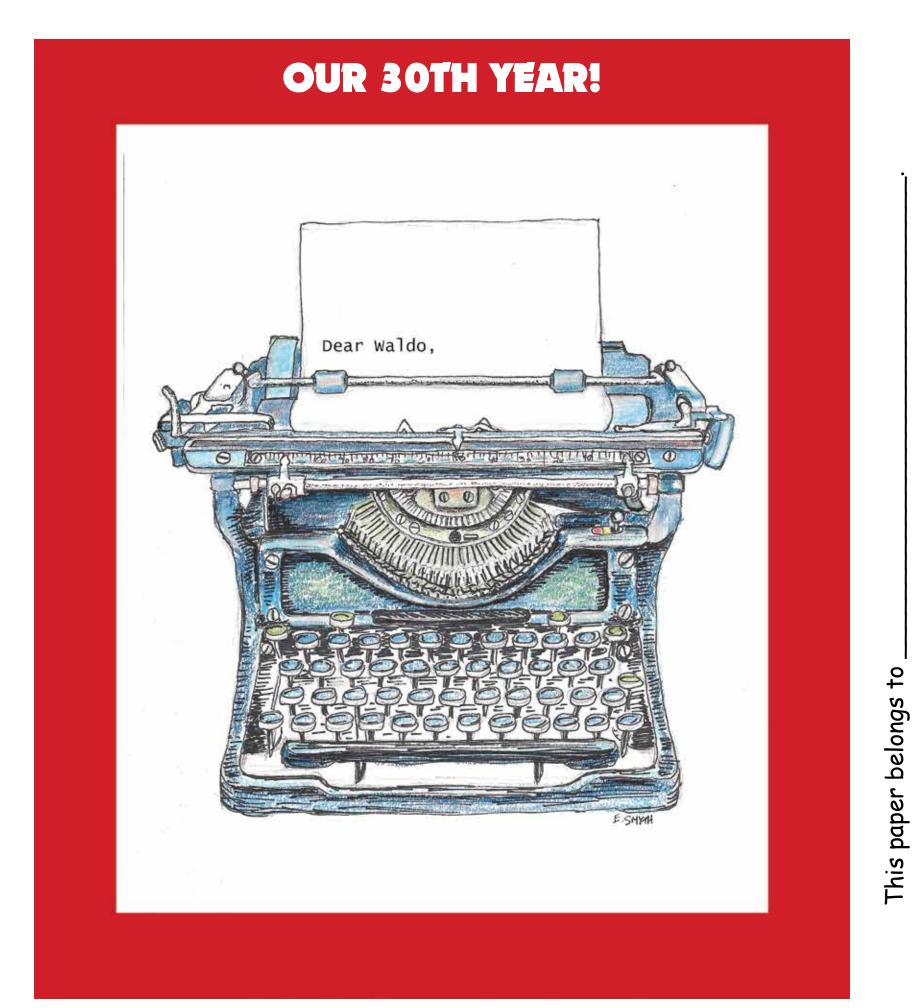
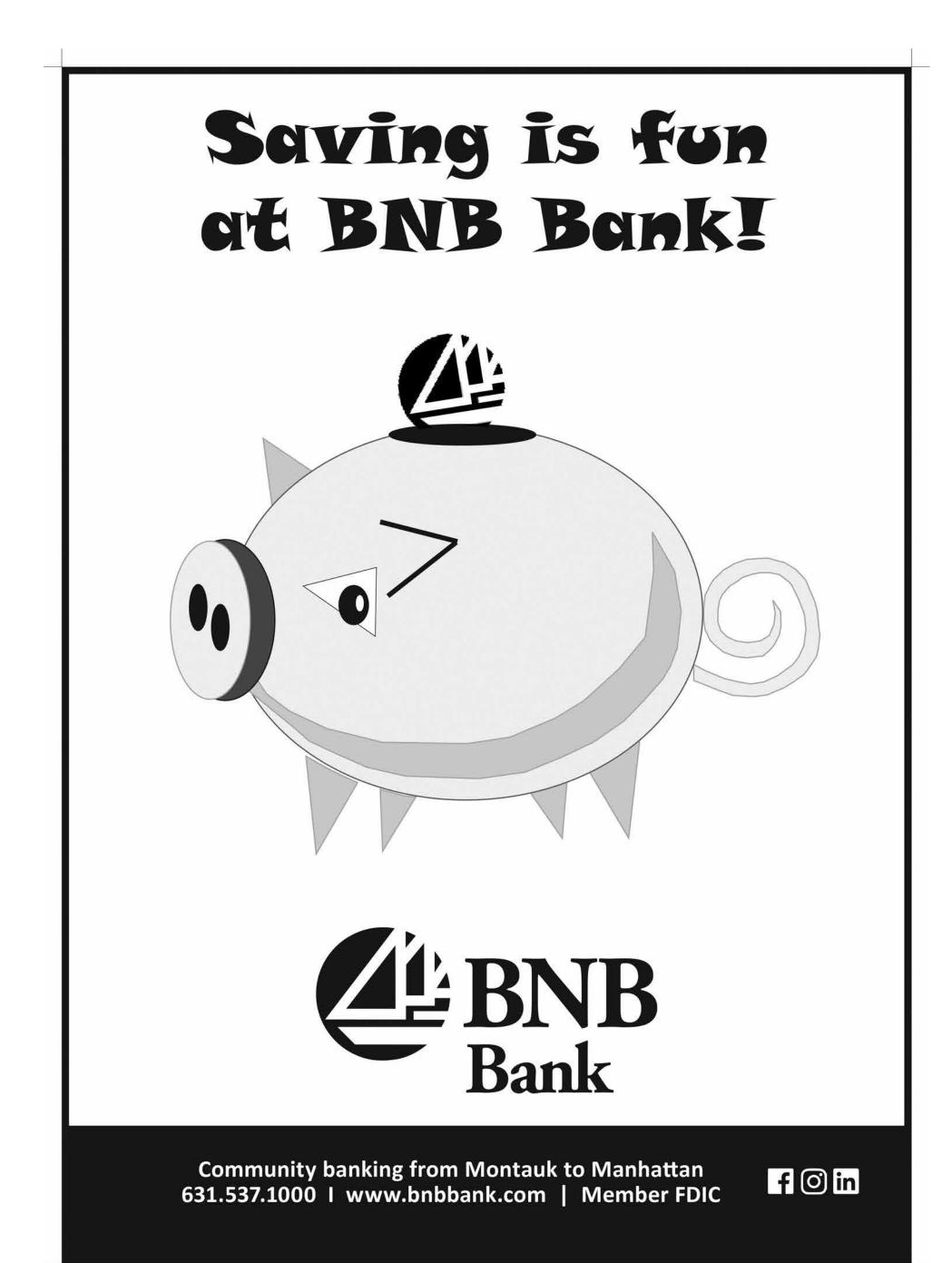


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THE JOURNALISM ISSUE



Letter from the Editor

Dear Readers,

This is the Journalism Issue. How important it is to have a free press in our country! Journalists from Ben Franklin to Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein have played an important role in this vital part of our country. We here at *The Waldo Tribune* try to gear our paper to children, not like the news one would read in grown-up papers like *The New York Times*, although they do put out a children's section. What makes a country like ours great is that journalists help keep the government in check. We would not be a truly free society without a free press.



drawing by Connie McGuinness

> Sincerely, Eric Wald

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| PublishersEr | ic "Waldo" Wald, Susan M. "Tulip" Wald | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Executive Editor | Susan M. "Tulip " Wald | | | | | |
| Advertising Sales | Eric Wald, Albert Ryan | | | | | |
| Technical Support | Rob Florio, Ed Lindley | | | | | |
| Circulation | John Brinsmade, Terry Maccarrone | | | | | |
| Contributing Writers: | | | | | | |
| Eric Wald, Karl Grossman, Debbie Turr | na, Jerry Cimisi, Chris Clark, Greg Bullock, | | | | | |
| Paula Timpson, N | As. Spiral Notebook | | | | | |
| Contributing Artists and Photographers: | | | | | | |
| | Guinness, Susan Wald, KarenLise Bjerring | | | | | |
| | emary Szczygiel, Ken Feil, Greg Bullock | | | | | |
| Cover by Elizabet | th Smyth-McCarron | | | | | |

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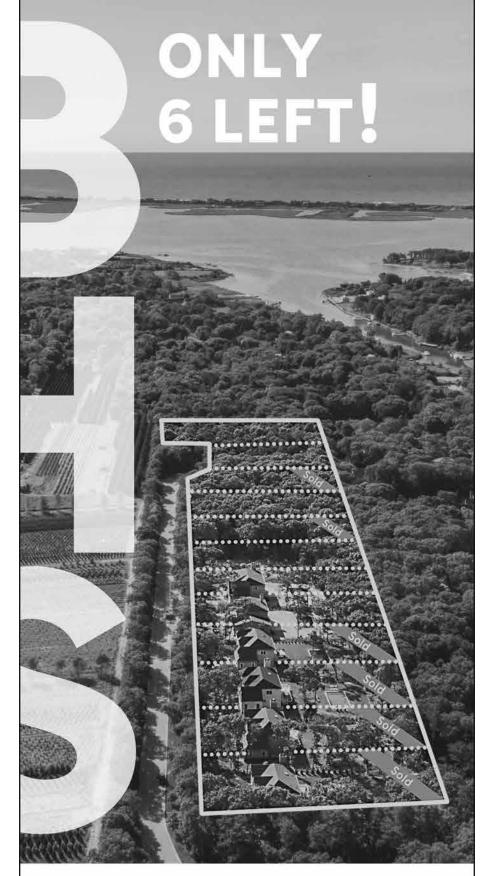
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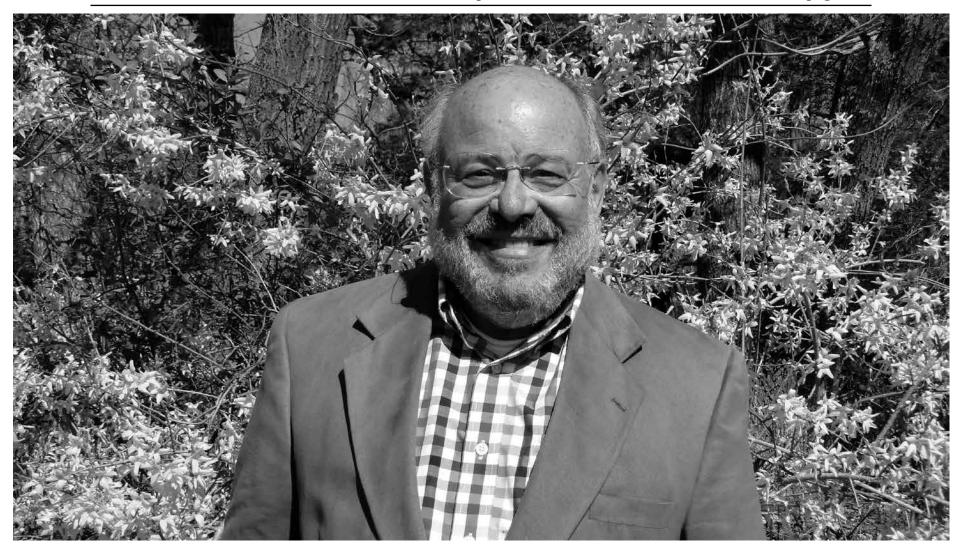


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Why Does Journalism Matter?

by Karl Grossman

ournalism has been defined as the activity or profession of writing for newspapers, magazines and news websites and preparing or communicating news for broadcast on radio and on television and, now, on the Internet, too. But it is more than that.

Journalism serves as a watchdog - a monitor - of government and business. It is a necessary part — a vital part — of the democratic process.

Journalism begins with the invention of the printing press in 1440. The printing press allowed writing to be communicated by mechanical means, making written material available to many people. Johann Gutenberg is credited for inventing the printing press.

But newspapers were slow to emerge.

Indeed, the first newspapers sprung up — in the early 1600s — in countries where the rulers were tolerant, such as Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, or where there was no strong central government. Why? Because from the beginning of the printing press, most kings, queens and other rulers feared it. They feared that through the press, information could be spread among the masses that would challenge them.

For example, in England, King Henry VIII started — in 1529 — control of the press with a list of banned books. He required printers to have royal permission before setting up shop. The powers of the Privy Council in England were also expanded to control the press.

These days in the United States, President Donald Trump regularly describes the press as "the enemy of the people." This dislike of the press by people in power goes back centuries among many rulers.

A big breakthrough for freedom of the press happened in what became the United States when it was a colony of England.

John Peter Zenger's *New York Weekly Journal* criticized the colonial governor of New York, William Cosby, with articles telling of how Zenger was corrupt. So Cosby had Zenger jailed on a charge of that his newspaper's articles were "false, scandalous, malicious and seditious." Zenger, after nine months in jail, went on trial in Manhattan in 1734.

Zenger's lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, in his summation to the jury said that "men who injure and oppress the people under their

administration provoke them to cry out." Zenger's trial, he said, involved "the best cause. It is the cause of liberty....Every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honor you as men who have battled the attempt of tyranny, and by an impartial, and incorrupt verdict have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us, a right to liberty of both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power, by speaking and writing truth."

The jury found Zenger not guilty.

As *The New York Times* editorialized on the 250th anniversary of the Zenger trial, it "turned common law on its head and established the freedom of our press."

"The Zenger case," said the *The Times*, "planted the seeds that flowered a half-century later in the First Amendment."

The First Amendment of the U.S. Bill of Rights declares that "Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

The founders of this great democratic experiment called the United States of America set up a system of checks and balances with the three branches of government — legislative, executive and judicial — checking upon and balancing each other. And the vision was that there would be a free press checking all of government.

Some 100 years later, when big corporations arose in the United States, our system was flexible enough to have the press not only be a watchdog of government but also of the huge businesses that formed, many of them monopolies. This period between 1900 and 1914 is known as the "Muckraking Era." It was an early application of the investigative reporting of recent decades that has included the exposures by *The Washington Post* of the Watergate scandal in the early 1970s. This courageous journalism brought down the Nixon administration and caused President Richard Nixon to resign; like Trump, he was also a bitter opponent of a free press.

Still, around the world, the press in most other nations is not free. Rulers fear being challenged by a free press.

And today in the United States, the press is under attack. A free press is wonderful and delicate thing—and every generation must work to preserve it.



Lew Wald. He made shirts in factories in Connecticut, and sold them on private labels to Bloomingdale's, Saks Fifth Avenue, Barney's, Lord & Taylor, and Bonwit Tellers, and other stores all over the country, including Neiman Marcus. His wife, Dotty, was a knock-out in her prime. She cooked, cleaned and drove Lew back and forth to the train station every morning with their dog Missy in the back seat.

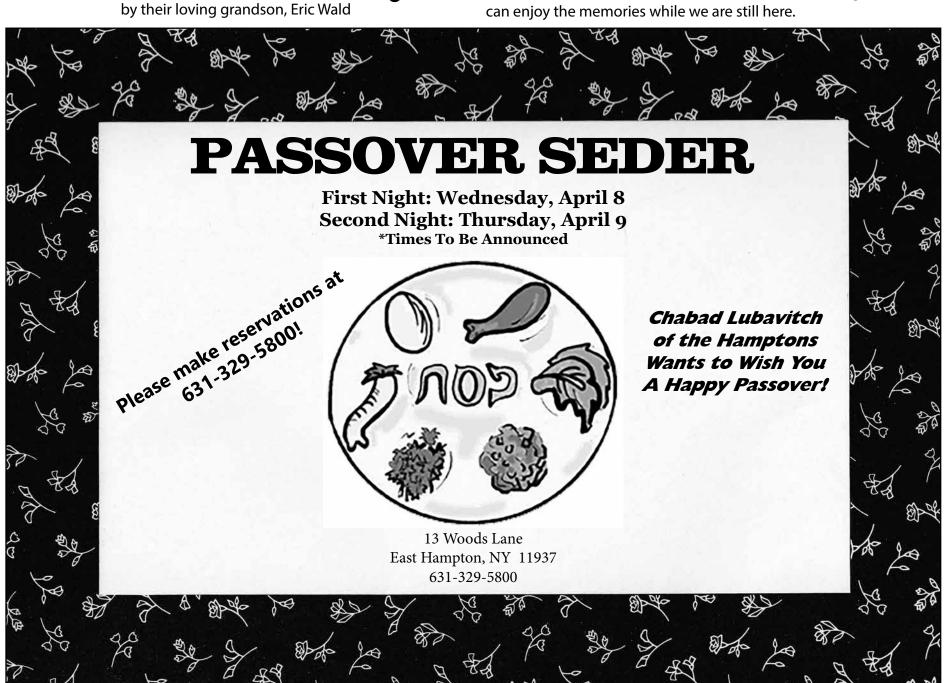
On Saturdays, Lew would drive to town to pick up fresh-baked rye bread and crullers, and sometimes he would go to the Cozy Nook, a soda shop, where he would pick up the paper and get me a copy of *Mad* magazine.

Sometimes I would crawl into bed with my grandpa, and he would kiss my forehead and hold me. Sometimes in the morning, he would go fishing. He kept his fishing poles in the garage where my father kept his work bench. Sometimes if he didn't catch anything, to impress my grandmother he would buy the biggest fish he could at the fish store in town, and bring it home so Dotty wouldn't be disappointed. That was a secret I promised never to tell.

My grandfather loved to play golf. He showed me how to hold the golf club, and sometimes would take me to the golf range. He played golf into his 90's.

One thing I really loved about my grandfather was his sense of humor. If someone at the dining room table needed something, he'd go into the kitchen, come out with a folded towel on his arm and act like a waiter in a soda shop! He would drive me sometimes to the boardwalk on Lido Boulevard, and he hold my hand as we'd walk and say hello to his lifelong friends.

In life, it's sad, so very, very sad that the people you love don't stay with us forever. All we have of them is our memories that we hold onto with all our might and never let go. We miss those that are gone, but we have their good memories to hold on to. People get older and there's no stopping the clock. Yet, if we hold on to them, if we cherish them, here and now and don't take them for granted, then the love we have now is that more beautiful and wonderful and good, and we can enjoy the memories while we are still here.





Women in Journalism written by Debbie Tuma

photo courtesy of AP

Hey Kids!! Did you know that long ago, the field of journalism was mostly made up of men, and that over the years, women had to

break their way in? And when women did become reporters, they were often assigned to the "softer" stories like fashion, food, society or local events pages, or weddings and obituaries. It was rare to see a woman covering the "hard news" of crimes, politics and investigations.

My friend Jeanne Toomey, who lived in Southampton before she died in 2009 at the age of 88, was the first female crime reporter at the *Brooklyn Eagle* newspaper back in the late 1940s. This was very rare back then. She loved this beat and she worked closely with the police. Ms. Toomey was also one of the founders of the New York Press Club, an association for reporters.

One of the first famous reporters was Nellie Bly, who was born in 1864. This was her "pen name," or the name she used to write under. Her real name was Elizabeth Cochran Seaman. She was also an inventor and charity worker. She liked to do stories on major issues and problems of society - and she started the field of investigative journalism.

She went undercover in a mental institution to write about the bad things they did to people. She also wrote about women factory workers for the Pittsburgh Dispatch newspaper. She traveled around the world alone on a steamship to write about issues all over the world - and broke the record for doing this for 72 days on steamships and railroads. (Jules Verne's fictional heroes took 80 days! - Editor)

Another famous investigative journalist was Ida B. Wells, who was one of the first black reporters. She was also a teacher, and an early leader in the civil rights movement. She was born into slavery in 1862, in Mississippi. As one of the most famous black journalists of her time, she combatted prejudice and violence, fighting for the equality of African-American women.

Another woman journalist who broke into a man's world of television was Barbara Walters, during the 1950s. Born in 1929, Ms. Walters became known for her famous interviews with world leaders and celebrities. She was the first female co-anchor of a network evening news program, at ABC evening news. She also hosted ABC's 20/20 show, and *NBC's Today Show*, as well as *The View*, and *The Barbara Walters Special*. She interviewed such people as Christopher Reeve (Superman), United Kingdom Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Cuban leader Fidel Castro, First Lady Jackie Kennedy and former President Richard Nixon.

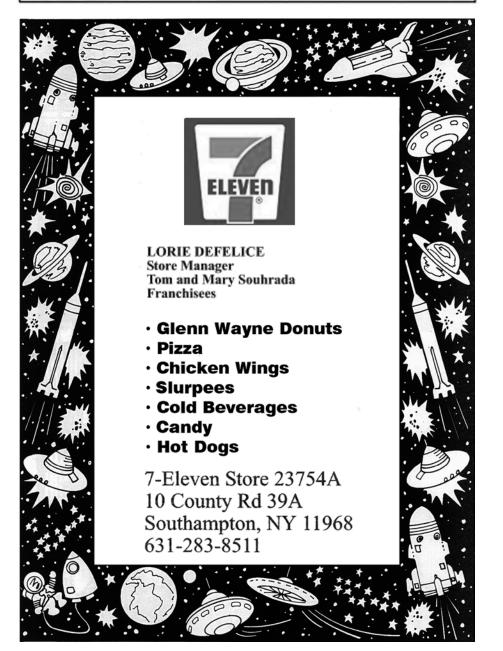
Today, you might see famous TV host and liberal commentator Rachel Maddow (in photo above) on MSNBC. She hosts *The Rachel Maddow Show* nightly on this channel, and she serves as the cable network's special event co-anchor with Brian Williams. Ms. Maddow, born in 1973, also wrote several books on politics and world issues, including *Drift* and *Blowout*. She has interviewed many political leaders, and she studied political science and other subjects at both Oxford University in England and Stanford University in California. She is also an advocate for women's rights.



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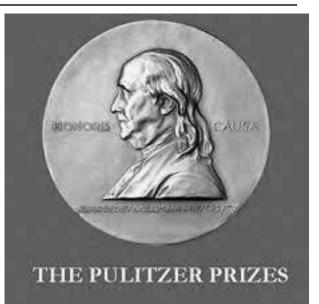
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Winners of the Pulitzer Prize in Journalism

by Debbie Tuma

Hey Kids! Do you know what the Pulitzer Prize is? Each year, this cash prize award of \$15,000 is given out to the best newspapers, magazines, online journalism, literature, and musical composition in the United States. This award was established in 1917 by Joseph Pulitzer, who made his fortune as a newspaper publisher, and this award is given out by Columbia University, in New York City. There are prizes in 21 different categories and each winner receives a certificate and \$15,000 in cash.

In the Journalism category, there are many awards given out, for Investigative Reporting, Breaking News reporting, Feature Reporting, and others. Here are some of the winners in different years, of the Breaking News category, where journalists have to cover an event that is big and important. And here are the kinds of stories they write about:

In 2018, the staff of The Press Democrat in Santa Rosa, California won a Pulitzer Prize for their reporting on the historic wildfires that happened in California. This paper also took award-winning photos of these fires, and wrote about this story for several days.

In 2012, the staff of the Tuscaloosa News won this award for their coverage of a deadly tornado that swept across Alabama. This story helped to find missing people and it came out even though the newspaper building lost power and had to move to another building.

In 2007, The Oregonian Newspaper of Portland, Oregon won the Pulitzer Prize for their reporting of a family missing in the Oregon mountains, telling their tragic story both in print and online.

In 2006, the staff of The Times-Picayune in New Orleans won this award for their courageous coverage of Hurricane Katrina, overcoming desperate conditions facing the city and the newspaper.

The stories that are most likely to win a Pulitzer Prize are the bigger news stories. Some are sad and some are happy, but all these stories are important to people who watch and read the news. It helps people to stay informed. Maybe one day you will grow up to win a Pulitzer Prize!!



America's First Newspapers

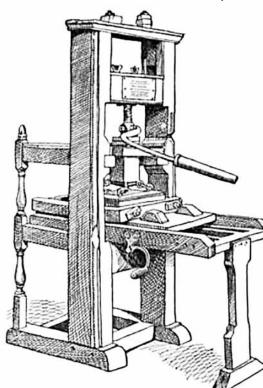
by Jerry Cimisi

The first newspapers in America go back more than 300 years, before the creation of the United States. In 1704, the Boston News-Letter was published by bookseller and postmaster John Campbell. It was just one sheet of paper printed on both sides and came out weekly.

The states were still colonies of England, and so much of the paper's news was from London, such as news that Blackbeard the pirate had been killed on the deck of his ship in battle.

Most early papers, such as the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, listed the arrival and departures of ships. Most papers of the 1700s, as well as into the 1800s, supported political parties or policies. By the 1760s, there were 24 weekly papers in the colonies (only New Jersey still lacked one).

Publishers found that the public welcomed criticism of the



local governor; and some governors tried to shut down newspapers. A dramatic and important case was that of newspaper publisher John Peter Zenger in New York in 1734. He had poked fun at local politicians; he was accused of criminal libelin other words, accused of saying untrue things about others. But Zenger was acquitted at a trial, and become a hero of freedom for the press.

Around this time, Benjamin Franklin's brother, James Franklin, published the *New England Courant*, which continually poked fun at the local rulers, and

Franklin's printing press

tried to be more literary, with essays on issues of the day.

Ben Franklin himself established the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in Philadelphia. He saw that newspapers and the printing press as being a pubic service, and through partnerships with other newspapers, in fact established the first newspaper chain. He also set up a bookshop in his printing office, and wrote about books, encouraging his newspaper readers to be book readers, too.

Franklin's printing ventures also included *Poor Richard's Almanack*, which he published from 1732 to 1758, which included a calendar, weather predictions, sayings, proverbs and astronomical information, such as the phases of the moon throughout the year. Many of Franklin's sayings became a sort of common colonial wisdom—such as: "Without justice, courage is weak"; "Three may keep a secret if two are dead"; "Love your Enemies, for they tell you your faults"; "He that falls in love with himself will have no rivals"; "There never was a good war or a bad peace"; "He that lies down with dogs, shall rise up with fleas"; "Better slip with foot than tongue".

Elizabeth Timothy was one of the first woman newspaper printers. She took over one of Ben Franklin's papers in Charleston, South Carolina, after her husband, Louis, who had been its editor, died, and was its editor from 1738-1746. Then her son, Peter Timothy, took over. From 1765 onward, he took an increasingly anti-British stand as more of the colonists talked about independence.

After 1750, newspapers write increasingly about the political situation between the colonists and England. And for the most part, these papers were very critical of Great Britain. Often writers for these papers would write under made-up names to protect their identity—they could be charged with treason against the Crown.

The *Massachusetts Spy* was noted for this. This type of writing spread through the colonies and prepared readers for Thomas Paine's

"Common Sense" in 1776.

When the American Revolution began in 1775, there were 37 newspapers regularly published in the colonies. When peace was reached with Britain, and the colonies went under their own rule in 1783, there were 43, but only a few of these papers had stayed in continuous publication throughout the war, including papers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The newspapers that survived had to leave the big cities, where they had been under attack by the British.

But the first newspaper to publish the Declaration of Independence, July 6, 1776, two days after it was signed, was the *Philadelphia Evening Post*. After that, it was copied by most of the newspapers in the struggling new country. One paper that was founded in 1780, during the war, was the *Elizabeth Daily Journal* in New Jersey, which ran until 1992, (212 years!) the fourth oldest newspaper published continuously in the United States.

The first daily newspaper, in other words, published every day of the week, was the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, in 1783, the year the Revolution ended.





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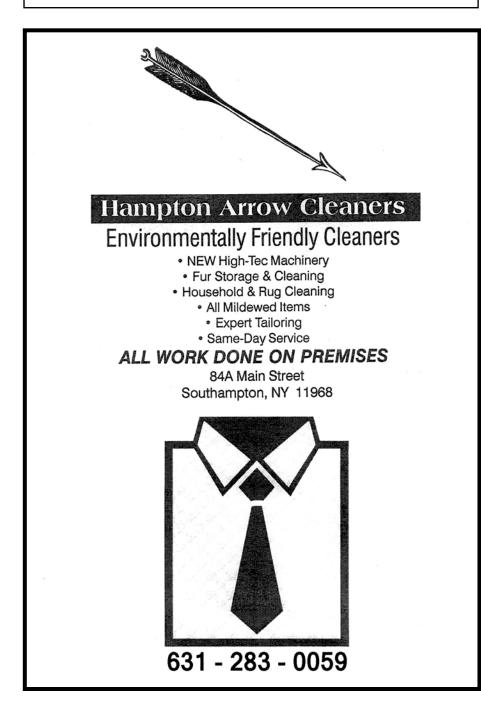
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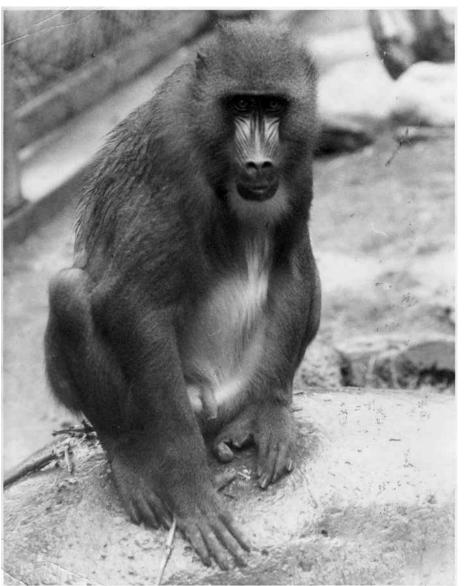
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Harry the Mandrill

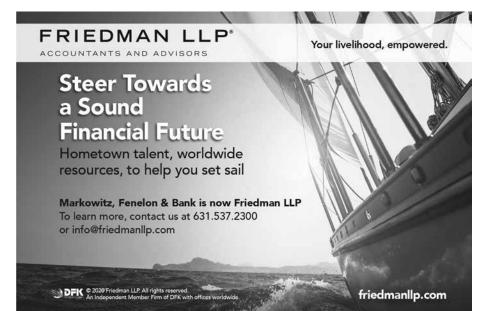
written by Waldo photo by the late Dave Charney

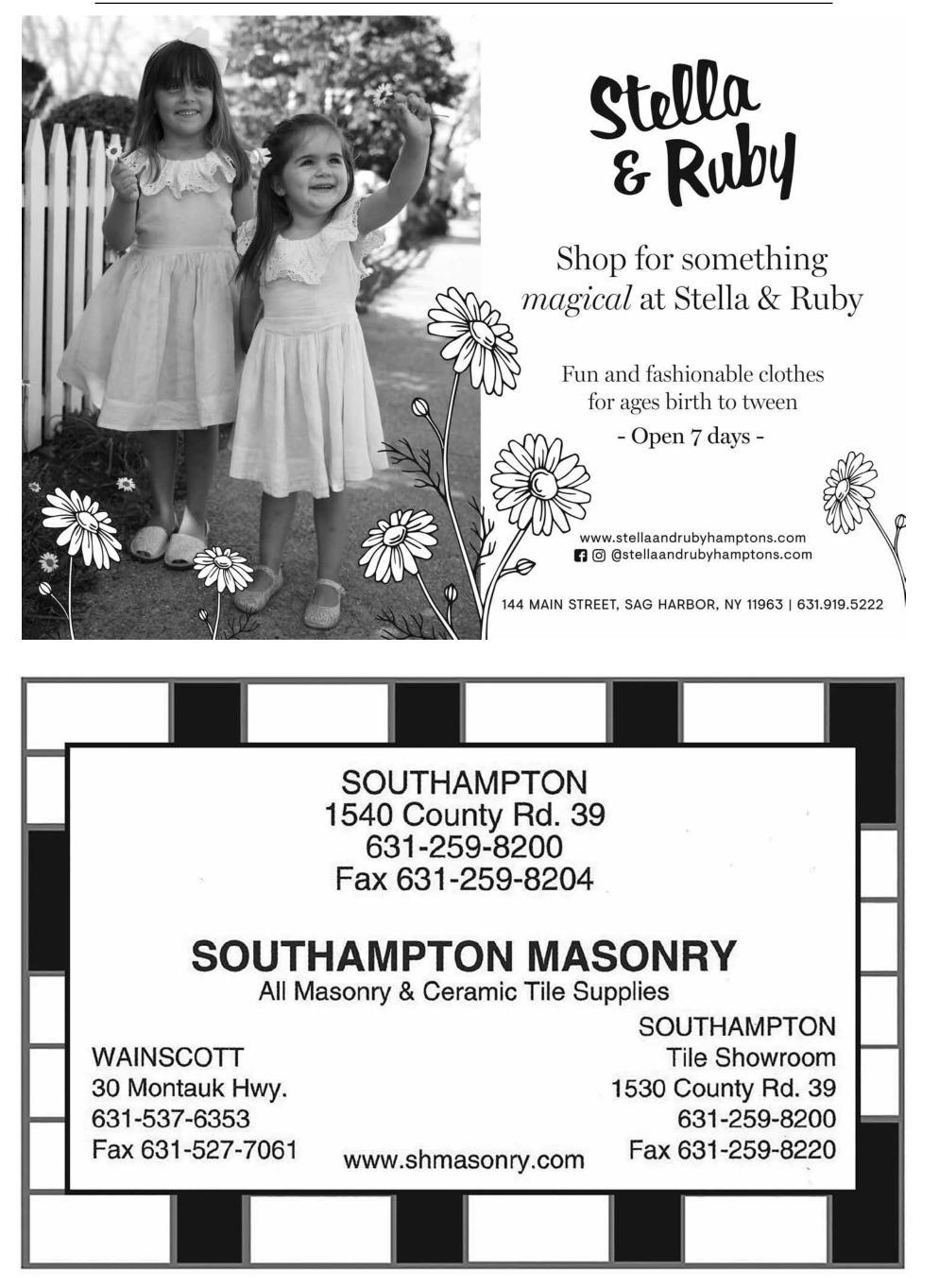
e was just a little mandrill named Harry, and everybody loved him. Yes, he was a real mandrill, full of jokes and foolishness, but boy, could he dance and sing. He was known as Harry the singing mandrill.

Now Harry liked bananas. In fact, he dreamed of them and there in the zoo, where there was little privacy, Harry sang his favorite tune, "Yankee Doodle Dandy", with his Uncle Sam hat, which he saved from last July.

Soon, people from all over the world came to watch him sing. He was on the late night talk shows. Harry was very funny, and told mandrill jokes that made him the king of all mandrills.

Now, today Harry is back in Africa in the wild, with his mom and dad, after selling peanuts that people would throw at him for tricks. Harry was very smart and sold peanuts to the people that came to visit him. Soon, Harry bought a plane ticket back home, but he will always be remembered as Harry the singing mandrill who made a mint in the peanut business.







Sports Journalism

written by Chris Clark,age 14, *Waldo Tribune* junior sports columnist photo credit: Associated Press

ournalism related to sports began quietly in the 1820s with magazines doing stories on primarily just horse racing and boxing. Sports editorials at the time were also mainly over international affairs, for example a boxing match between an American boxer and a British boxer, or a horse race of the North versus the South. It wasn't until the late 19th century when sports journalism caught fire and became a bigger spectacle in every newspaper across the country.

With the television becoming more widely available in the 1950s, sports broadcasting was born. One world-renown sports broadcaster was Howard Cosell. Mr. Cosell was born in 1918 in Salem, North Carolina to Polish immigrant parents who owned multiple clothing stores in that city. He grew up fairly wealthy and eventually went to New York University to study English. After he earned his degree, he went back to NYU to attend their acclaimed law school. He got his law degree but before starting a practice, left everything and joined the Army Transportation Corps during World War II as a major. After returning home he started a law practice while representing a few athletes as their agent on the side.

He was asked to call some local baseball games over the radio and fell in love with being on air, others also loved the sound of his voice and Mr. Cosell started to move up in the broadcasting business. He eventually grew all the way up to calling top-notch boxing, *Monday Night Football* and broadcasting to millions of people. He also turned out to have a special friendship with boxer Muhamed Ali. Looking back at Mr. Cosell's career, he was one of the all time best, he was ranked as the number one broadcaster of the 20th century, according to an NBC poll, and will always be remembered as one of the best to ever do it.



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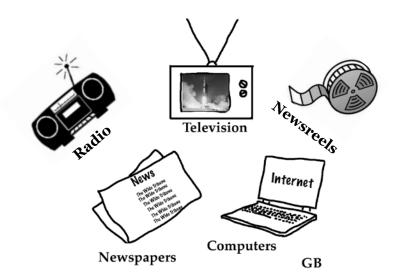
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Dick Vitale was born in 1939 in East Rutherford, New Jersey, and lost his sight in his left eye due to an incident with a pencil in grade school. He eventually attended Seton Hall University; right after graduation, he went back and coached basketball at his elementary school, then at his high school where he won multiple New Jersey state championships. He then went to Rutgers University as an assistant basketball coach before moving to be the head coach at Detroit University. After only a few seasons coaching at DU, he became their athletic director and was in that position for six years. He later changed coaching positions again, but this time right down the road with a much better coaching role as the Detroit Pistons head coach. He only coached them for one season though, before accepting a job at ESPN, which was a brand new all-sports network. He became a broadcaster and called the first ever ESPN basketball game in 1979. He then decided that broadcasting was what he wanted to do and stuck with it. He still to this day covers basketball, he has done NBA basketball, but is more often seen doing NCAA basketball and calls many of the biggest games there are to see.

Mr. Vitale is married with two children and two grandchildren, and uses lots of his money now to help with cancer research. He really shows to the world how much fun broadcasting can be as he exudes positivity and happiness every time he is on air. He is one of the most loved broadcasters of all time and is for sure a huge part of basketball's history in America.

Sports in America is a way of life, and these journalists provide a way for information to reach us and come into our lives. If you go back to some of the most legendary games of basketball or boxing matches and listen to those calls, you will hear these two men at work, doing what they love to do. Just watching sports is an amazing thing, but when these guys are on the air, the games come to life.



Facts About Journalism

written and illustrated by Greg Bullock

1. Journalism in America began with early newspapers around the year 1690.

2. The first newspapers were printed around 1440 and contained short notes about business and shipping news.

3. The invention of the printing press made the creation of newspapers and journalism possible.

4. In the 1800s, literacy increased in Europe and the United States. Newspapers had writers called journalists who wrote stories about the news.

5. Newspapers used to be very expensive and only had four pages. With the development of inexpensive paper and faster printing presses, newspapers became affordable to everyone.

6. The first American journalist was Benjamin Harris of Boston who published stories in 1690.

7. Anne Green was the first female journalist. She published the *Maryland Gazette* in the 1760s.

8. Modern journalists use other media besides newspapers, including magazines, television and the internet. Newsreels were in use between the 1910s and 1960s. (*See cartoon.*)



The Nobel Peace Prize and The Pulitzer Prize Journalism Awards

written by Paula Timpson

Journalism is writing the news and telling the truth. It is a noble profession. Many deserve awards for their hard work and dedication to writing news events in a creative way. The Nobel Peace Prize is an honor given each year to a journalist who creates peace between nations. The Swedish inventor, Alfred Nobel, began the award in 1895. He was interestingly also the inventor of dynamite. The award is given to the people who best help mankind. It is a great award, for which one should be proud to receive.

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway, because its founder was Swedish, and he said the Nobel Peace Prize should be awarded by a Norwegian group of people. In 1964, at the University of Oslo in Norway, Martin Luther King Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent campaign against racism. Everyone is equal and he wanted to show this in a peaceful way.

The Pulitzer Prize is an award for journalistic achievements in the United States. It is pronounced, "PULL-it-sir." It was first awarded in 1917, presented by Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism. It was begun by Joseph Pulitzer, a successful Jewish-Hungarianborn, American newspaper publisher. Against public and private corruption, he was the leader in beginning the School of Journalism at Columbia University in New York City. This University also awarded the prizes for journalism, honoring the best in the field. The winner in the journalism competition for the public service category receives a gold medal.

There are 21 journalism categories, such as literature and musical composition. *The New York Times* has won the most Pulitzer Prizes in the history of any news organization.

The Pulitzer Prize for Journalism sees the courage, the truth, and the dedication to the written word by writers whose mission it is to help and share stories that inspire. Nicholas Kristof is an American journalist who writes about human rights in general and women's rights. He won two Pulitzer Prizes. His wife is Sheryl WuDunn. She also won a Pulitzer Prize in Journalism. She was the first Asian-American reporter hired at *The Times*, and the first Asian-American reporter to receive a Pulitzer Award. They were the first married couple to win a Pulitzer for Journalism for International Writing. They wrote the book, *Tightrope: Americans Reaching For Hope*.

Writing can influence life greatly. People remember things they have read and can look back over the written word again and again. It is good to have wonderful journalists who tell the world the news in a most honest, and real way. These people are honored with special journalism awards. They are remembered for the good they did to try to help this world. Writers who are honest, thorough, diligent, and write the truth have the best chances of winning. Pulitzer Prize winners receive a \$15,000 cash award and a certificate. The winner in the Public Service category wins a gold medal. May there be many more ethical journalists who work to help this world. The Pulitzer Prize and The Nobel Peace Prize are awards help inspire journalists to do good.



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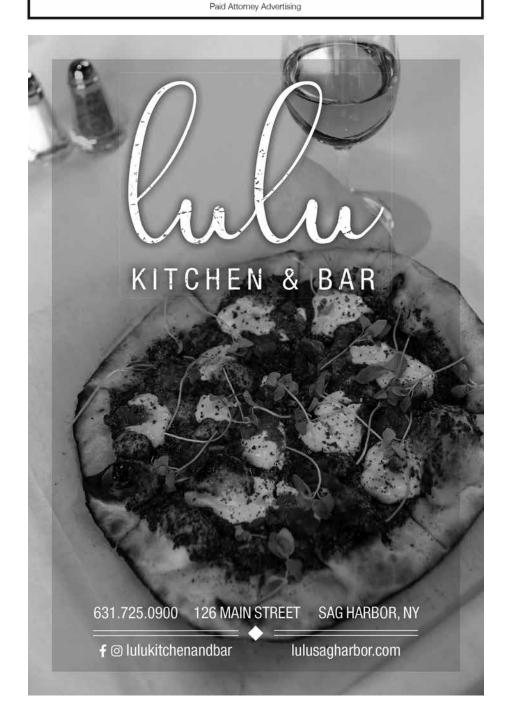
March 19 at 9:30 am

Southampton Inn, 91 Hill St., Southampton

Please RSVP at (631) 941-3434 or email info@burnerlaw.com



Elder Law, Trusts and Estates, Guardianship, Special Needs Planning



Dear Ms. Spiral Notebook

Dear Ms. Spiral Notebook,

My son is doing very well in sixth-grade math, and we are deciding whether to advance him next year to honors Math. I want him to be challenged, but I do not want him to feel overwhelmed.

There is no right or wrong answer here but some valuable questions to ask. If your son has grade-appropriate executive functioning skills and can self-advocate, then a challenge will be great for him. If your son will become anxious at a faster pace and not always achieving high scores, then there is no reason to rush. You can keep him in a regular level class, where he can still grow as a learner. If this is the course of action you choose to take, there are clubs and competition-based math programs that he can join for additional challenges.

Dear Ms. Spiral Notebook,

My child's school has been incorporating mindfulness into their curriculum. I would like to use some of these approaches at home as well. Are there some meditation apps, specifically designed for children?

The topic of mindfulness has been infiltrating schools because of increases in anxiety, and social media over connectivity. There are many apps. Stop, Breathe & Think, where the children earn stickers for their participation, which is a great motivator. Meditation can also help with sleep patterns.



Dear Ms. Spiral Notebook,

My daughter loves writing and would like to develop a blog. I am concerned because of the increased screen time and social media influences, but do want to encourage her writing.

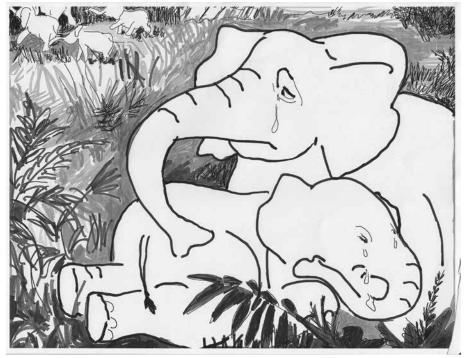
In today's culture, web-based writing is trending. Students want to express themselves in this platform and it can be done through journalistic writing and basic blogging. I would encourage the former. Perhaps, there is a writing workshop at your local library where your daughter could begin to put her creative thoughts into some formats, short stories, editorials, etc. There are free blog online sites that you can assist her in setting up. Again, proceed with caution, and make sure you moderate this. While you do want to encourage her writing, you want a balance with screen time and appropriate internet-based platforms. You can investigate Teen Speak as a first step.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS: Have a question about your child's or student's education or learning? You may contact Ms. Spiral Notebook at waldoandtulip@optonline.net, with "Ms. Spiral Notebook" in the subject line. You may also fax your question to us at 631-808-3248, or mail it to her c/o *The Waldo Tribune*, P.O. Box 2587, Sag Harbor, NY 11963.









Sally's Big Decision

written by Eric Wald drawing by Rosemary Szczygiel

t was very hot in the African sun. There was one water hole in a very large area, and many elephants would trek miles to reach it. There were maybe 100 or so elephants in one particular herd. The mother elephants were very protective of their young; they loved them and cared for them. The mother elephants made sure there was enough food and water. There was Sally, a beautiful African elephant who had a daughter. Yet the little elephant was not well. All the other elephants in the herd were very sad. They had to travel far and wide for miles, and didn't want to leave Sally and her daughter behind, but they had to get to the water hole soon.

As the herd went on, Sally would cry out a sad and lonely howl. They were leaving her behind with her daughter. The two lonely elephants could see the herd moving on in the distance until they were almost out of sight in the wilderness. Sally had to make a decision what to do. It was night time. Sally was left behind to fend for herself and injured daughter. To survive, she would have to leave her daughter behind, but she could not bear to!

There happened to be a park ranger watching that very next day. He took Sally and her baby back to the park's small animal refuge. They healed the baby's leg and fed the mother, who was badly dehydrated. When the elephants came back the following year, for their yearly migration, Sally and her baby rejoined the herd.

Betty's Dilemma

written by Eric Wald drawing by Rosemary Szczygiel

t was spring again, and all the penguins were getting dressed up for the holidays. This is the story of little Betty, the most fashionable penguin anywhere. She had all the right accessories: a beautiful pair of Yves St. Laurent high heels, a pair of Armani sunglasses, and a purse straight from Hermes.

Well, Betty was driving her Rolls Royce convertible to the beverage center in Sag Harbor to buy some of their most expensive bottled water, and take back some returnable bottles and cans. She brought along her

Hermes purse, which she wasn't too crazy about, because it was too small, and things kept falling out. She then drove to the recycling center to drop off some recyclables. She looked for her keys, and they were gone! She emptied her pocketbook in a hurry. Frightened she lost them for good, she checked her car thoroughly. She remembered she took them out at the recycling room of the beverage store. She made a cell phone call to the beverage store, telling them in a frantic voice, "I LOST MY KEYS!"



Almost in tears, she ran back to the beverage store. The worker there, Tra-

cy, with a big smile said, "Here they are. I found them on one of the boxes!" Betty was ecstatic, happy out of her mind. She offered to tip the nice man, but he refused it. And that's a true story that has a happy ending right here on Long Island.



Diplomas don't grow on trees either

With college tuition and fee hikes regularly outpacing inflation, it's never too early to start saving for higher education costs. Together we can explore a variety of savings vehicles, including 529 plans, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, and UGMA/UTMA accounts. Find a strategy that's right for your family.

Call when you're ready to talk.



Juliana Hadjiyane Financial Advisor 1010 Franklin Ave Ste 100 Garden City, NY 11530 Direct: 516-663-5501 juliana.hadjiyane@wellsfargoadvisors.com wellsfarqoadvisors.com

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The Story of Watergate

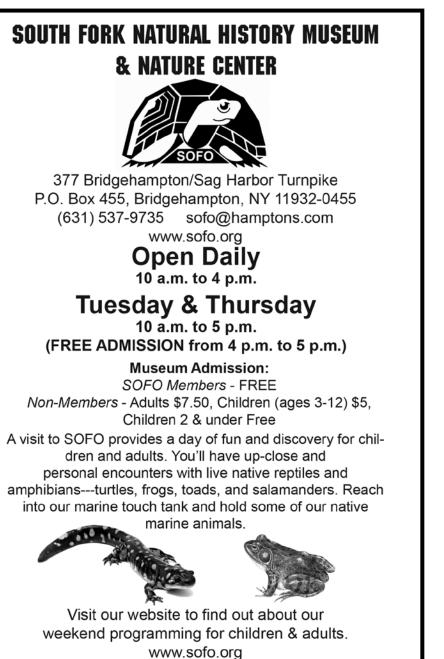
WASHINGTON DC - APRIL 29: Pictured is Bob Woodward (left) and Carl Bernstein at work in the Washington Post newsroom on April 29, 1973 in Washington D.C. (Photo by Ken Feil/The Washington Post)

written by Jerry Cimisi

n Sunday, June 18, 1972, *The Washington Post* ran a story, "Five Held in Plot to Bug Democrat Offices Here." It described an incident which would lead to the resignation of President Richard Nixon, the only time in American history a president had resigned from office.

It was two young reporters, Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, who would do most of the paper's investigation of what the White House first called "a third-rate burglary."

In the early morning hours of June 17, while it was still dark, several



men were arrested for breaking into the Democratic Committee headquarters of the Watergate Hotel. They were trying to steal documents and wiretap phones (this means they could listen into any conversations from those phones.)

President Nixon was running for re-election that year. He had won a close race in 1968, and would win again in 1972, by a very large margin, but that break-in and *The Post's* investigation in the following two years would change American politics.

Woodward and Bernstein learned from the police that the Watergate break-in was hardly "third-rate." Among those arrested was James Mc-Cord, who was on the president's re-election committee. The next day the paper published a story by the reporters, "GOP Security Aide Among Those Arrested." It was later discovered that Nixon and his Chief of Staff Haldeman discussed how to get the FBI to not investigate the case.

Woodward and Bernstein would soon find out that two other Nixon associates, a former CIA officer E. Howard Hunt and a former FBI agent, G. Gordon Liddy had used walkie-talkies to command the burglars from a hotel room opposite the Watergate.

Their article, "Bug Suspect Got Campaign Funds," showed that \$25,000 for Nixon's re-election campaign had been deposited in the bank account of one of the burglars, a check originally given to Nixon's chief fund-raiser Maurice Stans, who had previously been Secretary of Commerce.

As Woodward and Bernstein continued their investigation, they were helped by a source in the FBI, Mark Felt, who wished to keep his identity secret. Felt would tell the reporters if leads they were pursuing were accurate or not. The reporters and their editor, Ben Bradlee, were the only ones who knew his identity, and kept it secret until Felt disclosed it in a *Vanity Fair* article in 2005, three years before his death at age 95.

In October 1972, Woodward and Bernstein wrote "FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats," relating that Attorney General John Mitchell oversaw a secret fund to gather information on the Democrats, enabling Nixon aides to run a "campaign of political spying and sabotage" to get Nixon re-elected.

But Nixon was easily re-elected. White House denounced *The Post*, while the paper's publisher, Katherine Graham, became concerned about what she saw as "unveiled threats and harassment" from the Nixon administration.

Hunt asked the White House for money to cover legal costs—and money in exchange for not telling the authorities what he and the other burglars knew. Before John Sirica, the judge who presided over the trial of the Watergate burglars, Hunt and others pleaded guilty. McCord and Liddy went to trial and were convicted.

As the reporting of Woodward and Bernstein uncovered more and more; in April, 1973, four of Nixon 's top aides were let go, including chief of staff Haldeman, policy advisor John Ehrlichman and Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, and White House lawyer John Dean. By that summer, a special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, had been appointed to look into the matter, and the Senate has established the Senate Watergate Committee, with Senator Sam Ervin of Carolina as its chairman.

Woodward and Bernstein wrote an article about attorney John Dean testifying before the committee, claiming Nixon knew all along what was going on.

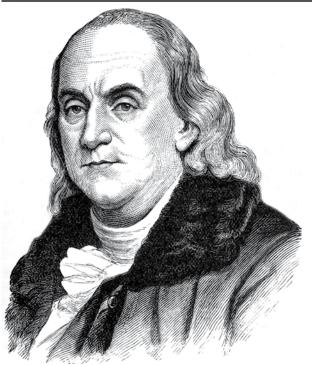
A pivotal breakthrough in the matter was when a White House aide revealed that Nixon had been taping all the conversations in his office. The committee requested the tapes, but Nixon refused, saying conversations with his aides was confidential.

Nixon offered written transcripts of the tapes. The committee accepted this, but Special Prosecutor Cox didn't. Nixon ordered his attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire Cox. Richardson resigned, as his did his deputy, rather than do this. Robert Bork became acting Attorney General and he fired Cox. All this took place on Saturday, October 20, 1973, and became known as the "Saturday Night Massacre."

There were calls for Nixon's impeachment. And it was discovered there was an 18-minute gap in the tapes, which Nixon claimed was erased accidentally.

By the end of 1973, 12 people, besides the original seven Watergate burglars, had pleaded guilty to charge related to Watergate. By the summer of 1974, there was little doubt of Nixon's guilt. The House Judiciary Committee voted to impeach Nixon for obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and a criminal cover-up.

The tapes were released August 5, proving further evidence of the president's guilt. Nixon resigned from office August 8, 1974, the only president in American history to do so—a fall from the country's highest office, in good part by what had been put in motion by two young reporters, proving the power of the press.



Benjamin Franklin One of Our First Journalists

written by Debbie Tuma

ey Kids! Do you know who was one of the first journalists in the United States? It was Benjamin Franklin, who was born in 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. His father wanted him to be a preacher, but at first he wanted to be a sailor. He had a curious mind, and wanted to learn many things about the world. He loved reading and writing. He was the 10th son of a soap maker, Josiah Franklin, and his wife Abiah Folger.

Benjamin tried working for his father at age 12, but soon became bored with soap and candle making. So at age 15, he went to work for his brother James, a printer. When his brother started the first newspaper in Boston, *The New England Courant*, he tried to write for it, but his brother thought he was too young, so Benjamin wrote and pubilished letters under a fake name! His brother was mean and young Benjamin was not happy there, so he escaped from Boston and moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He worked as an apprentice printer, saved his money and bought the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1729—which became very successful. Benjamin also wrote several books, including the famous *Poor Richard's Almanack*, where he included famous quotes and witty sayings.

As publisher of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Benjamin Franklin established a style of journalism that became the foundation for modern American news coverage. His success was due to his desire to examine more than one side of an issue, and to publish different points of view. He believed he should print the truth, even if it was unpopular.

As a newspaper editor and publisher, Franklin believed in the freedom of the press, and giving all sides of the story. Before him,

newspapers were more apt to publish the most popular view. He was the first to publish a "free and open press," and this was a big deal in the world of journalism.

March/April 2020

Although Benjamin Franklin was well known as a businessman, scientist, inventor, politician, postmaster, humorist, diplomat, civic activist, and Freemason, he considered himself first to be a writer and printer. He also wrote his own autobiography, and he signed the Constitution of the United States as a leading statesman and founding father of this country. Seeking more freedom, as he did in his newspaper business, Franklin eventually helped break away from England, signing the Declaration of Independence.

In addition, he is credited for his many famous inventions, such as his discovery of electricity, of bifocals, and of swim fins. He lived in Philadelphia and in London, and died in 1790, at the age of 84. Benjamin Franklin is still honored to this day, with his face on the \$100 bill.





Letter To Waldo

Why I Think Journalism Is Important

If you didn't have journalism, where would you hear of the things that are going on in your town? If you didn't have journalism, how would

you know if it is raining on your birthday, or at the beach? If you didn't have journalism, how would you know the things that are happening all over the word, and why they are so very important? From journalism, I now know lots of important information that can help me in my daily life.

> Have you ever wondered what it would be like if you were the only one who watches News 12 and reads the newspaper? I think that everybody should know what is in the news so that they know what's happening around

their town. If nobody had a job as a journalist, I wouldn't know all the things I know now. I mean, there are so many important jobs out there, and journalism is one of them. Journalism is so important and special to me!

- Olivia Caruso

Journalism is important because journalists inform people about what's happening in their community. Journalism is useful because with-

out it, people would not be able to stay up to date on what's happening in their community. With journalism, people are getting news faster than ever. Journalism helps people for a number of reasons. For example, people can use a newspaper or their phone to hear or read about a storm coming so they can get prepared and survive. That is what journalism is for - informing people.



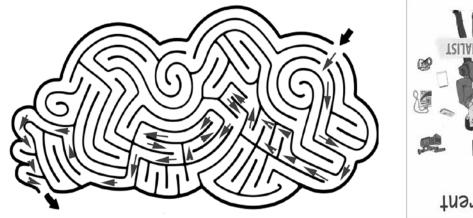
We use journalism in our daily lives like when the newspaper comes or when you watch the news. That is made possible by journalism. Journalism can even be on social media or websites like Google. Journalism is everywhere. So journalism is very important and we can thank the men and women who can make journalism possible. When you watch T.V., read the newspaper, or go online, journalism is very important. Next time you read another news article, thinking about the people who make journalism is very important. Next time you read another news article, think about the people who make journalism possible.

Conner McVeigh



Answers to Journalism Issue Puzzles (Turn upside down to see.)

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The Waldo Tribune

March/April 2020

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