



American newspapers

- “Knowledge will forever govern ignorance”

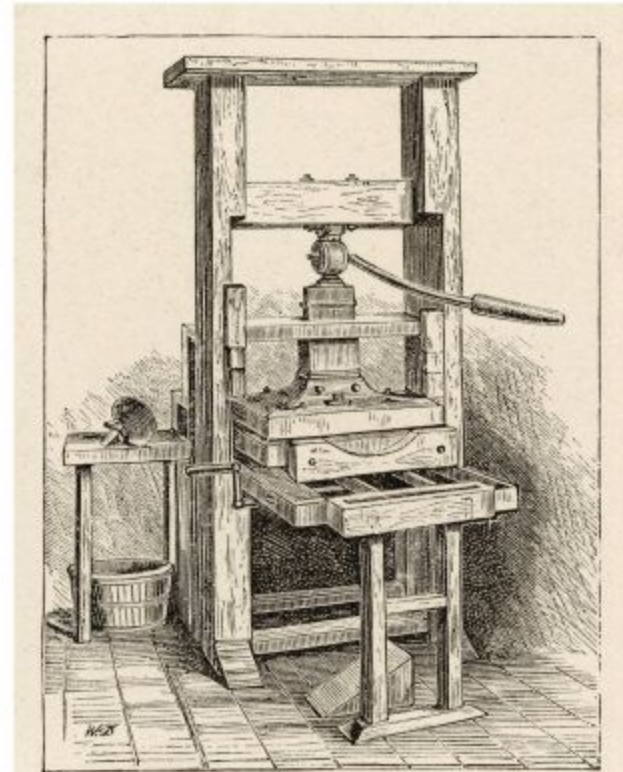
James Madison, the fourth president  
of the USA

- “Congress shall make no law ...  
abridging the freedom of speech,  
or of the press...”

The first Amendment of the U.S.  
Constitution



- In the 17th century newspapers, magazines, almanacs were published in America. The oldest printing press in America was set up at 1639 at Cambridge, and its activity was never interrupted. The first newspaper in the United States came out in Boston in 1690.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PRINTING PRESS, 1785.



# Financial Papers

THURSDAY, MAY 14. 1761.]

## The Boston News-Letter.

NEW ENGLAND.

No. 2967

Printed by J. Draper.

By Capt. Malloy, who is arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, and Capt. Lavin, who is arrived at New York, formerly from France, in 7 Weeks, and by Capt. English, who is arrived from London, now have the following Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Extract of a Letter received at the House from Madrid, January 27.

Overseer of the King might be to employ his mission for reconciling the Powers at War, this matter is now deep. On the contrary, reconciliation being made to the Court of Vienna and Madrid, no such certain negotiation with respect to Italy, and the interests received not being equal, his Majesty has taken his resolution to use the means which God hath put into his hands, to fight these matters himself, either amicably or by compulsion. In consequence of which, it is not doubted that a war will be kindled in Italy which will cost much blood.

The Spaniards feel with pain the many favours granted to Italy; and as the King takes no pleasure in Spain; and in order to get back into Italy, wants to place Don Lewis on the Spanish throne; and to make himself despotic in the greatest part of Italy and deprive the Duke of Parma of most of his claims. It is added, that the Courts of London and Vienna have already formed, to know how far they are disposed to a defensive treaty, that the King may be able to oppose those of Vienna, who have already formed a plan to settle in the safety they have given, viz. That they could not think of such matters while the German war continued.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER, March 3, 1761.

His Majesty gave the next after the public and 15 private audiences. After which His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

UNDOUBTEDLY, new doubts arise to the judges, the greatest fear of their own fall naturally is a consequence.

In consequence of the AD passed in the reign of my late glorious predecessor King William the third, for settling the succession to the crown in my family, their commissions have been made during their good behaviour; but, notwithstanding that while provision, their offices have been determined upon the terms of the crown, or at the expiration of 6 months afterwards, in every instance of that nature which has happened.

I look upon the independence, and uprightness of the judges of the law, as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of my loving subjects, and as much consistent to the law of the crown, as I have come now to recommend this interesting object to the consideration of parliament, in order that such further provision may be made for securing the judges in the confidence of their officers, during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any such doubts, as shall be most expedient.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I shall desire of you in particular, that I may be enabled to grant and establish upon the judges such salaries at I shall think proper, as to be absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commission.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to add, but my thanks for the great unanimity and application, with which you have carried on the public business, and to desire you to proceed with the same good disposition, and with such dispatch that this session may be soon brought to a happy conclusion.

Paris, January 26. Marshal Duke of Belleisle died yesterday at Versailles, of a feverish attack. He was Knight of the order of the Holy Ghost, and was the 25th Prince of a Prince of the Empire, and Governor of the three bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. His body is to be interred at the abbey church of St. Dennis, the burial place of the royal Family.

Councils are frequently held on the dispatches received from abroad, and are thought to be close to a peace; and as several neutral powers are so far to show that in concert, we begin to hope it may be accomplished; if not, the war will run with greater fury; as some arrangements, especially concerning Italy, will greatly contribute thereto. We already see preparations which leave no doubt of the success of the next campaign. The enemy, on their part, do not seem to be idle. The English talk of sending a reinforcement of 6000 men, and others thereof into Germany.

Hamburg, January 27. The Duke of Mecklenburg who had lately retired to Labock, is returned to Schwerin, the chief place of his residence, after having agreed with the Prussians with regard to the conditions they had required, which have been reduced to 15,000,000 rixd., one third of which, it is said, he has agreed to pay himself; the rest by the nobles and inhabitants of the country.

WESTMINSTER, February 27.

THIS Day an Express arrived at the East of St. Holm's office, with letters of the 21st inst. from the Hon. Maj. Gen. York, his Majesty's minister at the Hague, with a particular account of the operations of his Majesty's army in Flanders, dated the 16th inst. from Brussels, the head quarters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

The army assembled on the 9th inst. at their different points of rendezvous on the Dymel, the Rhine and the Saarland; the French were the same day at Gledier, where Lieut. Gen. Cliffo had marched with the corps under his orders, the next day the troops halted at the disposition for the moment of the whole were communicated to the General.

11th. The army marched to a column, each column preceded by a standard, in a regular order, into battalions and squadrons, and commanded by a General. The Generals were Lieut. Gen. Cliffo, the hereditary Prince, Gen. Siedenbach, and Sporken. At Cliffo's Gen. Cliffo marched 100 battalions.

On the 12th Gen. Cliffo marched to Drenthgen, where the vanguard of all the columns rejoined, and were engaged with some cavalry, and the Marquis of Granby was appointed to command that corps.

The hereditary Prince commanded his corps about 20 miles from whence he went with a few battalions to strike, and attack it with great spirit but without effect, for they made a desperate defence. On the 13th Gen. Siedenbach took possession of a magazine of 20,000 rations at Rosenthal and advanced to Marburg, which he attempted without success, and was killed in the attack. The loss of this excellent General is greatly lamented. Gen. d'Orbigny has been appointed to succeed him.

14th. Lord Granby entered the village of Gledier, where he found some provisions and forage. The garden of 2000 men retired into the old castle. Yesterday morning some troops having been thrown into the town of Fritzel, Col. de Nalbonne offered to capitulate, if the most honourable terms were allowed him, which were granted him in consideration of his brave defence, upon condition however, that the garrison should not force during the present campaign; the commander having refused to subscribe to that condition a brisk cannonade was begun again, and continued for half an hour, after which the terms were accepted. Yesterday the enemy attacked the post of Gledier near Fritzel, but were repulsed with the loss of two officers and twenty soldiers.

We have further accounts that Gledierberg had surrendered to the Marquis of Granby, and since received from Gen. Sporken, at Thomaspurg, upon the Unstrut, we likewise learn, that he is come with the Prussians, he attacked the Saxons in those parts, and besides cutting a great number of them to pieces, he had taken a few Saxons battalions prisoners of war.

Blitzkalk, March 3. This day another express arrived from Maj. Gen. York, as follows.

Prince Ferdinand's headquarters at Hanau, Feb. 12.

The commander of Fritzel having accepted the conditions offered him, march'd out of the town with his corps consisting of 245 men, soldiers very wounded. On the 17th, the army advanced to Ober Verbach, where the Prussians were posted by Lieut. Gen. Zallow of the pass of Nalder Melk.

The hereditary Prince got before hand of the enemy, and took possession of the post of Fritzel. The Prussian Schutzbattalion Lappo, took the command of a great body of the army which remained near Caffel.

The same day our troops entered J. Mellinger, which is a village. In the evening before, in order to repair to the camp, the enemy had only time to destroy a part of the magazine there, a considerable quantity of grain and forage fell into our hands, also number considerable magazines at Ober Verbach.

M. d'Orbigny having learned the 17th that M. de Meuseux was with his corps at Sassenberg, put himself in motion the 18th, to march towards the enemy, who advanced guard he met with between Sassenberg and Neuenkirchen, it was immediately attacked and routed. M. de Meuseux himself, a general, who was there in person, was taken with fifteen, and his corps of 1000 soldiers; upon which the enemy fell back towards Halleberg, and M. d'Orbigny returned to Frankenberg. The same day Maj. Schel, who was with the detachment of the enemy near Paderborn, and took prisoners 600 soldiers.

On the 19th the enemy abandoned Hilsfeldt, and fled to the magazine, our troops entered the next day, and found great part of the magazine, which had consisted of 80,000 loads of small, 10,000 of oats, and a million rations of hay. The French troops which left that place in the night, and march'd towards Fulda, were 15 battalions.

All the artillery and baggage of the five Saxons battalions made prisoners by General Sporken, likewise fell into his hands.

On the 19th, News came from M. de Sporken (by Captain de Borch, his aide-de-camp) 1. That M. de Luckner attacked the 12th, the French and Swiss Grenadiers, who had passed the night under arms, in the Wood of Dorn, and were surprised. Trapped both at Arnold and Sassenberg. He pushed they gained a quick Word, which Count de Solms had furnished by felled Trees. They demanded each other. The Enemy received 1000 prisoners from the Quarters on the Weira; and that of the Saxons.

The Night coming on, M. de Sporken could not offend his Men, so as to undertake any thing against the Enemy; he contented himself with making some Changes in the Disposition of his Quarters, and to push the Poles farther on. The Shambles of this Day confirm every thing which was said, and the Loss of the Enemy was more considerable, and four Officers and 1200 of their Men were taken.

M. de Sporken put the 20th inst. at the Head of the 13th, at 4 o'clock in the Morning, upon the Heights called Ederberg; but having found the Enemy considerably reinforced; they they retreated, and the Woods where the Battle could not be; and that since three Marches, he might be at the distance of 10 miles from Halleberg, to draw near them by force.

The Corps of Prussians advanced the 21st to the Height of Langenfeldt, which was occupied by 1000 soldiers. M. de Sporken occupied the Village on the left side of the River Unstrut, with the 1st and 2nd Regiments, and drew those of his second Line as near as he could.

He spread with M. de Sillberg, that the Prussian Troops should be still distant at Merckfeldt, which he passed it at Thomaspurg, and M. de Luckner at Hilsfeldt. In the Night the Bridges, which the Enemy had broken, were repaired.

The Prussian Cavalry got through the Passage of Merckfeldt, while their Cannon was battering the Town of Langenfeldt. Eight squadrons of M. de Sporken's full Line passed at Thomaspurg with a bridge of Chaffins, and a Squadron of Luckner's, while whole Corps could not pass, the Waters continuing out all the Day. In the mean Time the Prussian Cavalry, upon the Enemy, who were going down to Hilsfeldt upon the Troops which were coming down the Hill to attack them.

M. de Sporken compares the Enemy's Loss of Day to 5000 men, at the same Time that his own hardly exceeds 1000. Lieut. Gen. Hedenberg was wounded and taken Prisoner.

The Prussians took 3 battalions, and 7 Pieces of Cannon; and M. de Sporken's Troops took two battalions and six Pieces of Cannon.

L. O. O. N. January 31.

His Prussian Majesty's army are at present in excellent order; his army is very numerous; his magazines properly disposed, and well replenished. He has fought peace while he was preparing for war; and the public will receive the most authentic proofs of the veracity of these assertions from his early operations, which may possibly decide the fate of the campaign almost as soon as it is begun.

A letter from the head quarters of the allied army at Norderden in Holsa, dated Feb. 16, has this Words: We have now got into the country we long expected the French, who enjoyed much better Winter-quarters than we; and that magazines of forage are already laid up on our hands, the largest of which is at Fritzel; though that taken accidentally, by the much impetuous Gen. Siedenbach, (who was afterwards killed) it is an unaccountable misapprehension.

Letters from Hamburg advise, that five battalions, and five Squadrons of Mecklenburg troops, are entered into the Service of Great Britain.

Advised from Paris and Vienna agree, that the Court of Madrid such open declaration in Italy, viz. that the Infant Don Lewis, and a better Establishment for the Don Philip, and also upon no Indemnification for the King of Sardinia's Claim.

Orders are given for buying up 2000 horses, to remove the Cavalry in the allied army in Germany.

A THOMAS.

## Advertisements.

**R**AN away last week from his Master Capt. John Conroy of Boston, A Servant man. Named Benjamin Wallis, aged about Twenty years, well set, full faced, beetle brow'd, peck fretten, brown hair curls at the end; had on a gray cloth Suite trim'd with black; and carry'd with him to the value of Twenty Pounds in Money and Goods. Whosoever shall apprehend the said Run-away, and him safely convey to Mr. John Kniffel of Boston aforesaid Merchant, or give any true Intelligence of him; or what he carry'd away, so as his Master may have him or what he carry'd, again; shall have Fifty Shillings reward besides all necessary Charges paid.

**A** Negro Woman Educated among the English and Speaks good English, aged about 30 years, to be Sold, Inquire at the House of Mr. Edward Richards in Love Street Boston, at the North End, and know further.

**A** Carolina Indian Boy about eleven years old, to be Sold, Inquire at the Post Office in Boston.

**A** Ny Person or Persons that has Money to Lend at Interest, may have good Security either real or personal, Inquire at the Post Office in Boston.

**A** Parcel of old Bricks to be had for carrying away, Inquire at the Post Office in Boston and know further.

**A** Gally arrived here on Friday last from Bristol with Men and Women Servants to be disposed of. Inquire of Mr. Thomas Muffat, at his Warehouse in Merchants Row, Boston, and know further.

**A** Negro Man aged about 21 years, to be Sold by John Pettib, Rigger, and to be seen at his House in Creek Lane, Boston.

John Campbell Post-Master. 17 13.


the Boston News-Letter, a weekly started in 1704 by the city postmaster, John Campbell.



# First newspapers

To the Author of the New-England Courant.

SIR, [No 2]



STORIES of Lives are seldom entertaining, unless they contain something either admirable or exemplar: And since there is little or nothing of this Nature in my own Adventures, I will not tire your Readers with tedious Particulars of no Consequence, but will briefly, and in as few Words as possible, relate the most material Occurrences of my Life, and according to my Promise, confine all to this Letter.

## ● New-England Courant

THE [N<sup>o</sup> 80]

# New-England Courant.

From MONDAY February 4. to MONDAY February 11. 1723.

The late Publisher of this Paper, finding so many Inconveniences would arise by his carrying the Manuscripts and publick News to be super-viz'd by the Secretary, as to render his carrying it on unprofitable, has intirely dropt the Undertaking. The present Publisher having receiv'd the following Piece, desires the Readers to accept of it as a Preface to what they may hereafter meet with in this Paper.

*Non ego mortales diffiniri Carminis phlegma,  
Mellia venento Littera cunctis Joco est.*

ONG has the Prefs groined in bringing forth an hateful, but numerous Brood of Party Pamphlets, malicious Scribbles, and Billingsgate Rivaldity. The Rancour and bitterness it has unhappily infused into Mens minds, and to what a Degree it has fowled and leaven'd the Tempers of Persons formerly esteem'd some of the most sweet and amiable, is too well known here, to need any further Proof or Representation of the Matter.

No generous and impartial Person then can blame the present Undertaking, which is designed purely for the Diversion and Meritment of the Reader. Pieces of Pleasantry and Mirth have a secret Charm in them to slay the Heats and Tumors of our Spirits, and to make a Man forget his misdeeds & Excesses. They have a strange Power to run the harsh Disorders of the Soul, and reduce us to a serene and placid State of Mind.

The main Design of this Weekly Paper will be to entertain the Town with the most comical and diverting Incidents of Humane Life, which in so large a Place as Boston, will not fail of a universal Exemplification: Nor shall we be wanting to fill up these Papers with a grateful Interposition of more serious Morals, which may be drawn from the most ludicrous and odd Parts of Life.

As for the Author, that is the next Question. But that way profits our selves ready to oblige the ingenious and courteous Reader with most Sorts of Intelligence, yet here we beg a Reserve. Nor will it be of any Manner of Advantage either to them or to the Writers, that their Names should be published; and therefore in this Matter we desire the Favour of you to suffer us to hold out Tongues: Which tho' at this Time of Day it may sound like a very uncommon Request, yet it proceeds from the very Hearts of your Humble Servants.

By this Time the Reader perceives that more than one are engaged in the present Undertaking. Yet is there one Person, an Inhabitant of this Town of Boston, whom we honour as a Doctor in the Chair, or a perpetual Dictator.

The Society had design'd to present the Publick with his Effigies, but that the Minister, to whom he was presented for a Draught of his Countenance, desired (and this he is ready to offer upon Oath) Nineteen Features in his Face, more than ever he beheld in any Humane Vliage before; which so raised the Price of his Picture, that our Master himself shoud the Extravagance of coming up to it. And then besides, the Minister outbid a Scholar in his Face, which spelt it from his Forehead in a

first Line down to his Chin, in such sort, that Mr. Painter protests it is a double Face, and he'll have Four Pennies for the Pourtraiture. However, tho' this double Face has spoilt us of a pretty Picture, yet we all rejoiced to see old Janns in our Company.

There is no Man in Boston better qualified than old Janns for a Couranteer, or if you please, an Observer, being a Man of such remarkable Opinions, as to look two ways at once.

As for his Morals, he is a chearly Christian, as the Country Phrase expresses it. A Man of good Temper, courteous Deportment, sound Judgment; a mortal Hater of Nonfence, Popery, Formality, and endless Cessation.

As for his Club, they aim at no greater Happiness or Honour, than the Publick be made to know, that it is the utmost of their Ambition to attend upon and do all imaginable good Offices to good Old Janns the Couranteer, who is and always will be the Readers humble Servant.

P. S. Gentle Readers, we design never to let a Paper pass without a Latin Motto if we can possibly pick one up, which carries a Charm in it to the Vulgar, and the learned admire the picture of Contradicting. My friends have oblig'd the World with a Greek Strap or two, but the Printer has no Types, and therefore we threaten the candid Reader not to impute the defect to our Ignorance, for our Doctor can say all the Greek Letters by heart.

*His Majesty's Speech to the Parliament, October 11. sh<sup>e</sup> already publish'd, may perhaps be new to many of our Country Readers; we shall therefore insert it in this Day's Paper.*

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday October 11. 1722.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I am sorry to find my self oblig'd, at the Opening of this Parliament, to acquaint you, That a dangerous Conspiracy has been for some time form'd, and is still carrying on against my Person and Government, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

The Discoveries I have made here, the Informations I have received from my Ministers abroad, and the Intelligences I have had from the Powers in Alliance with me, and I deduc'd from most parts of Europe, have given me most ample and current Proofs of this wicked Design.

The Conspirators have, by their Emisaries, made the strongest Influences for Assistance from Foreign Powers, but were disappointed in their Expectations: However, confiding in their Numbers, and not discouraged by their former ill Success, they resolv'd once more, upon their own strength, to attempt the subversion of my Government.

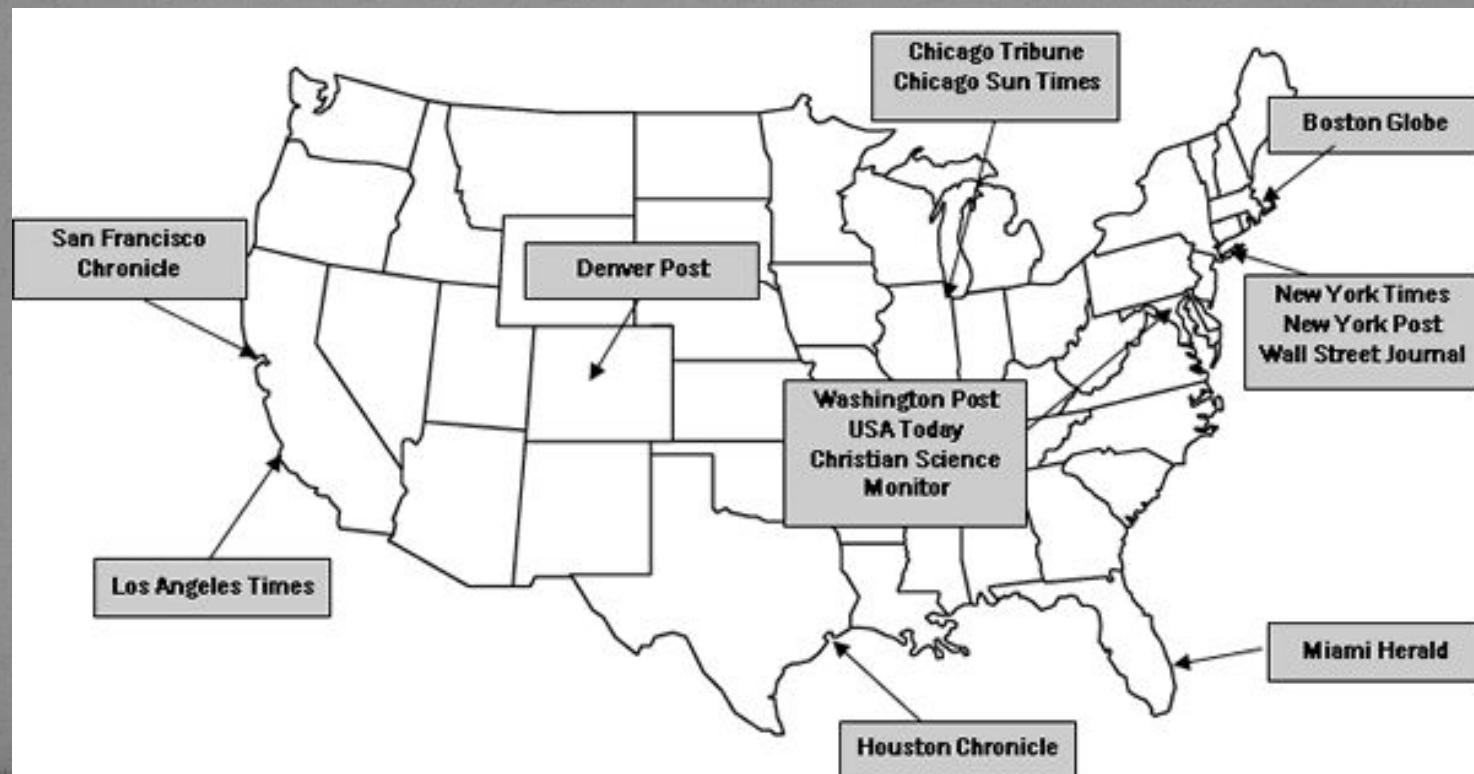
To this End they provided considerable Sums of Money, engag'd great Numbers of Officers from abroad, secur'd large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, and thought themselves as such Readiness, that had not the Conspiracy been timely discovered, we should, without doubt, before now have seen the whole Nation, and particularly the City of London, involved in Blood and Confusion.

The Care I have taken has, by the Blessing of God, hitherto prevented the Execution of their tyrannical Projects. The Troops have been incompar'd all this Summer; six Regiments (though very necessary for the Security of this Kingdom) have been brought over from Ireland. The States General have given me Assurance that they would keep a considerable Body of Forces ready to be sent over, should the



# Demographics

All major metropolitan regions have newspapers, with many of them having multiple papers, though this has declined in modern times. Many smaller cities have had local newspapers, again, this having declined over time



# Newspaper formats

- Sizes in mm x mm (aspect ratio)
- Broadsheet  $749 \times 597$  (1.255)
- Nordisch  $570 \times 400$  (1.425)
- Rhenish around  $350 \times 520$
- Swiss (Neue Zürcher Zeitung)  $475 \times 320$  (1.484)
- Berliner  $470 \times 315$  (1.492)
- Tabloid  $430 \times 280$  (1.536)



# Top 10 US Newspapers by Circulation

THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER

**Special Reprint Edition**

**USA TODAY**

NO. 1 IN THE USA... FIRST IN DAILY READERS

October 21, 1998

**SPECIAL REPORT**

**How safe is your water?**

**A USA TODAY investigation finds:**

- 58 million people got water last year that violated testing and purity standards.
- 25 million people got water that had 'significant' violations posing 'serious threats to public health.'

**SPECIAL REPORT: DRINKING WATER'S HIDDEN DANGERS**

**Lax oversight raises tap water risks**

A USA TODAY investigation reveals the nation's safe drinking water laws are failing. Even the worst violations have just a 1 in 10 chance of drawing legal action.

By Peter Eisler, Barbara Hansen and Aaron Davis  
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — When it comes to the nation's drinking water, there's no punishment for pollution.

Each day, millions of Americans turn on their taps and get water that exceeds legal limits for dangerous contaminants. Millions more get water that isn't treated or tested properly, so there's no telling if it's clean. Many people get sick. A few of them die.

And most of the time, nobody does anything about it.

A USA TODAY investigation finds that the federal and state programs charged with enforcing the nation's safe drinking water laws aren't working, undermined by inadequate funding, inaccurate data, a soft regulatory approach and weak political support. Even the worst violations of drinking water laws have just a 1 in 10 chance of drawing legal action by the government.

At the same time, powerful new pollutants imperil the water supply, from hard-to-kill bacteria to industrial and agricultural toxins. Yet water systems increasingly rely on aging pipelines, deficient treatment equipment and poorly trained operators to make the water safe.

USA TODAY did hundreds of interviews and undertook a computer analysis of millions of records from the nation's 170,000 regulated water systems covering 1993-97, from the largest serving 6.6 million people in New York City to tiny operations with just 25 customers, such as Hanks Trading Post in Flagstaff, Ariz.

Next year will be the 25th year that the Safe Drinking Water Act has been law. But the newspaper's investigation found that grave problems diminish its promise:

- About 40,000 of the 170,000 water systems, serving about 58

continued on page 2 ►

Photo illustration by Peter Friedl, USA TODAY

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*USA Today is headquartered in Tysons Corner, Virginia.*



● USA Today- 2,281,831







# ● The New York Times -1,121,623



A speech in the newsroom after announcement of Pulitzer Prize winners, 2009

The New York Times Building is a skyscraper on the west side of Midtown Manhattan that was completed in 2007. Its chief tenant is The New York Times Company, publisher of *The New York Times*



## The New York Times

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 2004

**Weekend** FINE ARTS FAMILY FARE  
LEISURE Laurel Graeber

### The Other Sides Of Seuss

SoHo has recently become the habitat for some extraordinarily rare species, including the Tufted Gustard, the Two-Horned Drouberhanus, the Blue Green Abelard and the Andulovian Grackler. These odd animals, some liberated from a chicken coop in upstate New York, have hardly ever been glimpsed in Manhattan or, for that matter, anywhere else. And to think that I saw them on Broome Street.

Such wild creatures originated not in some far-flung continent but in the imagination of Theodor Seuss Geisel, better known as Dr. Seuss. Carved in wood, these 1930's sculptures are in "The Art of Dr. Seuss," a show at the Animazing Gallery.

Dr. Seuss the sculptor? This display also features Dr. Seuss the advertising genius, Dr. Seuss the magazine illustrator, Dr. Seuss the political cartoonist and Dr. Seuss the Surrealist, as well as sketches from his beloved children's books. (The Cat in the Hat will greet children at the show tomorrow through Monday, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.) Much of the art has never been exhibited before.

"He was a private person and not a very confident man," said Heidi Leigh, the gallery's director. "He knew that with his children's books and in the advertising arena he was

successful. I think he didn't dare to expose himself as a fine artist."

An example of his self-effacement is "Man Who Made an Unwise Purchase," a colorful painting of a Chaplinesque fellow carrying on his shoulder a huge, yellow, unmistakably Seussian bird. "What the painting is about is the 18th publisher, who bought his first book," Ms. Leigh said. That tale, "And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street," had been rejected by 17 others.

But Dr. Seuss was self-assured in his political views. Complementing his ad campaign for bug repellent is a 1942 illustration of Uncle Sam administering "mental insecticide" to a startled man, blasting a "racial prejudice bug" out of the man's ear.

The show even includes a bit of bawdy doggerel and a few nudes. But don't worry: Dr. Seuss's illustrations for his book "The Seven Lady Godivas" are no more anatomically correct than Barbie dolls. But they are much more Rubenesque and have something Mattel's creations don't: a sense of humor.

"The Art of Dr. Seuss," through June at Animazing Gallery, 461 Broome Street, near Greene Street, SoHo, (212) 226-7374. Free.



Douglas Bentley® & © 1989 Dr. Seuss Enterprises, LP. All rights reserved.

"The Mulberry Street Unicorn," from "The Art of Dr. Seuss."







# ● The Washington Post-740,947



The Washington Post headquarters in Washington, D.C.





● New York Daily News-708,773



On Sunday, June 12, 2011, the paper moved its operations to two floors at 4 New York Plaza in lower Manhattan



THE CITY SERIES BATTLE BEGINS ANEW



TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2009 • The Midwest's largest reporting team • 24 hours at [chicagotribune.com](http://chicagotribune.com)



# Obama: Health care a 'ticking time bomb'

President lays out his prescription for reform at AMA event in Chicago

By Bruce Jacobs, John Heilbrunn and Thomas H. Lattin

President Barack Obama announced his plan Monday night at the White House for a health care reform bill that would cover 32 million more Americans, cutting costs, making the system more efficient and creating jobs.

The president's plan, unveiled at the White House, is a landmark move for the president, who has been in office for less than a year. It is also a landmark move for the health care industry, which has been a major focus of the president's campaign.

Obama said that the health care system is in a "ticking time bomb" situation, and that he wants to see a health care system that is more efficient and more affordable.

## Inside Business

Health care industry's biggest challenge

Health care industry's biggest challenge is how to pay for the care of the sick. The industry is facing a crisis of confidence, and it needs to find a way to pay for the care of the sick.

The industry is facing a crisis of confidence, and it needs to find a way to pay for the care of the sick.

## Increasing costs

Top U.S. health care spending

in billions of dollars



Health care industry's biggest challenge is how to pay for the care of the sick. The industry is facing a crisis of confidence, and it needs to find a way to pay for the care of the sick.

ELECTION PROTESTS HEAT UP

# Defiance in Iran



Defiance in Iran: Thousands of protesters gathered in Tehran to demand the resignation of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. The protesters are demanding the resignation of the president and the formation of a new government.

## Quinn urges lawmakers to fix budget

Gov. Pat Quinn urged lawmakers to fix the state budget by the end of the month. He said that the budget is in a "ticking time bomb" situation, and that he wants to see a budget that is more efficient and more affordable.

Baby blogger posts apology, explanation

A baby blogger who had been accused of posting false information about a baby's health has posted an apology and explanation.

## SETTING ASIDE WITH JIM KILPATRICK



CTA's best, worst stations

The CTA's best and worst stations are listed in this article. The best stations are those that have the most riders, and the worst stations are those that have the fewest riders.

## A morning surprise on radio



Parol scheme billed 100, facts say

A parol scheme was billed as 100 facts, but the facts were not what the scheme was billed to be.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S FORECAST

Chicago Tribune's forecast for the week of June 16-22, 2009.



● Chicago Tribune-643,086





● New York Post-565,679

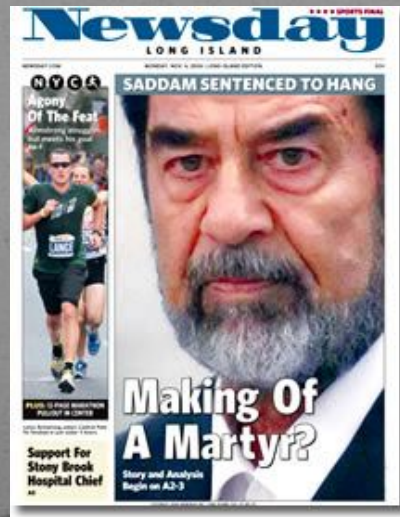
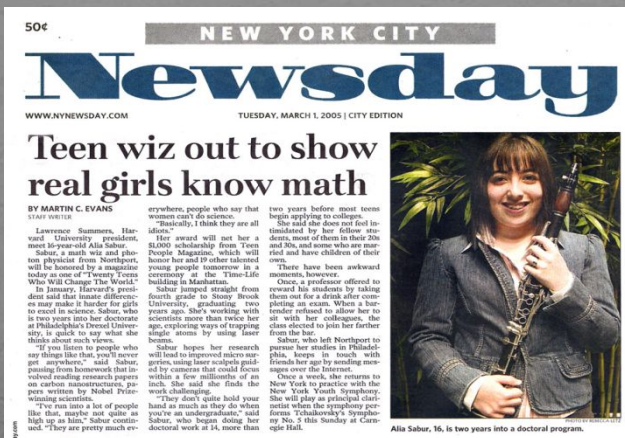
Printing plant



# ● Long Island Newsday-527,744



Melville, NY headquarters





# ● Houston Chronicle-477,493



Houston Chronicle headquarters in Downtown Houston

Good evening! CLOUDS, HIGH 96, LOW 73 / PAGE B10 BERNKAMP AGGRAVATES ENRAGE AS AUTHORITARIAN / PAGE C1

# HOUSTON CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 2006

Ken Lay, 10 counts: 10 guilty | Jeff Skilling, 28 counts: 19 guilty

## Bottom line: Guilty



**EX-ENRON BOSSES CLOSER TO PRISON**

Top execs convicted in scheme to hide firm's financial health; experts say they could get up to 25 years in Sept. 11 sentencing

**The message is loud and clear**

In the end, it came down to responsibility. That was the theme that ran through jurors' comments Thursday as they explained why they found Ken Lay and Jeff Skilling guilty.

For Lay, the jury found him guilty of 10 counts, including conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and making false statements. For Skilling, the jury found him guilty of 19 counts, including conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and making false statements.

**Tension before the verdict, then sobs**

Ken Lay and Jeff Skilling, the two top executives of Enron, were seen in a courtroom in Houston, Texas, on Thursday, May 25, 2006. Lay is on the left, and Skilling is on the right. They are both wearing suits and ties. Lay is looking down, and Skilling is looking towards the camera.

**Enron talk online**

After jurors explain the decision, Enron's key executives, analysts, and investors will be able to watch the trial proceedings online.

**Beyond the verdict**

Complete coverage, including reactions from ex-employees, what's next for Lay and Skilling, and a look at the verdict, comes by email. [Email us](#)

**Senate OKs immigration bill; difficult House negotiations loom.** PAGE A10

**Bush, Blair acknowledge Iraq missteps, pledge to move forward.** PAGE A10

**A Man returns**

The road to recovery

**Value of money**

The road to recovery

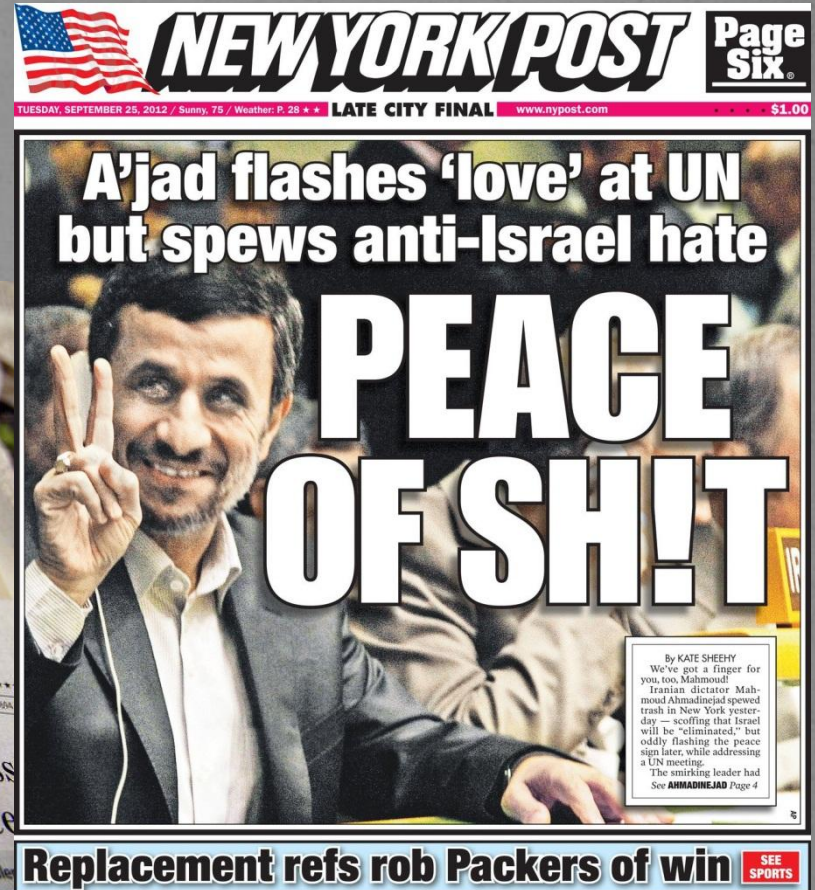
**Value of money**

The road to recovery



# National press

- There exist two main groups of newspapers: qualities and populars.





# Content

- Only 2 or 3 newspapers with the largest circulation tell their readers about some rumours or crimes. The main function of press in America is to give objective information. The materials should be given in full volume and newspapers should give floor to all possible facts and opinions. There is also no secret information for the press. The information is usually taken from the News Agencies. The largest and most famous of them are: Associated Press (AP) and United Press International (UPI).



Most general-purpose newspapers are either printed one day a week, or are printed daily. They are in part advertising driven, including classified ads, but also receive income from newsstand sales and subscriptions. Major cities often have alternative weeklies, for example, New York City's *Village Voice* or Los Angeles' *L.A. Weekly*, which are entirely advertising driven, and offered for free to the public. A newspaper meeting particular standards of circulation, including having a subscription or mailing list, is designated as a newspaper of general circulation.



# Archives





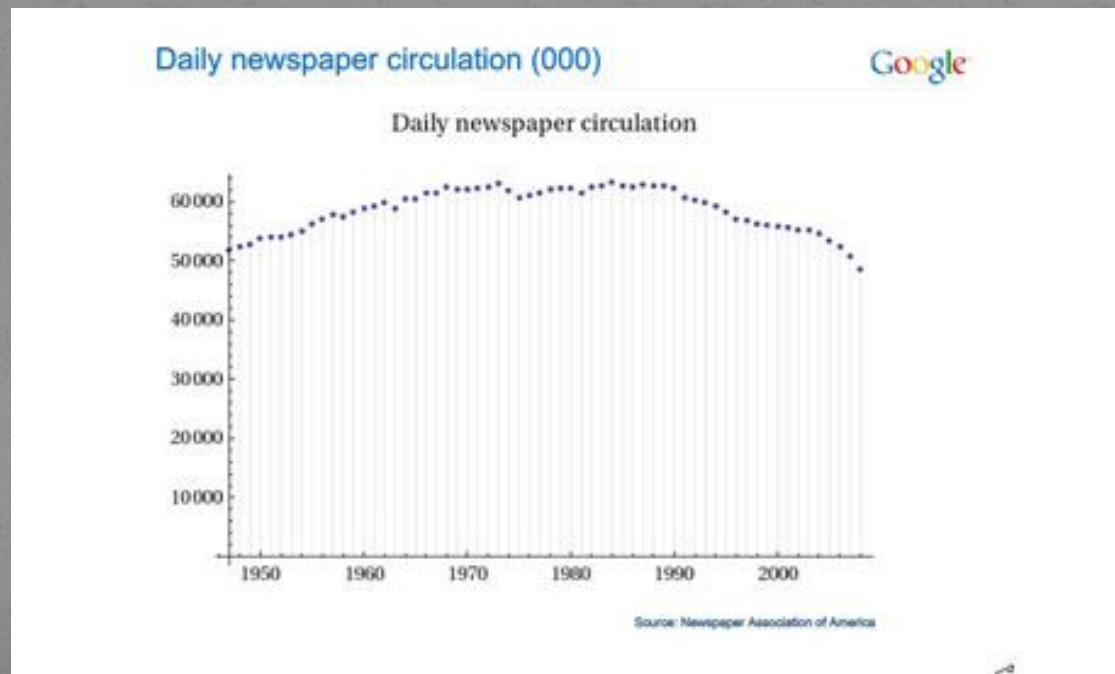
# Archives



Many libraries provide microfilm archives of major US papers



The number of daily newspapers in the U.S. has declined over the past half-century, according to *Editor & Publisher*, the trade journal of American newspapers. In particular, the number of evening newspapers has fallen by almost one-half since 1970, while the number of morning editions and Sunday editions has grown.







There also exist about 122 domestic and foreign news bureaus in the USA. There are over 4000 monthly and 1300 weekly magazines in the USA. Among them are: “National Geographic”, “Reader’s Digest”, “Cosmopolitan”, “Time”, “Vogue” and others. Women’s magazines publish all sorts of recipes, stories about local outstanding women, furnishing questions and other items.





- Publishing books in America is rather a prosperous business. America is on the 9th place in the world by the books, published and read. Public libraries always organize book sales. Most newspapers and magazines publish chapters from the books of young authors.



Thank you