



American newspapers

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



First newspapers

- The first regular newspaper was the Boston News-Letter, a weekly started in 1704 by the city postmaster, John Campbell. Like most newspapers of the time it published information and news from England.
- Independent newspaper publishing started with the "New-England Courant" in 1721. In 1776 on the eve of the Revolution Boston had five newspapers, and Philadelphia three.

Top 10 US Newspapers by Circulation

- USA Today- 2,281,831
- Wall Street Journal- 2,070,498
- New York Times -1,121,623
- Los Angeles Times- 907,997
- Washington Post-740,947
- New York Daily News-708,773
- Chicago Tribune-643,086
- New York Post-565,679
- Long Island Newsday-527,744
- Houston Chronicle-477,493

National press



- There is no real national press in the USA as there are more than 85 newspapers published in 34 languages. There exist two main groups of newspapers: qualities and populars. Quality newspapers are serious daily issues. They appeal mainly to the upper and middle classes. Popular, tabloid newspapers are smaller in size and contain many photographs. Unlike quality newspapers popular newspapers are not so serious and their stories tend to be sensational.

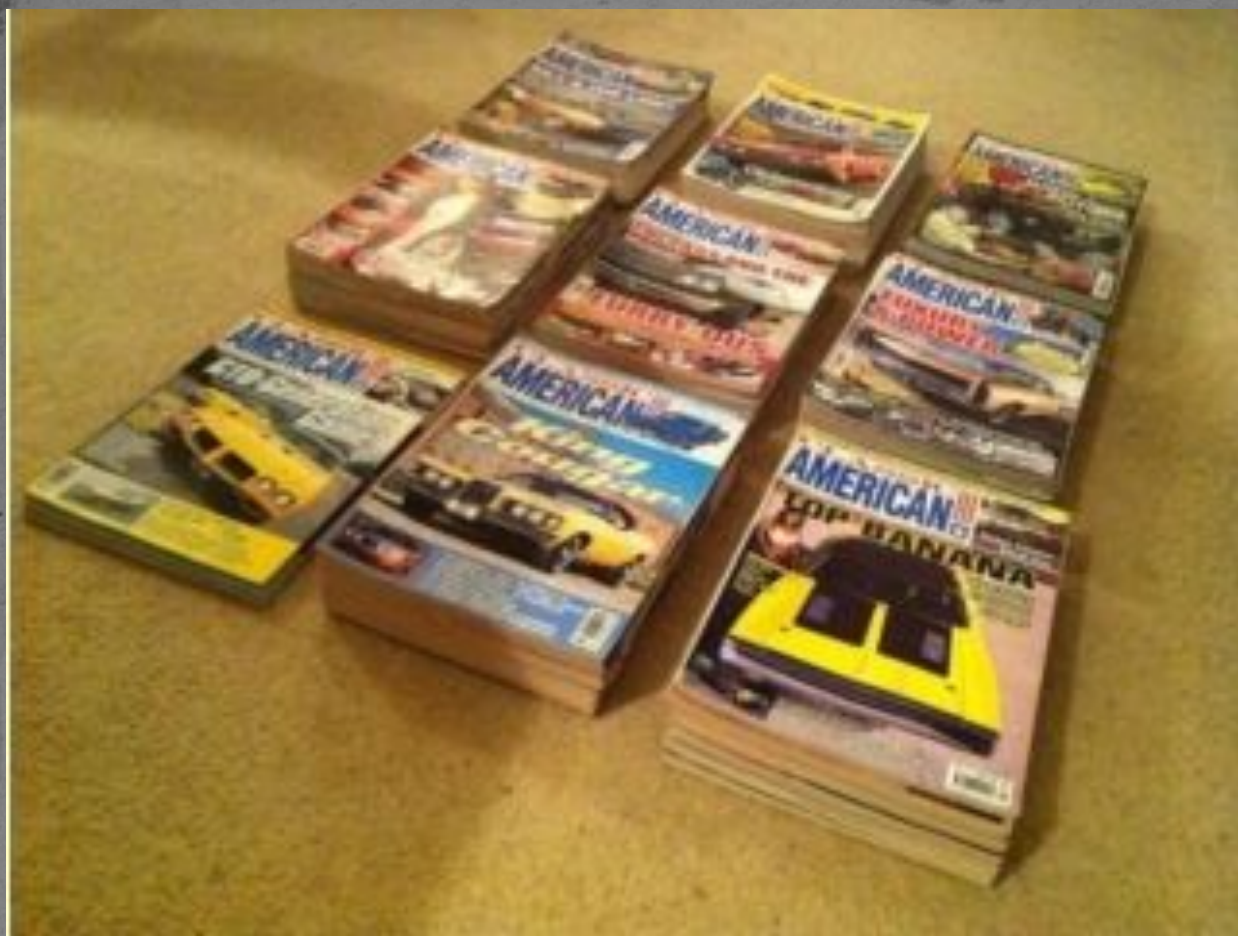
Containing

- 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).



- 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.





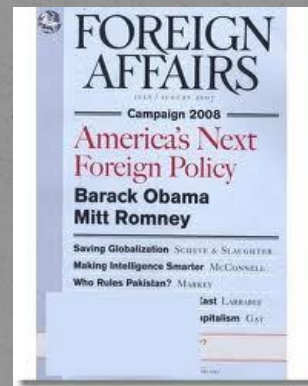
American magazines

- There are over 11,000 magazines and periodicals in the United States
- More than 4,000 of them appear monthly, and over 1,300 are published each week
- Quite a few have international editions, are translated into other languages, or have "daughter" editions in other countries. Among the many internationals are National Geographic, Reader's Digest, Cosmopolitan, Vogue, Time, Newsweek, Scientific American, and Psychology Today.



The newsmagazines are all aimed at the average, educated reader. There are also many periodicals which treat serious educational, political, and cultural topics at length. The best known of these include

- [The Atlantic Monthly](#),
- [Harvard Educational Review](#),
- [Saturday Review](#),
- [The New Republic](#),
- [National Review](#),
- [Foreign Affairs](#),
- [Smithsonian](#),
- [The New Yorker](#).



There is a strong market for such serious publications. *National Geographic* has an average circulation of over 10 million, *Consumer Reports* some 3 million, *Smithsonian* (published by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.) over 2 million copies, *Scientific American* (U.S. edition) over 700,000, and *Saturday Review* and *The New Yorker* over half a million each.



Radio and Television

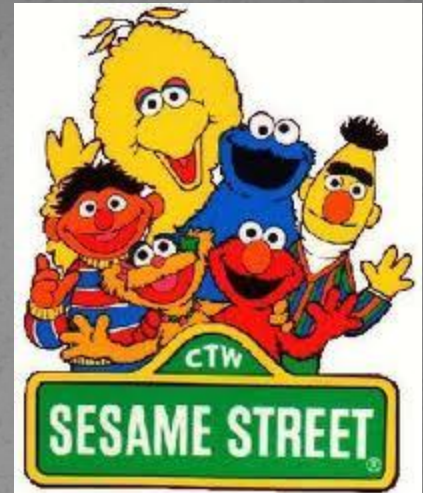
- In 1985, there were over 9,000 individual radio stations operating in the United States. Of this number, over 1,000 were non-commercial, that is, no advertising or commercials of any type are permitted. These public and educational radio stations are owned and operated primarily by colleges and universities, by local schools and boards of education, and by various religious groups.
- At the same time, there were close to 1,200 individual television stations. Of these TV stations, just under 300 were non-commercial. Like the non-commercial radio stations, the non-commercial television stations are supported by individual donations, grants from foundations and private organizations, and funds from city, state, and federal sources.



- The National Public Radio network (NPR) is an association of public radio stations, that is, of non-commercial and educational broadcasters. NPR is known for its quality news and discussion programs. Another public radio network, American Public Radio (APR), created *The Prairie Home Companion*. This commentary and entertainment program quickly became a national cult program.



- The largest television network is not CBS, NBC, or ABC. Nor is it one of the cable networks such as CNN (Cable News Network), which carries only news and news stories, ESPN, the all-sports cable network, or even MTV, which is famous for its music videos. Rather, it is **PBS (Public Broadcasting Service)** with its over 280 nonprofit, non commercial stations sharing programs. Their level of quality, whether in national and international news, entertainment, or education, is excellent. Children and parents in many parts of the world are familiar with *Sesame Street*, a series that was a breakthrough in children's programming, *The Muppet Show*, or *Reading Rainbow*.



The Internet

- The Internet has recently become an important source of information. Internet is an international network of computers – it includes electronic mail (e-mail), the World Wide Web (www), discussion groups and online chatting.
- The Internet has provided a means for newspapers and other media organizations to deliver news and, significantly, the means to look up old news.
- The Internet in the United States grew out of the [ARPANET](#), a network sponsored by the [Advanced Research Projects Agency](#) of the [U.S. Department of Defense](#) during the 1960s. The Internet in the United States in turn provided the

