

being published or printed, Most daily newspapers are distributed locally or regionally.

However, the influence of a few large metropolitan newspapers, most notably *the New York Times* and *the Washington Post*, has increased so that these papers come close to constituting a national press. Both papers syndicate their staff-written stories to regional newspapers all over the country.

*The Wall Street Journal* was the country's first national daily and is the largest. It specializes in economic and financial issues.

*The New York Times* is a journal with a relatively long and respected history. It is read by about one million people in the US and is ranked as 'the world's top daily'.

*USA Today* was launched only recently, in 1982. This paper claims over five and a half million readers.

Two other newspapers also representing American journalism in the areas of national and international news and mentioned among papers of international excellence are *the Christian Science Monitor* and *the International Herald Tribune*. The former is smaller in size and readership than the other papers. The latter is partly owned by the *New York Company* and the *Washington Post Company*. About 40% of its articles come directly from those two American papers, and its main office is in Paris. Printed simultaneously in ten major cities in the world, it calls itself 'The Global Newspaper'. It offers political and financial news about many countries, especially the United States, Western Europe, and the Far East.

Most American newspapers rely heavily on wire copy from the two world's largest news agencies, the *Associated Press* (AP) and the *United Press International* (UPI). Neither of them is owned, controlled or run by the government. They have thousands of subscribers - newspapers, radio and television stations and other agencies, which pay to receive and use the news and photographs in more than 100 countries in the world.

The trend toward concentration of ownership is defended on the ground that large-scale organizations can provide the funds, know-how, and management to keep a newspaper profitable and competitive.

in the Russian press, твёрдостью и объективностью в новостях. Мнение исключено из новостных колонок и представляется на отдельных редакционных страницах, которые содержат неопубликованные редакционные материалы и включают мнения читателей, авторов, и синдицированных колонки. Правительство и СМИ часто вступают в конфронтацию, когда журналисты раскрывают информацию или проводят расследования, чтобы выявить несправедливость и коррупцию в американских учреждениях. Поскольку уровень читателей снижается, в последние годы наблюдается значительное сокращение. Газеты вынуждены бороться с конкуренцией со стороны радио, телевидения и Интернета. Сейчас это те, которые предоставляют американцам новости.

(from *The American Institutions*)

Note to the text:

Pay attention to the emphatic construction and its translation, mind that the words "it is" and "that" or "which" are not translated

Nowadays it is radio, television and the Internet which (that) provide Americans with news. - В настоящее время, новости американцам сообщают радио, телевидение и Интернет. /В настоящее время именно радио, телевидение и Интернет сообщают новости американцам.

Exercise 12

Points for discussion in class.

1. What is the difference between the British and American press?
2. What does profitability and competitiveness of a newspaper depend on?
3. Why are editorials generally published unsigned?
4. Should journalists be involved in investigative reporting?

Exercise 13

Find the sentences in which the word-combinations are used in the text above, explain them in English and suggest the Russian for them

state censorship; metropolitan newspapers; to syndicate stories;