

Read all about it!

How do 8,122 words, 52 photos, 17 illustrations and cartoons and 23 ads become the *Young American*? Follow us through the steps that produce America's Newspaper for Kids.



Lots of planning goes into publishing a newspaper, and the publisher oversees it all. The editorial staff has already selected story ideas for *Young American* through February 1989. They are hard at work gathering information about trains for June, the summer Olympics for September and ghost towns for October.

Story ideas come from our readers, news events, other writers and from kids *Young American* talks with. Reporters then interview people, go to the library to read about the topic and attend events before writing the story.



The editor reads all the stories and edits them on a computer. The editor sees that there are no grammatical or spelling errors and makes sure the story answers all the important questions. Once the stories are completed, they are given to the graphics department.



The graphic artists use computers to design the newspaper. The computer helps them decide where stories, photographs, illustrations and advertisements fit best on a page. After the page is designed, a picture of the page — called a proof — is given to the editorial department for corrections.



Meanwhile, in the advertising department, the salespeople talk to companies who want to advertise their products or programs in *Young American*. Account executives (salespeople) call and set up appointments with companies. Once a business agrees to buy advertising in *Young American*, a contract is signed. Sometimes *Young American* artists design the ads; other times the companies will send their ads ready for publication.



Back in the graphics department, the artists are making the corrections on the proofs, drawing art and designing ads. When finished, they paste each page onto thin cardboard called a flat. The photos and illustrations are pasted down, and last-minute changes are made.



The printing company delivers *Young American* to newspapers and schools several days before the readers actually receive the newspaper. Finally, it is inserted into your newspaper or distributed at your school and delivered into your hands.



When everything is finished, the flats are rushed to the printer. The printers photograph each page and make big negatives. The negatives are then photographed onto metal sheets that fit on printing drums. As paper passes over the drums, ink is applied and more than 1.1 million copies of *Young American* newspapers are printed.

