

Distribution of Tenses in Newspaper Language

Karina Chodurová

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Mgr. Dagmar Machová

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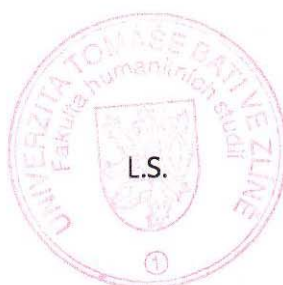
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prof. PhDr. Vlastimil Švec, CSc.
děkan



doc. Ing. Anežka Lengálová, Ph.D.
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ABSTRAKT

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá analýzou jazyka britských novinových článků z hlediska použití slovesných časů. Teoretická část seznamuje čtenáře se systémem anglických slovesných časů a jejich běžným použitím, a dále s konvencemi využívanými při psaní anglických novinových článků, včetně nadpisů. Praktická část se zaměřuje na analýzu současného britského denního tisku ve formě tištěné – The Daily Telegraph a London Lite, a elektronické – The Guardian, BBC News a The Sun. Analýza je zaměřena na rozdíly v použití časů mezi tak zvanými ‚broadsheets‘ (seriózní tisk) a ‚tabloids‘ (bulvární tisk), a také na rozdíl mezi tištěnou a elektronickou formou novin. Veškeré analyzované novinové články jsou přiloženy k této práci.

Cílem práce je zhodnotit nejfrekventovanější časy, používané v anglickém novinovém jazyce.

Klíčová slova: čas, slovesný čas, aspekt, budoucnost, přítomnost, minulost, noviny, článek, nadpis, podnadpis, seriózní tisk, bulvární tisk

ABSTRACT

This bachelor thesis focuses on the analysis of the language of British newspaper in terms of distribution of tenses. The theoretical part introduces the English tense system, and its common use. Furthermore, it introduces conventions which are used for writing newspaper articles, including headlines. The analysis part concentrates on current British daily newspapers in printed version – The Daily Telegraph, and London Lite, and in electronic version – The Guardian, BBC News, and The Sun. The analysis compares differences between tenses used in broadsheets and tabloids, and also between printed and electronic version of newspapers. All the analyzed newspapers are added in the appendix part of this thesis.

The aim of the thesis is to examine which tenses are commonly used in the English newspaper language.

Keywords: time, tense, aspect, future, present, past, newspaper, article, headline, subheadline, broadsheets, tabloids

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INTRODUCTION

Media, especially newspapers, are the dominating presenters of language in the society. Newspapers have a mass audience, it is few talking to many, and thus media have enormous power and influence in the world. This work is aimed at newspaper written language. The term *newspaper* suggests that content of a newspaper is primarily devoted to the news of the day, and some comment on this news. Newspaper, however, contain a range of items; news, comments, analysis, author's attitude, advertising, entertainment etc. And there is different type of language used for each of these things.

This thesis is focused on analysing important aspects of newspaper language, concentrating on tenses used in the language of the British newspapers, especially defining 'recommended rules' for writing newspapers and headlines. Furthermore, it includes analysis of differences between usage of tenses in broadsheets and tabloids, in the written or online form of newspaper.

English language has an extremely developed system of tenses. Each tense in the system of English tenses is able to express many variations of author's opinion and attitude to the topic. This thesis provides a comprehensive analysis of using English tenses in newspaper language, covering all time levels. The explained aspects of newspaper language are illustrated by examples (in the analysis part) taken from chosen British newspapers, all dealing with common everyday news. The examples support the analysis and clearly show how newspaper language works in reality.

The aim of the thesis is to develop reader's understanding of how tenses in news articles work and how reader can comprehend the content of the text. This work is summarizing newspaper language, usage of tenses, and factors leading to the simplifying of the language.

I. THEORY

1 ENGLISH GRAMMAR SYSTEM

People communicate every day; through telephones, internet, or face-to-face, they read messages, books, and also newspapers. Usually, there are at least two sides of communication, two participants of speech – a speaker/writer and a hearer/reader. The first side codes the message to convey it to the other side. The second side has to uncode it to understand the message. The code between these parts of speech is called a language. Therefore, to correctly understand any text or message, it is necessary to know a grammar system of the given language; and for newspaper language this rule is valid twice as much. According to Quirk et al. (2004, 37) ‘English grammar is a complex system, and all parts of grammar are interrelated’. This bachelor thesis is analyzing a part of this complex system, the tenses of English used in newspapers. Therefore the theoretical part of this thesis focuses on English tenses, especially their structure, use, and meaning.

1.1 Structure of the English Sentence

Usually, English sentences contain some tense which expresses relation to the time. It is expressed by verbs, which are fundamental parts of the sentence. The basic structure for a positive English sentence is:

S + V + O

Subject + Verb (auxiliary verb + main verb) + Object

All English tenses use an auxiliary verb. In the simple present and simple past tenses, the auxiliary verb is usually suppressed for the affirmative sentences, but it does exist for intensification.

2 ENGLISH TENSE SYSTEM

2.1 Tense Is Not Time

According to Quirk et al. (2004, 40) ‘time is a universal, non-linguistic concept with three divisions: past, present, and future; by tense we understand the correspondence between the form of the verb and our concept of time’. Huddleston (2008) adds that these semantic categories (past, present, and future) are inherently relational; one time is defined by its relation to another.

Time can be demonstrated as a line on which the present moment can be located with connection to the past and future time, see figure 1.

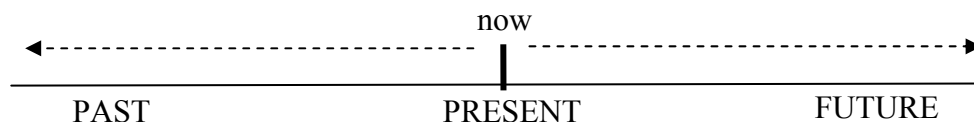


Figure 1: Timeline

Anything what is ahead from the point of ‘now’ is the future; behind it, it is past. Quirk et al. (2004) also claims that there are only two, not three, tenses on a grammatical level – present and past. Morphologically, English has no future form of the verb. It is realized by an auxiliary verb construction (*will* + infinitive), which cannot be considered as a tense category because tenses are realized by verb inflection and the future structure does not fulfil this requirement. Considering the question of non-future in English, Huddleston (2008) agrees with Quirk et al. (2004), and insists on two tenses. For more details about future see chapter 2.5.

2.2 Tense and Aspect

As it is said above, there are primary tense categories – the present and the past (some sources call past as preterite) marked by the verb inflection

Huddleston (2008, 116) claims that ‘the general term tense applies to a system where the basic or characteristic meaning of the terms is to locate the situation, or a part of it, at some point or period of time’.

Based on Greenbaum (1996), the aspect of the verb refers primarily to the way that the time of the situation is regarded rather than its location in time in absolute terms. English has two aspects: the perfect aspect and the progressive aspect. The aspects are expressed by a combination of an auxiliary and a lexical verb.

The perfect aspect, marked by the auxiliary *have* + a following past-participle (e.g. *I have written many times before now*), is primarily used to express a relationship between two actions, or two times. For example the present perfect tense refers about an action started in the past, but continues or influences the present tense. Therefore, it can be called the ‘tense relationship’.

The progressive aspect, marked by the auxiliary *be* + a following gerund-participle (e.g. *I am writing a letter to my parents*), primarily focuses on a situation presented as in progress, ongoing, durative, and a dynamic way. Aspect is always combined with tense. (Greenbaum 1996 and Huddleston 2008) See the table 2.1 below.

Table 1: Tense and aspect

<i>Time</i>	<i>Simple Tenses</i>	<i>Progressive Tenses</i>	<i>Perfective Tenses</i>	<i>Progressive Perfective Tenses</i>
PRESENT	write	am writing	have writen	have been writing
PAST	wrote	was writing	had writen	had been writing

2.3 Present Tenses

2.3.1 Present Simple

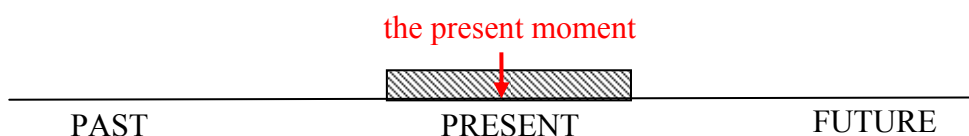


Figure 2: Timeline demonstrating the present tense

The structure of a positive declarative sentence is only the *(bare) infinitive* same for all persons, except the third singular person, which must be added the suffix *-s* (e.g. *He lives in London*). This rule is valid for all verbs, except the modals. (Greenbaum 1996) The present simple tense has a wide use. In some sources (for example in Huddleston) it has been called the non-past tense, signifying that it can be used whenever the past tense is inappropriate.

The simple present is primarily used for situations that include the time of speaking or writing, as in example [1], or states some general facts, as in [2]; and Huddleston (2008) adds, that the action can last only a limited period of time, as it is shown in [3]. Greenbaum (1996) claims that the recurrent present tense is used for actions that happen repeatedly or habitually, as in [4]. Present simple tense can express a fixed arrangement of things in future [5], or observations and declarations connected with the future time, see [6]. Moreover, according to Huddleston (2008), past actions can be expressed by the simple present to make them more vivid, as in [7]. Example [8] shows that present simple tense can be also used for a state or action in progress with verbs that do not usually form the progressive tense. These verbs are a unique group of verbs called stative verbs (e.g. *to see, to hear, to understand, to like, to prefer*, etc.). They describe states that last for some time rather than actions and they generally do not require tense with a progressive aspect. Another use of the present tense is called, with reference to Huddleston (2008), ‘timeless’ present tense; in some cases the present tense is used without any specific reference to present time, or to any time at all. It is often used in films, novels, etc., as it is in [9].

[1] *I feel like doing something exciting.*

[2] *Summer follows spring.*

[3] *I have headache.*

[4] *She usually comes at half past ten.*

[5] *The plane leaves at 8:30 in the evening.*

[6] *I hope everything will be O.K.*

[7] *Napoleon leaves France at the head of a great army and crosses the frontier of Russia.*

[8] *I see what you are worried about.*

[9] *Afternoon, gentlemen. Afternoon, maam. [He touches his hat to Mrs Pearce, who disdains the salutation and goes out. He winks at Higgins, thinking him probably a fellow suffer Mrs Pearce's difficult disposition, and follows her.]*

2.3.2 Present Progressive

The Present progressive tense has, as the name prompts, the progressive structure: *be + present-participle*. This tense is used to express a temporary or momentary situation, usually in progress, as in [1] and [2]. Sometimes, present progressive refers to a present action that is repeated, it has a rather negative meaning, it usually expresses complaining, see [3]. Example number [4] shows that by the present progressive we can also express near future. (Svoboda and Kučera 2003)

[1] *Where is she? She's gardening right now.*

[2] *The river is flowing very fast after the yesterday rain.*

[3] *She is always leaving without saying the word!*

[4] *He is going to Rome next week.*

2.3.3 Present Perfect Tense

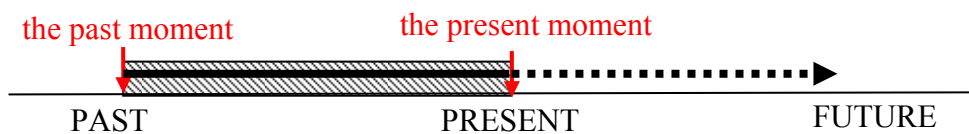


Figure 3: Timeline demonstrating the present perfect tense

According to Greenbaum (1996), the present perfect is a combination of the present tense of the verb *have* with the *perfect participle*. It usually suggests a relationship between present time and past time. Svoboda and Kučera add that in the present perfect tense, the time reference is sometimes undefined. We are often interested in present results, or in the way something that happened in the past affects the present situation. The present perfect can therefore be seen as a present tense which looks backwards into the past.

Examples [1] - [4], taken from Svoboda and Kučera (2003), illustrate the difference between present perfect tense and past tense.

[1] *I haven't seen him this morning. (i.e. up to the present time, it is still morning)*

[2] *I didn't see him this morning.* (i.e. the morning has now passed)

[3] *Have you ever flown in Concorde?* (i.e. up to the present time)

[4] *When did you fly in Concorde?* (i.e. when, precisely, in the past).

2.3.4 Present Perfect Simple

The structure of this tense is, as it is said above, auxiliary verb *have* + *perfect participle*. The simple present perfect refers to an action that took place and was finished in the past, but it is viewed from the perspective of present time, see [1]. (Greenbaum 1996) Examples [2] and [3] show an action that started in the past and has been in progress up to the present moment. Quirk et al. (2004) claims that an indefinite event in a period leading up to the present is shown in [4] and [5]. Present perfect can also refer to a habit in a period leading up to present, as in [6].

[1] *I have told them.*

[2] *I've lost my keys.*

[3] *He has had the driving licence since he was 18 years old.*

[4] *I have never been to the U.S.A.*

[5] *Have you ever been to Florence?*

[6] *Mrs Brown has sung in this choir ever since she was a girl.*

2.3.5 Present Perfect Progressive

According to Svoboda and Kučera (2003), present perfect progressive usually expresses, as in [1] and [2], an action started in the past that has been continuing at the present moment, and is likely to continue in the future. Sometimes, the action has emotional colouring as in [3]. Its form is auxiliary *have* + *been* + *present-participle*.

[1] *I've been waiting for a bus for half an hour.*

[2] *How long have you been staying there?*

[3] *Somebody has been using my computer again!*

2.4 Past Tenses

The past tense, so-called preterite according to Huddleston, indicates that the situation happened before the present moment.



Figure 4: Timeline demonstrating the past (preterite) tense

2.4.1 Past Simple

It is formed by *past infinitive* of the verb, usually formed by suffix *-ed* for regular verbs, or *past form* of irregular verbs. Based on Svoboda and Kučera (2003) and Greenbaum (1996), the simple past is primarily used to refer to past time, i.e. before the time of speaking or writing (an action or a series of actions that took place at a particular time in the past [1] and [2], or a habitual or repeated past action [3]). But besides this primary use, the past tense has several secondary uses. They involve polite inquiries (polite inquiries in past tense are considered to be more tentative or polite than use of present tense) as in [4]. Another use of past simple is in backshifts in the indirect speech [5]. Indirect speech is a sentence reporting what someone has said. There is always a reporting verb (e.g. *said*). This reporting verb can be either in the present tense expressing that someone is saying something right now, or in the past tense reporting someone's speech from the past. In this past tense case there is a backshift from direct speech from time of speaking (what someone has said word by word) to the later indirect speech (someone is repeating prior speech).

[1] *The president arrived at 3 o'clock.*

[2] *He suddenly came in the room looked around and then he started to take off his clothes...*

[3] *He usually saw his dentist twice a year.*

[4] *I wondered if you could give me a lift.* (is considered to be more tentative or more polite than use of present tense).

[5] *The US Defence Secretary speaking to a conference in Washington said the war finished well for the allies.*

2.4.2 Past Progressive

Past progressive is formed by *past tense* of the verb ‘to be’ – *was* for first and third singular person or *were* for the rest, and *present-participle*. It is used to express actions in progress in the past [1]. The action can be specified by a time limit, as it is shown in [6]. Svoboda and Kučera claim that the past progressive also refers to two and more parallel actions, or when there is one action in progress while another past action took place (what is regarded as being in progress is somehow emphasized, and it depends on the attitude of the speaker) as it is in [2] - [4]. In addition to that, this tense is also used to express emotionally marked repeated action set in the past, see [5].

[1] *I was playing tennis all this afternoon.*

[2] *While I was working in the garden, my husband was cooking dinner.*

[3] *I was having a bath when the telephone rang.*

[4] *I had a bath when the telephone was ringing.*

[5] *I was always losing keys when I did not have this bag.*

[6] *I was sleeping from three to six o'clock.*

2.4.3 Past Perfect Tenses

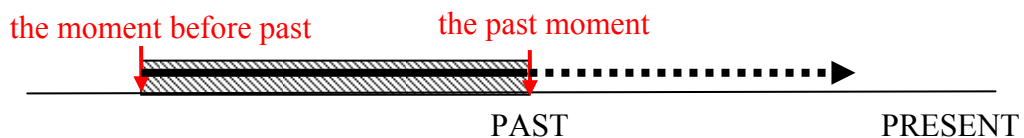


Figure 5: Timeline demonstrating the past perfect tense

Based on the figure 5 the past perfect refers to a situation which happened before a certain moment in past.

2.4.4 Past Perfect Simple

Quirk et al. (2004) often uses the term ‘past-in-the-past’ for the meaning of the past perfect simple. The past-in-the-past is a combination of the past tense of the verb *had* with the *perfect participle*. Examples [1] and [2] express an event or a habit, and examples [3] and [4] represent the state meaning happened in the past before any other event in the past.

[1] *The dentist had injured his arm, and he couldn't work.*

[2] *It was foolish to fire McDonald; in six months he had scored more goals than any other player.*

[3] *When we bought it, the house had been empty for several years.*

[4] *I had told her about that before he came.*

2.4.5 Past Perfect Progressive

Based on Svoboda and Kučera (2003), the past perfect progressive is used to express the same types of past action as the present perfect progressive tense, but it does so in relation to the action in the past as in [1] and [2]. The form of this tense is the past tense of auxiliary have - *had* + *been* + *present-participle*.

[1] *I had been waiting for the bus for an hour when I realised that Saturday's buses were cancelled.*

[2] *She was very tired because she had been working all night.*

2.5 Future Tenses



Figure 6: Timeline demonstrating the future tense

Huddleston (2008), as well as Quirk et al. (2004), do not admit obvious future tense for English. Huddleston also mentions that some traditional grammarians treat *will/shall* as a future tense. While there are numerous ways of indicating future time, there is no grammatical category that can be properly analysed as a future tense. Both, Huddleston (2008) and Quirk et al. (2004), claim that *will/shall* is only an auxiliary, not a tense.

There are also a few other constructions of expressing the future time, e.g. *to be going to*, *to be about to*, *to be to*, *to be on the point of*, *to be due to*.

The two most common ways to express future time in the verb phrase are with modal *will* and its contraction *'ll* and with semi-auxiliary *be going to*. (Greenbaum 1996)

2.5.1 Future Simple

The construction *will* or *'ll + (bare) infinitive* is used in all persons, see examples [2] - [5]. Some speakers of British English use *shall + (bare) infinitive* for the 1st person singular or plural, as in [1]. These structures are the closest approximation to a colourless, neutral future. (Svoboda and Kučera 2003)

[1] *We will/shall arrive next Saturday.*

[2] *He'll be here in half an hour.*

[3] *The wedding will take place on 1st August in St. Andrew's.*

[4] *Will you pass me the plate, please?*

[5] *I think you will love that house!*

Will/shall is generally used to express standard future, see [1]. It also expresses promises, requests, offers, etc., as in [4]. Another use is to predict future events, as in [2], or to express hopes, or expectations, as in [5]. It is usually connected with the verbs like *assume, be sure, doubt, expect, hope, think*, etc.

Moreover, according to Svoboda and Kučera (2003), *will* is used in formal style for scheduled events, as in [3].

2.5.2 Future Progressive

The form of future progressive, *will/shall + be +-ing form*, mostly refers to prediction about the present action toward the future, as in [1].

[1] *Hannah will still be reading the book.*

2.5.3 Future Perfect

Will/shall + past infinitive is the structure for the traditional future perfect tense. It is used for past-in-the-future, i.e. the situation that will happen before the certain time in the future, it can be a prediction about the result of a past action. See examples [1] - [3].

[1] *By the end of the summer term I will have been working on my thesis for few months.*

[2] *I will have finished my book by next year.*

[3] *The guests will have arrived by now.*

2.5.4 Other Ways of Expressing the Future

There are many other ways of expressing future time actions.

Present Tenses

In certain kinds of subordinate clauses present tenses can be used for future situations. Present progressive expresses near future and Present simple expresses a fixed arrangement in the future. See examples [1] - [2].

[1] *I'm expecting a letter tomorrow.*

[2] *What time does he leave for Australia?*

Be going to

According to Huddleston (2008), the idiomatic expression *be going* is one of the most favourite expressing of future. The structure is *be going to + (bare) infinitive*. Historically, it derives from the progressive auxiliary *be + the lexical verb go*. In current English, based on Svoboda and Kučera (2003), it expresses the present intention in the future, as in [1]. And it can also suggest that the event is 'on the way'. See example [2].

[1] *They are going to get married.*

[2] *I'm going to have a baby.*

Be to

Based on Svoboda and Kučera (2003), the construction *be to + (bare) infinitive* is used to refer to the future when the action is at the hands of a human, i.e. the human controls the action. It is commonly used for formal arrangements, appointments or public duties, as in [1]. The *be to* structure is also used to express instructions or prohibition (e.g. public notices), see [2].

[1] *Company representatives are to meet in Prague conference.*

[2] *Three tablets are to be taken once a day in the morning.*

Be about to

The structure *be about to* + (*bare*) *infinitive* refers to the immediate future, see [1] and [2].

[1] *I am about to leave this party.*

[2] *Look! The race is about to start.*

Be on the point of

This structure, *be on the point of*, requires *gerund* structure to follow. It expresses even greater immediacy than the previous *be about to*. Compare examples [1] and [2].

[1] *Look! They are about to start!*

[2] *Look! They're on the point of starting! (closer time distance)*

2.6 Characteristic Contexts of English Tenses

2.6.1 Present Simple and Progressive

Present tenses can be used in a wide range of contexts. There are the most typical ones; both, the simple present and present progressive, are used in commentaries, usually on sport, to describe rapid actions, see [1]. Both of them can be used in a narration of a story (it can happen even in past); while present simple is suitable for describing main events, the progressive present is usually used for background information. This is used in order to sound more interesting and dramatic. For example see [2]. (Svoboda and Kučera 2003)

According to Svoboda and Kučera (2003), the simple present tense is used for step-by-step instructions (e.g. cook books), as shows [3], or in various types of synopses (e.g. reviews of books, films, etc.), see [4]. Huddleston, further, points out another use of present tenses – in newspaper headlines and photographic captions; there is the simple present to refer to past events to express dynamic situations from the recent past, or the abbreviated present progressive to refer to the future. See example headlines [5]. Huddleston (2008) also points out the use of the present tense in subordinate clauses in certain types of sentences (e.g. conditional clause) to refer to future time, as in [6].

[1] *Moore passes to Charlton. Charlton makes a quick pass to Booth. Booth is away with the ball, but he's losing his advantage...*

[2] *I'm trying to find anybody who can help me but there is nobody else than me and the scary darkness. I'm completely lost. Suddenly, I see the light in the distance and decide to go this way...*

[3] *First take two pieces of bread. Then put some butter, ham, cheese and tomatoes on one piece and cover it with the other piece of bread...*

[4] *The book, though, is as much psychological as political, inspecting its characters' attitudes to illness and death. The previously selfish Shep, for example, behaves towards Glynis in a way he considers saintly, but she rebukes him for becoming "just another service provider".*

[5] *STRIKE STOPS TRAFFIC*

[6] *We'll be staying until Sunday unless the car is repaired.*

2.6.2 Present Perfect Simple and Progressive

The present perfect is commonly used in conversations, especially in broadcasting and newspaper reports, as in [1]. (Svoboda and Kučera 2003) Furthermore, in letters, postcards, and everyday conversation, see examples [2] and [3]. Present perfect tense is never used in past narratives and stories in the past.

[1] *Interest rates rose again today and the price of gold has fallen by \$ 10 an ounce. Industrial leaders have complained that high interest rates will make borrowing expensive for industry.*

[2] *We've just arrived in Hong Kong, and though we haven't had time to see much yet, we're sure we're going to enjoy ourselves.*

[3] *– Oh, I've cut my finger! – My God, I've never seen so much blood! You need a doctor. – Don't panic! I can stop it.*

2.6.3 Past Simple and Progressive

In talking or writing about the past, there is a wide use of past tenses, sometimes they are combined with each other. Various kinds of past tenses are commonly used in story-telling, biography, autobiography, reports, eye-witness accounts, etc.:

[1] *It was evening. The sun was shining. A gentle wind was blowing through the trees. In the distance I noticed a Land Rover moving across the dusty plain. It stopped and two men jumped out of it.*

2.6.4 Past and Past Perfect

According to Huddleston, when primary past tense is combined with the past perfect, it gives the temporal position of the tense that is the interior of the situation, and this connection causes double anteriority. See examples [1] and [2] as a comparison, where [1] represent preterite the past tense and [2] preterite perfect.

[1] *I went to school.*

[2] *I had gone, when she came.*

The past perfect tense can be combined with other past tenses (simple or progressive past, past perfect progressive) in speaking or writing in the past (e.g. story-telling, biography, autobiography, reports, etc.). This combination is useful for establishing the sequence of events. See [3] as example.

[3] *When we returned from our holidays, we found our house in a mess. What had happened while we had been away? A burglar had broken into the house and had stolen a lot of our things. The burglar got in through the kitchen window. He had no difficulty in forcing it open. Then he went into the living-room ...*

This chapter describes the tense system of the English language, its forms, meaning and common context, where tenses appear. English tenses form a very complex system; the theoretical part of this thesis pointed out the main structures and rules.

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to investigate distribution of tenses in newspaper language; therefore the next chapter focuses on the questions connected with writing newspaper, newspaper language, division of newspapers, and a unique part of any article – headlines.

3 NEWSPAPER LANGUAGE

‘The language of news today is the product of centuries of linguistic evolution’. (Keeble 2005) It does not have a ‘natural’ form of writing. It is a particular discourse with its own rhythms, tones, words, phrases, and also its rules for using tenses. In the United Kingdom, newspapers started to appear in the seventeenth century, and since that time newspapers have faced constant challenges ranged from widespread illiteracy, poor transport, across active oppression and censorship, commercialisation, and ends for example government meddling. Today there coexist different news forms that utilize wide range of expressions, needs and interests of people. (Franklin 2008)

3.1 What Is a Newspaper?

The term *newspaper* means ‘publication, usually issued daily or weekly, containing current news, editorials, feature articles, pictures and usually advertising’. (Dictionary, Encyclopedia and Thesaurus - The Free Dictionary)

According to Reah (2002, 2) the term, *newspaper*, also suggests that the ‘content of newspaper will be primarily devoted to the news of the day, and some analysis and comment on this news’.

3.2 Categories of Newspaper

The majority of newspapers is concentrated on a wide range of readers, and is usually defined according to geographical location; or it focuses on groups of readers according to their interests rather than their location. For purposes of the thesis, there is a basic division of newspaper:

- **Broadsheet newspapers (‘quality press’)** – are commonly understood as intellectual news presenter. Usually they are considered to be more intellectual in content than their tabloid counterparts. Their main aim is to provide readers with comprehensive coverage and analysis of the news. Usually they include politics, economics, and other ‘serious’ news. They use formal and serious tone and vocabulary and Standard English.
- **Tabloids (‘popular press’)** – is a term for a newspaper that focuses on local-interest stories and entertainment. It tends to be sensational and emphasizes or exaggerates exciting crime stories, gossips, and scandals about the personal lives of celebrities, sports stars, and other ‘human-interest news’. They are usually printed in half-size than

broadsheets. They contain less printed text than broadsheets but more pictures. They use large headlines and a simpler style of English.

- **Printed newspaper** – can be either broadsheet or tabloid type of newspaper in printed, paper version.
- **Online newspaper** also known as web newspapers – is a newspaper that exists on the internet, either separately or as an online version of a printed periodical.

3.3 News Writing Style

According to (EconomicExpert.com), news writing style encompasses not only vocabulary and sentence structure, but also the order in which stories present information, their tone and newspaper interests. This structure is called the inverted pyramid. The inverted pyramid principle says that the most important things should be pointed at the top of the article, then follows the next most important point, and so on, in diminishing order of importance. See figure 7 for a visualization.

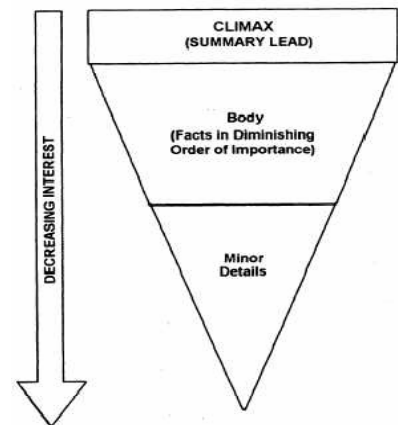


Figure 7: Inverted Pyramid

Based on Fact Index website, the news style is explicit and precise, and tries not to rely on a jargon. The convention says to use short words, instead of longer ones, whenever it is possible. The sentence structure uses S-V-O (subject-verb-object) construction and vivid language. Often, there are anecdotes, examples and metaphors in the news. News writers try to avoid using the same word more than once in a paragraph.

There are many journalists that have certain writing habits in common, but their overall styles differ. However, each of them follows the main functions of a newspaper – to inform about the recent events and to answer the news basic questions about the particular event (questions like Who, Where, When etc. help journalist to provide the main data about the event). News stories usually contain at least one of the following important elements according to the intended audience, for example proximity, timeliness, prominence, novelty, relevance, or human interest.

News writing aims to be intelligible, engaging, and succinct to the majority of readers as well as to be comprehensive. However, other factors are involved, some of which are

derived from the media form, and others stylistic. Editorial policy dictates the form of writing, e.g. use of adjectives, euphemisms, or idioms. (Tutor Gig)

3.4 Structure of an Newspaper Article

Newspaper writing style usually has three levels: the first one is a headline and a subheadline, second is a leading phrase, and the last one is an article content.

3.4.1 Headlines

The headline is a unique type of text usually at the top of a newspaper article. The function of headlining is very complex; as Crystal and Davy maintain (1969) headlines are a clear, brief and if possible captivating message, to encourage interest in the potential reader. Headlines offer the chance to the reader to choose. Readers select what they want or do not want to read and headlines help them with this decision by their impressionability and ability to catch the reader's attention.

The form of headlines differs from the rest of the newspaper reporting language. There are some rules of the headlines that specifically dictate its shape, content, and structure. According to Reah (2002) the space that headline occupies is often dictated by the layout of the page. Headlines are also limited in terms of space; there is a certain group of words that can be omitted. This happens to gain designed impression of the news, and achieves the aim of a headline to encapsulate the story into a minimum number of words, attract the reader to the story, or attract the reader to the paper, if it appears on the front page.

As it is mentioned above, the language of headlines has its specific structure. Main changes are in the vocabulary. The main factor is brevity. Short words save space and therefore are widely used. There are many words that are commonly used in the headline language, but they are rarely found outside this particular type of the text. The table 2 shows examples of words used in newspaper and their meaning in 'common' English. (Reah 2002)

Table 2: Headline words (Put Learning First)

Word from headline	Meaning	Example
Axe	abolish, close down	<i>Postal services axed</i>
Ban	prohibition	<i>Drug Ban</i>
Clash	argue, conflict	<i>Football Managers Clash</i>

The language of headlines is elliptical and compressed. Headlines are often incomplete sentences, see example [1], using short and rhyming words. Sometimes it can cause a problem that headlines can often be confusing or ambiguous in their effort to attract a reader to a story.

According to Kenneth (English as 2nd Language - Learn English) there are other common changes in the headline language. The headlines often include just a noun phrase without the verb; see examples of a noun phrase in the headline in [2] and [3]. Three or more nouns together form a special kind of a headline called noun strings, as in [3]. This type can be sometimes very confusing and requires much imagination to gain the intended meaning. There is also a range of verb changes. Usually, there is used the simple present tense instead of progressive or perfect forms, see [4]. Furthermore, the infinitive form of a verb refers to the future tense, see example [5]. Auxiliary verbs are too long for a headline, therefore they are reduced just to the passive form, as in [6]. The next example [6] also shows that both, definite and indefinite, articles are dropped out.

[1] *DIFFICULT TIMES AHEAD*

[2] *UNDER PRESSURE FROM BOSS*

[3] *MUSTANG REFERRAL CUSTOMER COMPLAINT*

[4] *FORGOTTEN BROTHER APPEARS* (means 'a forgotten brother has appeared')

[5] *PRINCE WILLIAM TO VISIT CZECH REPUBLIC* (means 'Prince William is going to visit Czech Republic soon')

[6] *MAN KILLED IN ACCIDENT* (means 'A man has been killed in an accident')

Headlines often use some other methods to hold reader's interest; for example alliteration (e.g. *Sexy Suzy's sausage surprise!*); assonance (e.g. *Away Day for Gay Ray*); euphemism (e.g. *the little girl's room*); metaphor (e.g. *Time is a thief*); mis-spellings words (e.g. *Gawd for God*); rhyming (e.g. *Pix nix flix in stix.*); etc. These methods can take a language destroyed effect, but as attention-catchers they are work. (GHO English)

3.4.2 Subheadline

Subheadline is a sentence (or two), which is at the beginning of the article below the headline. It usually evolves the information from the headline to hold readers attention, when they, after reading the headline, look at the subheadline deciding if they should read

it or not. There can be more subheadlines in the article, one above each paragraph to introduce it and let the reader know what they are about to find out. Well written subheadlines are usually exciting, not boring and its aim is to keep the reader reading.

3.4.3 Leading Phrase

The leading phrase (or 'lead') is usually the most important structural element of a story. The lead is the first word, sentence or paragraph of the story. Its main function is to open the article by a brief, informative statement of the story's basic facts. It is focused on the action and therefore it uses the active voice and action words which are effectively ordered to present the point of the story in a simple way. (Ohlone College)

3.4.4 Article Content

The news article usually has 'information declivity'. The lead is followed by other paragraphs with other vital information, which does not appear in the first paragraph, and at the very end of the article there is the non-vital material.

3.5 Newspaper Goals

The purpose of newswriting is to briefly present factual information, to eliminate fiction, and to interest a mass audience of all ages and socio-economic levels. According to (Ohlone College) the main goals of news writing can be summarized to the three words: *accuracy*, *brevity*, and *clarity*.

The first and the most important aim is accuracy which means a creative, compelling, and trustful story without errors.

Secondly there is brevity. Each word in the news serves some important information, and therefore cannot be removed to keep complexity of the text. There is also no repetition of the words. According to the 'inverted pyramid style' the most important facts should be put in the leading part to sustain the reader's attention.

Clarity means complete, competent reporting. Well written news does not leave any questions unanswered and explains anything that is not obvious to an average reader.

Newspaper language is a special language used for reporting the news. Its style has been formed for a very long time and nowadays has quite steady conventions how to write an newspaper article. The unique part of this writing is the headline language. It has its own rules and there is an individual science about that.

The three first chapters of the theoretical part summarise all English tenses, its meaning and using; furthermore, basic principles of newspaper and headline language. These information are essential for analyzing British newspapers in the next part of this bachelor thesis – the analysis part.

II. ANALYSIS

4 INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS

The analysis part of the bachelor thesis focuses on analyzing distributions of tenses in newspaper language. This research analyses four different types of newspapers from The United Kingdom:

- printed broadsheet: *The Daily Telegraph*,
- printed tabloid: *London Lite*,
- online broadsheets: *BBC News* (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/>), *UK Guardian* (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>),
- online tabloid: *The Sun* (<http://www.thesun.co.uk/>).

The copies of the sixty analysed newspaper articles can be found in the appendix of this thesis.

4.1 Description of Used Newspapers

4.1.1 The Daily Telegraph

The Daily Telegraph was founded by Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Sleigh. The first edition, four pages long, and with slogan: ‘the largest, best, and cheapest newspaper in the world’ was published in 1855. Today, it is the biggest selling broadsheet in Britain. It is said that it is the newspaper which is in tune with Britain and it has very important role in the politics. (BBC News)

4.1.2 London Lite

London Lite was the trading name of a British free daily newspaper, published by Associated Newspapers. In 2009 they were defunct and became a tabloid form of newspaper aimed at up-to-the-minute celebrity news and gossip, health and beauty, gadgets and technology, dating chat, breaking news and all the latest sport; including all the ‘need-to-know stuff’ for what is going on in London. Its editor is Ted Young. (Metro.co.uk and Guardian.co.uk)

4.1.3 BBC News

According to Boaden, BBC News is the department of the BBC responsible for the gathering and broadcasting of news and current affairs. The department is the world's largest broadcast news organisation. Since 2004 the Director of BBC News has been Helen Boaden. All regions in the UK produce their own local newspapers. The online news site was launched in November 1997 and is one of the world's largest and most popular news sites. More than 300 new stories are written in a typical day and the searchable archive contains around half a million stories. (BBC News)

4.1.4 The UK Guardian

The Manchester Guardian was founded by John Edward Taylor in 1821, and was first published on May 5 of that year. This newspaper is owned in a very unique way – by a foundation. It is known for its left of centre political position. It has been published online with a free access. As of January 2010, it is the most popular UK newspaper site with 12.6 million British users. (Guardian.co.uk)

4.1.5 The Sun

The Sun is a daily tabloid newspaper published in the United Kingdom and Ireland. It is the tenth biggest newspaper in any language in the world. (Mondo Newspapers) The Sun Publishing Limited was incorporated on March 29, 2001 to undertake the business of printing and publishing. As the website says, The Sun is a mirror that reflects reality – politics, economy, crime, religion, sports, arts and culture, fashion and lifestyle, the rich, the poor, the stars and the ordinary, and so on. (The Sun News Online)

5 ANALYSIS

The aim of this research is to reveal and discuss main differences between using tenses in different types of newspapers, and furthermore, the difference between the newspaper language and standard, ‘non-news’ language.

This part of the bachelor thesis provides examples that are chosen from the newspapers enclosed in the appendix at the end of this thesis. The statistics are shown in the figures included in the text. Information in these figures are based on the research, which is charted in the tables included in the appendix. Each table shows one source, one analyzed newspaper, and provides information of the used tenses; the amount of the tenses, fragmented into particular categories according to the tense. There are also headlines of the source articles written at the top of a table. The articles are numbered for better orientation in the table. Furthermore, there is a division between active and passive voice, used in articles, because the comparison of voice has shown a significant difference. And finally, there are three parts in each table to show the distribution of tenses in a headline, subheadline, and the content of the articles.

5.1 Language of Broadsheets and Tabloids

Generally, the newspaper convention is that more complex sentences do not follow each other with a string; they tend to be distributed among the shorter sentences, which aid both readability and comprehension. According to the analyzed articles, this rule is kept in broadsheets quite often. In tabloids there is the contrast that tabloids use almost exclusively short sentences to be simple and clear. All of the analyzed newspapers contain rather short words and short paragraphs. The ‘popular press’ tends to be very brief with very short paragraphs.

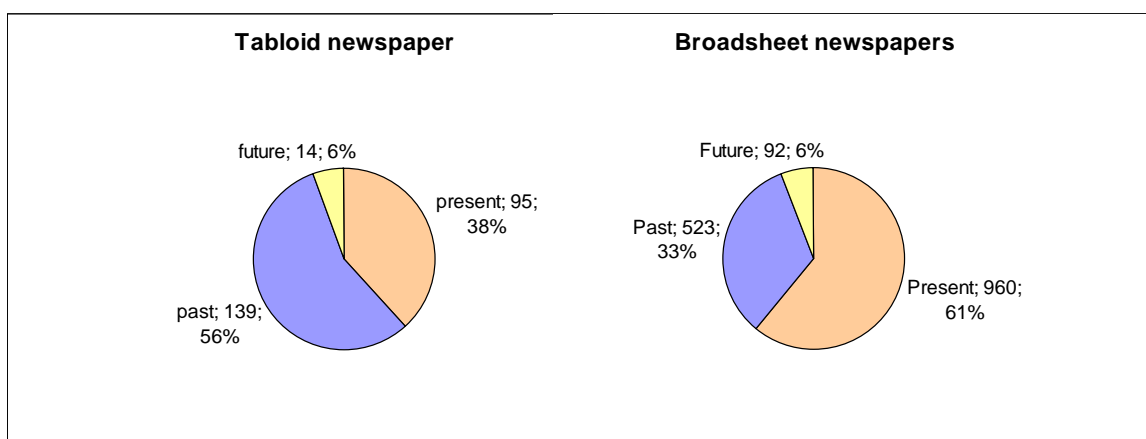


Figure 8: Tabloids vs. broadsheets

There is a quite evident difference between the language used in broadsheets and tabloids. The broadsheets, as they are illustrated in tables in appendices P I, P III and P IV, use Standard English, which is very a complex language; therefore there is a slightly wider range of different tenses. Besides the commonly used tenses there appear also others, for example expressions ‘*be going to*’ or ‘*be to*’. Tabloids, on the contrary, usually use simpler and more impolite language, often containing idioms or collocations, which is more understandable and accessible to average readers. The majority of expressions are ‘restricted’ to the present and past simple tenses. See appendices P II and P V.

Based on figure 8, the future tense is used rarely; in both broadsheets and tabloids it is only 6%. The interesting fact is that while broadsheets use more the present tense (61%), tabloids unexpectedly use past tense as its major time (56%).

Another noticeable difference is contractions. It could be expected that contractions will appear rather in tabloids, because of its impolite character, but it this not quite true. Considering the printed broadsheet The Daily Telegraph, there are almost no contractions, except the direct speech in quotation marks, as in [1]. An interesting fact is that contractions tend to be more in entertaining articles as a travelling part or a family part of newspaper, etc. Other type of articles containing contractions is an article with direct narration without quotations marks, as in example [2]. Example [3] shows extract from an ‘entertaining’ article.

[1] “*Er, it’s what people call me,*” he replies. (see P VIII)

[2] *Then, just as I fell like I’m going to drop, it’s over and I receive applause.* (see P VIII)

[3] *As with any successful event there’s debate about how big it can become.* (see P XII)

The online broadsheets – BBC News and The Guardian, on the other hand, are quite strict about contractions. They only allow them in the direct speech with quotations marks, as in examples [4] and [5].

Situation in tabloids is also similar; while The London Lite adheres the same rules as the online broadsheets, The Sun allows contractions everywhere, even in headlines and subheadlines, see examples [6] and [7].

[4] *“It’s the second time in a month there’s been a crash on the same stretch of that road.”* (see P XX)

[5] *“I wasn’t convinced about Twitter at first, but it quickly turned out to be quite useful for investigating,”* says Paul Lewis. (see P XXX)

[6] *THAT’LL PUT HEIRS ON YOUR CHEST* (see P XXXIII)

[7] *... fuelling suggestions that she’s been dabbling with Botox again.* (see P XL)

5.2 Printed vs. Online Newspapers

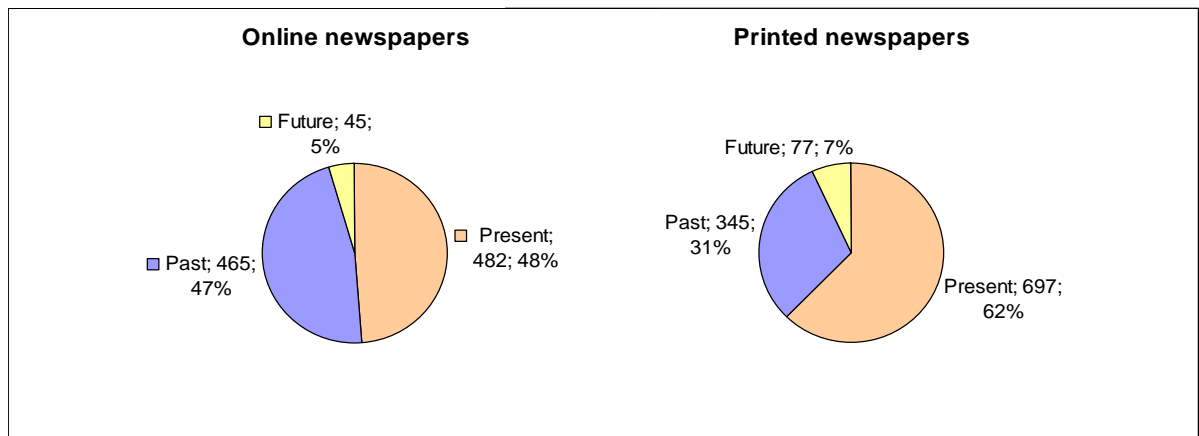


Figure 9: Online vs. printed newspapers

According to figure 9, there is an obvious fact that in broadsheets as well as tabloids there is an insignificant amount of the future tense in the analyzed articles (from 5% to 7%). While in the online newspapers the present and past tenses are very equal, comparing these tenses in printed newspapers shows that present tense with 62% appears more often than the past one.

5.3 Distribution of tenses

As it is said in the theoretical part, English tenses form a complex system, with many ways how to express an event. The newspaper language has a tendency to simplify the sentences and usually use the simplest tense that is possible to be readable for a wide range of readers.

In the figure 10 there is a comparison of tenses in the analyzed newspaper. The figure shows basic division of tenses – present, past, and future (for detailed division of tenses see chapter 2 in the theoretical part).

5.3.1 Tenses Used the Most

Obviously, the most used tenses in the news reporting are the present and the past tenses. Newspapers generally report an event, which happened in the past. So the newspaper language uses the either past or present to describe it. From the point of view of common English it is against the rules to use the present simple tense for a past time event. Nevertheless, this is how newspaper language often works, therefore this fact can be considered as a rule for writing a newspaper.

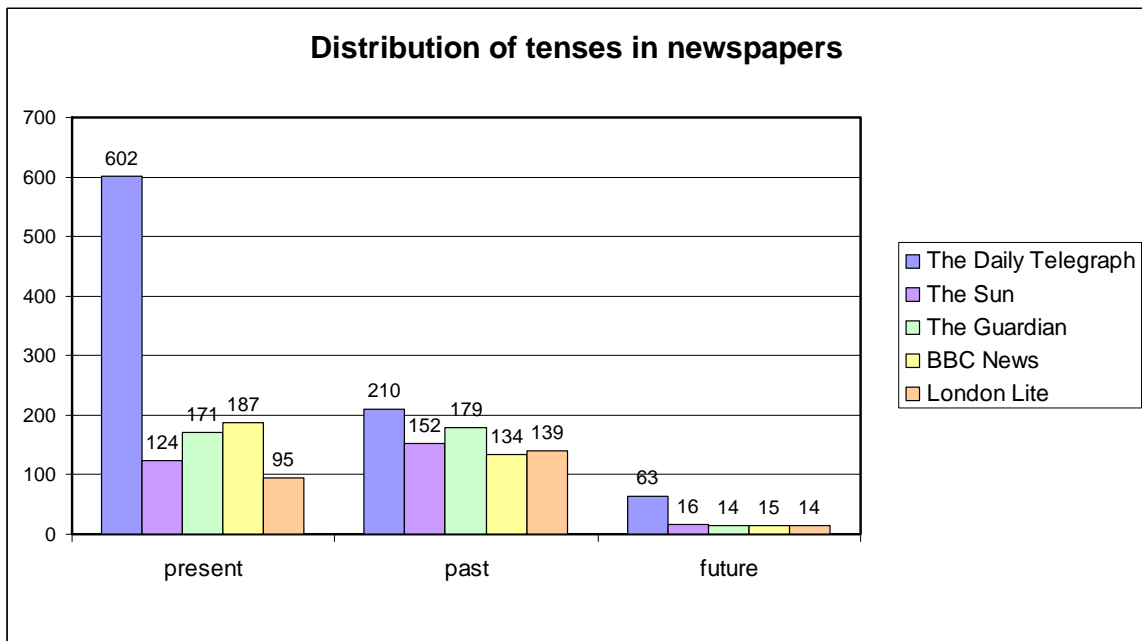


Figure 10: Distribution of tenses in analyzed newspaper

5.3.2 Present Tenses

As it is mentioned above, the present simple tense refers to events which happened in the past usually it is very recent past time (all newspapers try to be the first to report the news). Therefore they use the present tense as a stimulus to keep news more fresh and vivid and also to be more interesting and attractive for readers. Example [1] shows the words commonly used in the present tense are: *say, add, argue, claim*, etc.

Very often, news language uses the present perfect tense, which, in the ‘non-news’ English, means that the event has happened recently and somehow influences the present. The usage of the present perfect tense in the ‘non-news’ English is almost the same as in the newspaper language. As examples see sentences below:

- [1] *One former standards watchdog says it shows MPs cannot regulate themselves.*
 (see P XXI)

[2] *Combined with his excellent offering to his party's conference it represents a start, but what comes next?* (see P XIII)

[3] *Beijing argues that most counties control internet content and has denied any connection to cyber attacks.* (see P XXIX)

[4] *Prince Harry thinks hair is too red in pic.* (see P XXXIV)

The present tense, however, does not perform only the function of 'fresh-substitution' of the past tense. It is also capable of carrying its own meaning – the present ongoing action or a general meaning, as in [6].

[5] *They require MPs to register such visits and then declare relevant trips in questions, motions or debates.* (see P XXI)

5.3.3 Past Tenses

According to the Figure 10, another frequently used tense is the past tense. The events happened in the past are sometimes expressed by the present simple tense, as it is mentioned in the previous paragraphs, but not everything can be expressed by the present. It is necessary to keep past events explicitly as the past. If there was only the present tense, the news would probably be confusing for readers. The past tense is predominant used tense in both tabloids – The Sun and The London Lite, and also in the broadsheet The Guardian in which the present and the past tenses are almost equal.

In order to preserve the right time sequence, it is essential to use the past tenses. News typically inform about something in the past and sometimes about something that happened before the past. For that reason there are the past simple tense and the past perfect tense in English; besides the simple past, present perfect is also used quite often in the newspaper language. Again, its meaning is not inconsistent with the meaning of the Standard English (for detailed rules for past tenses see chapter 2.4). Examples on past and past perfect you can see below:

[1] *Hundreds of trains were cancelled as a second train driver's strike halted most National Express East Anglia services to and from Liverpool Street today.* (see P XVII)

[2] *Is said it had operated another 70 “positioning” flights, in most cases carrying cargo, which the airline said had returned passengers home “with minimum disruption”.* (see P XXV)

[3] *She had not been named last night.* (see P XXXVII)

5.3.4 Future Tenses

Considering the future tense (including expressions with *will* and other periphrastic expressions), it is the least represented tense in the newspapers. There are some news that refer to an event in the future, but this happens rather rarely. Another reason why articles do not contain a lot of future tenses is that future can be expressed by the present tense (for more details see chapter 2.5.4). For example see following sentences; whereas examples [1] and [2] show the future tense with *will*, examples [3] and [4] illustrate the present tense representing the future.

[1] *If too many attend, the deer will be frightened away.* (see P XII)

[2] *This contract will set out our side of the bargain.* (see P XXXIX)

[3] *The road is expected to remain closed for at least 24 hours.* (see P XXII)

[4] *BA is reviewing its schedule for a further strike between 27 and 30 March.* (see P XXV)

The Figure 11 illustrates the summary of all found tenses, divided to specific categories of tenses. Here, we can clearly see the major representation of the present simple tense and the past simple tense as the second one. The lowest number of found examples has the future perfect tense, which is also rarely used in the common English. The term ‘other future’ means periphrastic phrases for expression the future time, for example *be going to*, *be to*, etc. (more details you can find in the chapter 2.5.4).

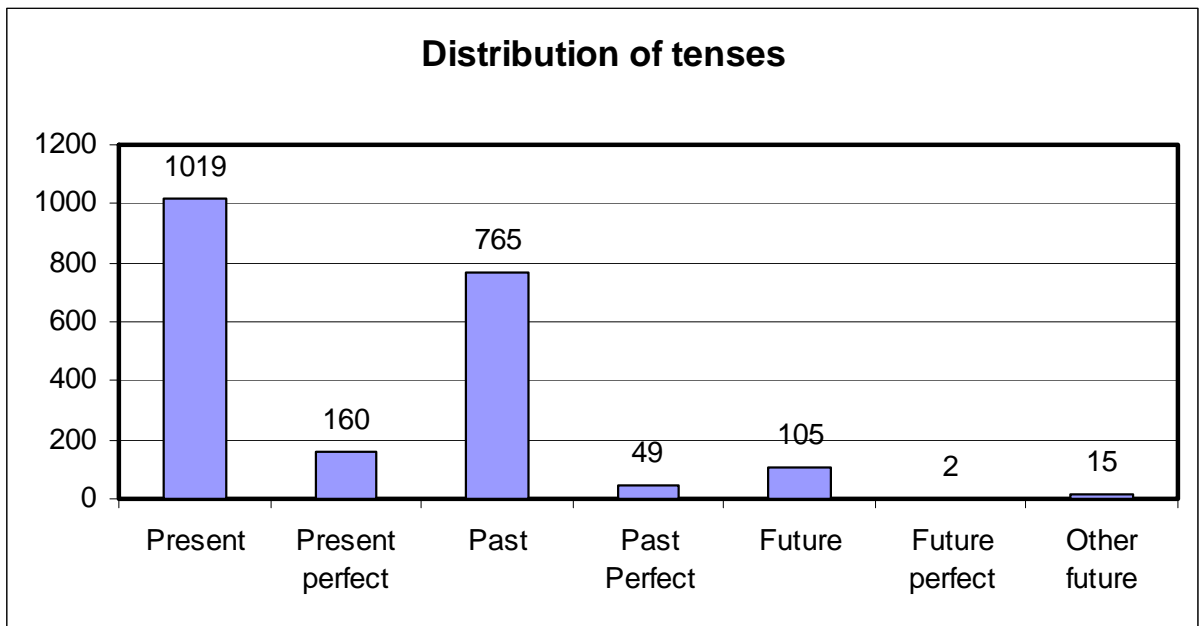


Figure 11: Distribution of tenses in all analyzed newspapers

5.3.5 Progressive vs. Non-progressive Aspect

The comparison of simple tenses and tenses with progressive aspect is shown in the figure 12. According to this figure, a majority of the analyzed tenses appears in the non-progressive form. Only 5% of the tenses have progressive aspect.

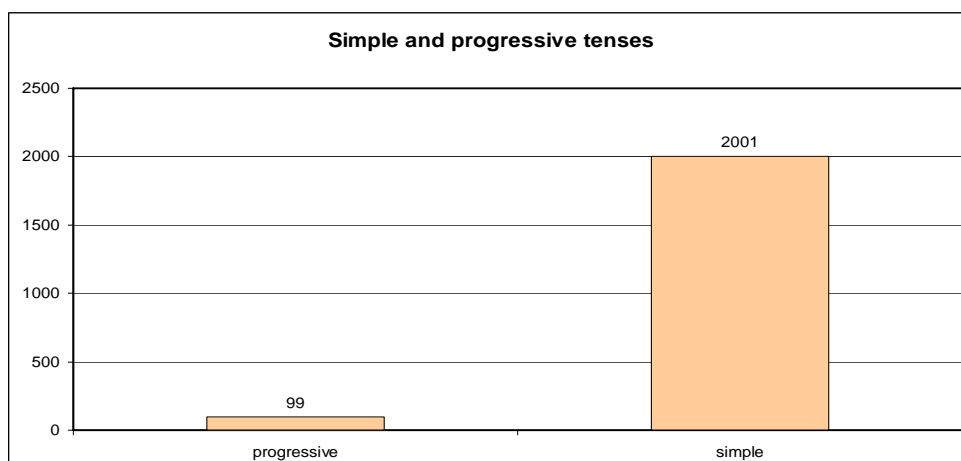


Figure 12: Simple and progressive tenses

One of the reasons why there is predominant non-progressive aspect can be due to the purpose of newspapers – to be brief and inform that something happened. There is no need to emphasize the length of the action, but only that it really happened. See an example below:

[1] *A file was prepared by the officers and sent to the Home Office last week.* (see P XXV)

5.4 Voice

Based on the figure 13, there is a considerable distinction between active and passive voice, used in the newspaper language. In all analyzed texts there is an average ratio of active and passive tense: 91% active to 9% passive voice.

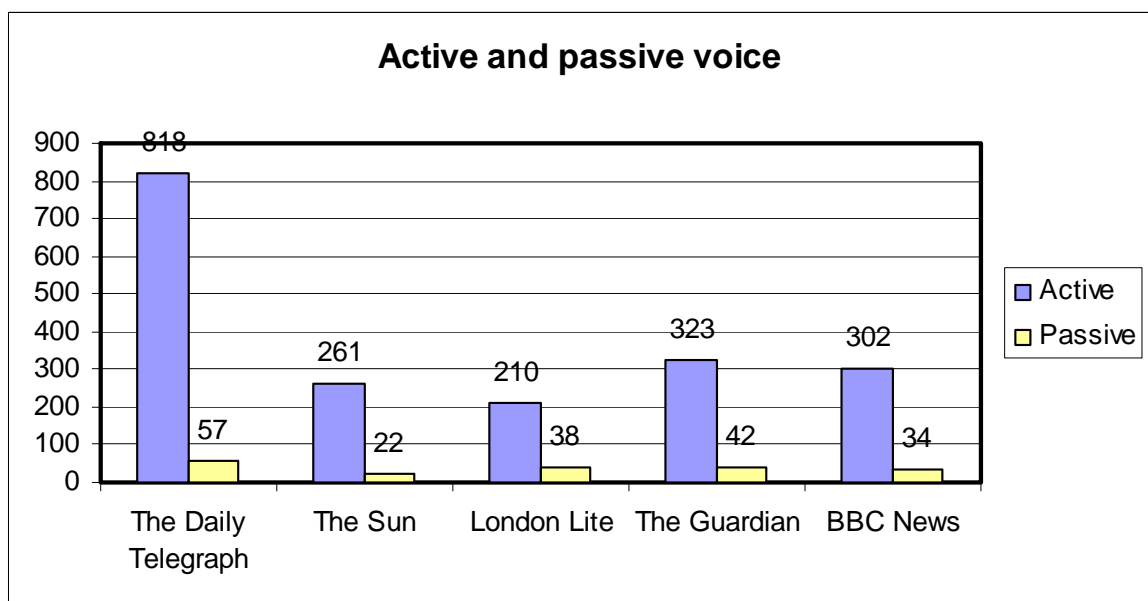


Figure 13: Active and passive voice in newspaper language

In active voice the subject performs some action and this is the main reason why newspaper writers use active voice more often than passive. Newspapers always need some ‘action’ to hold the reader’s attention. See examples [1] and [2].

[1] *While she acknowledged the motion about cutting child benefit was “quite extreme” and said she was not sure it was viable, she insisted it raised relevant issues.* (see P XXVI)

[2] *The Queen must be tickled pink as she meets colourful fashion designer Zandra Rhodes.* (see P XXXII)

5.5 Headlines and Subheadlines

5.5.1 Headlines

The headline language is a very unique system of ‘breaking rules’ of a classical grammar. Headlines are often incomplete sentences using short and rhyming words. To stay brief and catchy, they cannot use long phrases even in the verb phrases. Therefore, headlines use shortened verbs or sometimes they omit them at all. Then there remains only a noun phrase, in which readers have to find the meaning. Because of the absence of complete verb phrases, it is not easy to analyze which tense it is, and when there is no verb, it is impossible to analyze any tense. The figure 14 shows the distribution of tenses in headlines and subheadlines.

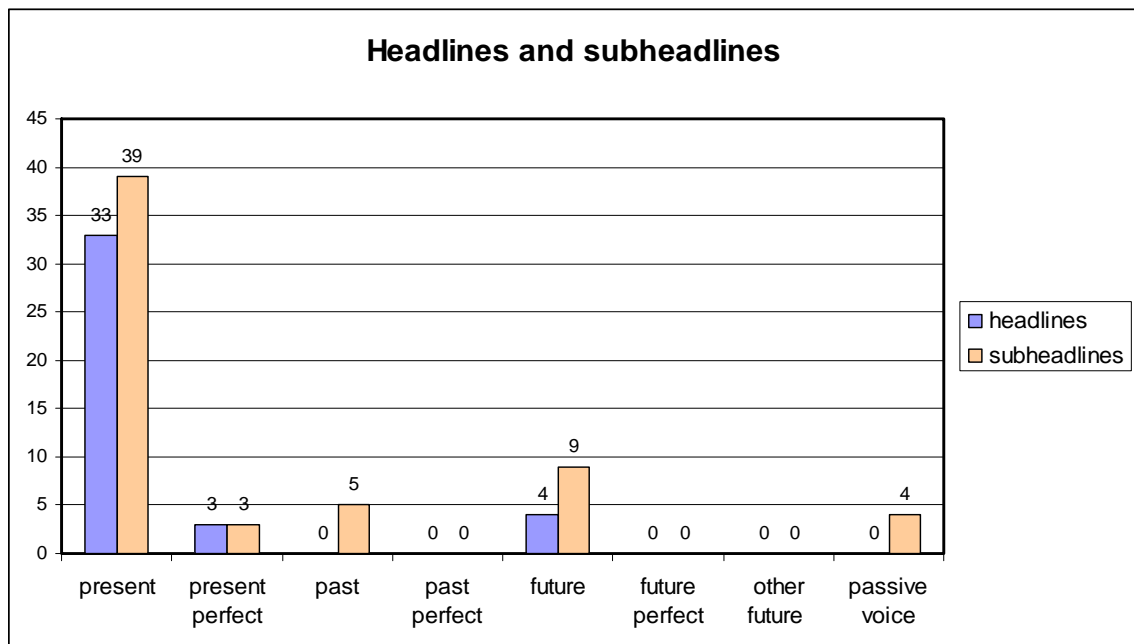


Figure 14: Distribution of tenses in headlines and subheadlines

Out of sixty analyzed articles there are twenty-four articles without any tense in the headline. The rest of them (thirty-six articles) are illustrated in the figure 14. In longer headlines there is even more than one tense, usually two.

A quite typical feature for headlines is that they contain an infinitive form of the verb. This is a good way to keep headlines brief, but express the essence. For the infinitive headline see example [1]. Example [2] is the headline compounded just from nouns, without any verb. This kind of building-up of a headline is another typical feature of headline writing.

[1] *THE STATE OWNER-SHIP OF THINGS TO COME* (see P XIV)

[2] *WEDDING GUESTS' SHOOTING HORROR* (see P XXXV)

5.5.2 Subheadlines

Subheadlines serve as a catchy introduction to the article or to particular parts of it. It generally adds some more information to the headline. Its form is quite similar to the headlines, but usually it is grammatically more structured than headlines. Articles used in the analyses include the subheadline very often, as example, see [1].

[1] *Matt Ford grapples with a hard-hitting form of self-defence* (see P VIII)

5.5.3 Present in Headlines and Subheadlines

Considering the tense, it is obvious that the present tense is a 'champion' of both headlines and subheadlines. The present tense in (sub)headlines gives them vividness and freshness. As it is already mentioned many times above, the freshness gives the article attractive feature and these factors are essential for newspaper editors who need make people buy newspaper. People, now readers, want something new and interesting. They are not interested in what had happened some day in the 'deep' past, but what is happening right now. Of course, there is always a certain delay between the reported event and the issue of the newspaper, but readers want to feel that they buy something which does not have an 'expired term'. Therefore (sub)headlines use a 'preset tense strategy' to maintain this feeling. See examples below; examples [1] - [3] illustrate headlines, examples [4] - [5] show subheadlines.

[1] *OBAMA KEEPS PREASSURE ON N KOREA* (see P XVI)

[2] *DAVID CAMERON RENEWS DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO LOBBING ROW*
(see P XXVIII)

[3] *FURIOUS FERGIE KICKS OFF* (see P XXXVIII)

[4] *Internet giants makes bold move after two-month standoff over web censorship with Beijing* (see P XXIX)

[5] *KYLIE Minogue shows off her remarkably wrinkle-free skin at a charity bash – fuelling suggestions that she's been dabbling with Botox again.* (see P XL)

[6] *THAT'LL PUT HEIRS ON YOUR CHEST* (see P XXXIII)

Both headlines and subheadlines have in common the fact they do not contain other tenses than the present one. Noteworthy, based on the figure 13, a comparison of the content articles and (sub)headlines demonstrates that while the future tense (including the future present tense and periphrastic phrases) tends to appear in the (sub)headlines quite often, its occurrence in contents is very low – it is used least frequently of all English tenses. Example containing the future tense is in number [6].

CONCLUSION

The aim of this work was to introduce the topic of distribution of tenses in newspaper language. The practical part describes the basic topics concerning the English tense system; a list of the English tenses, their meaning and common usage in typical contexts. Next, there is a chapter about the newspaper language; which defines what newspaper is, its aims, conventions for writing newspaper articles and specific features of headlines.

The analysis part has shown that the newspaper language, from the point of view of English tenses; do not implement any fundamental changes in writing newspapers. It has shown some differences between different types of newspapers; the main difference is the tabloids with the predominant past tense. Other newspapers use the present as the major tense. All analyzed material can confirm that the future tense is used the least. The main contrast between tabloids and broadsheets is rather in a selection of topics and way how they present them than in using of tenses. Broadsheets use more sophisticated language than tabloids and in both there are some changes in vocabulary.

No tense found in articles is significantly differing from the common, 'non-news' English, except the present tense, which can fulfill not only present time, but also past or future. Mostly, it is utilized by the language of headlines to carry out a brief, fresh and catchy role. The Analysis also examined the usage of passive and active voice, and also progressive aspect in the articles. The results are clear; there is overwhelming majority of active sentences with non-progressive aspect.

To sum up there are no perceptible differences neither between broadsheets and tabloids nor between printed and online newspapers. Their level is from the point of tenses comparable. The analysis has shown that the main change in the tenses is connected with the present tense, which is very universal tense and can be used partly for expressing the past, partly for the present, and also for the future.

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P XXXIV: THE SUN – ARTICLE 3
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APENDIX P I: DISTRIBUTION OF TENSES IN THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

TENSES	Newspaper:	The Daily Telegraph														
	name of an article	<i>Early earnings should be...</i> <i>Happy families - S. Calman</i> <i>US shares may perform better if...</i> <i>Forking out more to the financial...</i> <i>Time to hit the road, let out</i> <i>Travelling on the hoodless English nina</i> <i>Scholarship relieve the burden of schools fees</i> <i>We want less sex and more Midsomee Murdres</i> <i>Ice save customers face anxious wait as...</i> <i>Strange stag-do in the heart of Exmoor</i> <i>The Cock Inn</i> <i>Tories should end their silence - and soon</i> <i>The state ownership of things to come</i> <i>Follow the carbon leaders</i>														
	number of an article	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
PRESENT	present simple	46	49	44	38	59	35	40	20	28	35	16	44	35	27	
	present progressive	2	2	1		2	1		1	3	2	1	2	2		
	present perfect simple	11	3	5	3	8	3	3		11	4	1	7	1	3	
	present perfect progressive	1			3											
PAST	past simple	20	16	8	23	10	2	13	26	7	11		35	19	5	
	past progressive		1					1							1	
	past perfect simple	1			5	1			2				3			
	past perfect progressive															
FUTURE	future simple- will	4	3	7	2		2	3	1	8	3	1	6	15		
	future progressive														1	
	future perfect simple									1						
	future perfect progressive															
	future - be going to		1				1									
	future - be to		1					3								
	future - due to															
	TOTAL	85	76	65	74	80	44	63	50	58	55	19	97	74	35	
VOICE	active voice	83	73	59	70	72	42	60	48	49	53	18	85	72	34	
	passive voice	2	3	6	4	8	2	3	2	9	2	1	12	2	1	
	TOTAL in a newspaper	875														
HEADLINES	number of an article	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	present simple	1		2	1				1	1	2			1		
	present progressive															
	present perfect simple															
	present perfect progressive															
	PAST	past simple														
		past progressive														
		past perfect simple														
		past perfect progressive														
	FUTURE	future simple- will														
		future progressive														
		future perfect simple														
		future perfect progressive														
		future - be going to														
		future - be to														
		future - due to														
		TOTAL	1	no	2	1	no	no	1	1	2	no	no	1	no	no
	VOICE	active voice														
		passive voice														
		TOTAL in a newspaper	9													
SUBHEADLINES	number of an article	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	present simple	2		2	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1			
	present progressive															
	present perfect simple									1						
	present perfect progressive															
	PAST	past simple														
		past progressive														
		past perfect simple														
		past perfect progressive														
	FUTURE	future simple- will									1			1	1	
		future progressive														
		future perfect simple														
		future perfect progressive														
		future - be going to														
		future - be to														
		future - due to														
		TOTAL	2	no	2	4	3	1	3	1	5	1	1	3	1	no
	VOICE	active voice														
		passive voice									1					
		TOTAL in a newspaper	27													
TOTAL number of tenses		911														

APENDIX P II: DISTRIBUTION OF TENSES IN THE LONDON LITE

TENSES	Newspaper:	London Lite																									
	name of an article	<i>visa effect puts Capital Radio Mayles ahead</i>	<i>Obama keeps pressure on N. Korea</i>	<i>hurry at psycho doughnut shop</i>	<i>Oscar-winner dies aged 95</i>	<i>Pranal Returns toxic UK waste</i>	<i>Pol's insurance fraud girl's guilty plea</i>	<i>Iraq security firm boss in crusade to kill Muslims</i>	<i>Spurs is over, I'm hell bent ...</i>	<i>Clark's in Hunt for Hammers</i>	<i>Stranger saved our son under Tube train</i>	<i>Syrike brings travel chaos</i>	<i>Murder Hunt on after doctor dies</i>	<i>Harry Potter and the 53 bloopers</i>	<i>Big Mac Towers at Canary Wharf</i>	<i>Byler goes down ... In an Elevator</i>	<i>Oil chief gives up 75,000 of his bonus</i>	<i>Cover-up claim over 2.5bn MoD waste</i>	<i>Home loan in bus pass fight</i>	<i>Muslims after police fire on</i>	<i>Trendy dads turning kidsoff Facebook</i>	<i>Avia is revived but slashes divi</i>	<i>Benetton and Lauren smarter</i>	<i>Spurs boss used shares for loan</i>	<i>Murdoch plans online charges</i>	<i>Lifted from track by mystery angel</i>	
	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
PRESENT	present simple	5		1				2	2	7	4	9	3	2			1	4	5	5		8	2	2	1	3	
	present progressive	1				1			2		1	1						1	1		2		1				
	present perfect simple			1	1	1				2	1			1	2			4				4	1				
	present perfect progressive																										
PAST	past simple	8	6		3	4	12	7	9	2	13	4	4		1	3	9	5	3	8	4	5	2	3	1	10	
	past progressive	1							1		2					1	1		1				1				
	past perfect simple						2				2															1	
	past perfect progressive																										
FUTURE	future simple- will						1		2			3			1				1								
	future progressive																									1	
	future perfect simple																										
	future - be going to																										
	future - be to						1								1												
	future - due to									1								1									
	TOTAL	15	6	2	4	6	18	11	21	9	27	10	7	2	3	5	17	13	10	9	19	8	6	4	5	11	
VOICE	active voice	14	6	2	4	5	13	8	21	8	25	7	5	2	1	3	13	6	9	9	18	7	6	3	5	10	
	passive voice	1	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	1	2	3	2	0	2	2	4	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	
	TOTAL in a newspaper	248																									
HEADLINES	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	present simple	1	1		1	1			2	1		1	1			1	1		1			1					
	present progressive																						1	1			
	present perfect simple																										
	present perfect progressive																										
	PAST	past simple										1										1				1	
		past progressive																									
		past perfect simple																									
		past perfect progressive																									
	FUTURE	future simple- will																									
		future progressive																									
		future perfect simple																									
		future perfect progressive																									
		future - be going to																									
		future - be to																									
		future - due to																									
		TOTAL	1	1	no	1	1	no	no	2	1	1	1	1	no	no	1	1	no	1	1	1	2	no	1	no	no
VOICE	active voice																										
	passive voice																										
	TOTAL in a newspaper	18																									
SUBHEADLINES	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	present simple	1																				1					
	present progressive																										
	present perfect simple																										
	present perfect progressive																										
	PAST	past simple																									
		past progressive																									
		past perfect simple																									
		past perfect progressive																									
	FUTURE	future simple- will																									
		future progressive																									
		future perfect simple																									
		future perfect progressive																									
		future - be going to																									
		future - be to																									
		future - due to																									
		TOTAL	1	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
VOICE	active voice																										
	passive voice																										
	TOTAL in a newspaper	2																									
	TOTAL number of tenses	268																									

APENDIX P III: DISTRIBUTION OF TENSES IN THE BBC NEWS

TENSES	Newspaper:	BBC News					
	name of an article	<i>Road remains closed after crash</i>	<i>MP's foreign visit rules breached</i>	<i>Woman's post office death probed</i>	<i>Muscular UK Space Agency set up</i>	<i>Police probe legal high death</i>	<i>BA cancels flights after strike</i>
	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
PRESENT	present simple	25	53	2	24	16	19
	present progressive	3	1			3	4
	present perfect simple	5	17	2	3	4	5
	present perfect progressive				1		
PAST	past simple	22	45	8	10	11	24
	past progressive	1		1			1
	past perfect simple	2	2				4
	past perfect progressive					2	1
FUTURE	future simple- will	2	1		10		1
	future progressive		1				
	future perfect simple						
	future perfect progressive						
	future - be going to						
	future - be to						
	future - due to						
	TOTAL	60	120	13	48	36	59
VOICE	<i>active voice</i>	58	114	6	42	28	54
	<i>passive voice</i>	2	6	7	6	8	5
	TOTAL in a newspaper	336					
HEADLINES	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
	present simple	1	1		1	1	1
PRESENT	present progressive						
	present perfect simple						
	present perfect progressive						
	past simple						
PAST	past progressive						
	past perfect simple						
	past perfect progressive						
	future simple- will						
FUTURE	future progressive						
	future perfect simple						
	future perfect progressive						
	future - be going to						
	future - be to						
	future - due to						
	TOTAL	1	1	no	1	1	1
VOICE	<i>active voice</i>						
	<i>passive voice</i>						
	TOTAL in a newspaper	5					
SUBHEADLINES	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
	present simple					1	
PRESENT	present progressive						1
	present perfect simple		1	2			
	present perfect progressive						
	past simple		1			1	
PAST	past progressive						
	past perfect simple						
	past perfect progressive						
	future simple- will	1			1		
FUTURE	future progressive						
	future perfect simple						
	future perfect progressive						
	future - be going to						
	future - be to						
	future - due to						
	TOTAL	1	2	2	1	2	1
VOICE	<i>active voice</i>						
	<i>passive voice</i>		1				
	TOTAL in a newspaper	9					
	TOTAL number of tenses	350					

APENDIX P IV: DISTRIBUTION OF TENSES IN THE GUARDIAN

TENSES	Newspaper:	The Guardian						
	name of an article	<i>Bad behaviour in the classroom</i>	<i>Skx arrested over insider dealing</i>	<i>David Cameron renews demand to inquiry ...</i>	<i>Google angers China ...</i>	<i>How investigative reporting ...</i>	<i>UK to expel Israeli diplomat ...</i>	
	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	
PRESENT	present simple	15	5	33	12	56	11	
	present progressive	8			1	4	1	
	present perfect simple		4	3	4	11	2	
	present perfect progressive			1				
PAST	past simple	15	17	46	34	17	35	
	past progressive	2		2				
	past perfect simple		1	7	1		2	
	past perfect progressive							
FUTURE	future simple- will	2			1	4	4	
	future progressive							
	future perfect simple							
	future perfect progressive				1			
	future - be going to	1						
	future - be to						1	
	future - due to							
	TOTAL	43	28	91	54	92	56	
VOICE	<i>active voice</i>	42	22	79	50	87	43	
	<i>passive voice</i>	1	6	13	4	5	13	
	TOTAL in a newspaper	364						
HEADLINES	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	present simple	1		1	1	1		
	present progressive	1						
	present perfect simple							
	present perfect progressive							
	PAST	past simple						
		past progressive						
		past perfect simple						
		past perfect progressive						
	FUTURE	future simple- will						
		future progressive						
		future perfect simple						
		future perfect progressive						
		future - be going to						
		future - be to						
		future - due to						
		TOTAL	2	no	1	1	1	no
	VOICE	<i>active voice</i>						
		<i>passive voice</i>						
		TOTAL in a newspaper	5					
SUBHEADLINES	<i>number of an article</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	present simple	1	1	3	1	1	1	
	present progressive	1						
	present perfect simple							
	present perfect progressive							
	PAST	past simple						
		past progressive						
		past perfect simple						
		past perfect progressive						
	FUTURE	future simple- will						
		future progressive						
		future perfect simple						
		future perfect progressive						
		future - be going to						
		future - be to						
		future - due to						
		TOTAL	2	1	3	1	1	1
	VOICE	<i>active voice</i>						
		<i>passive voice</i>			1			
		TOTAL in a newspaper	9					
	TOTAL number of tenses	378						

APENDIX P V: DISTRIBUTION OF TENSES IN THE SUN

TENSES	Newspaper:	The Sun								
	name of an article	<i>Pink to throne</i>	<i>Tha't'll put heirs on your chest</i>	<i>Harry's gige whinge</i>	<i>Wedding guests' shocking horror</i>	<i>Bruno leads Carpenter tributes</i>	<i>Meow may have killed again</i>	<i>Ferguson Fergie kicks off</i>	<i>Cameron's 6-point contract with UK</i>	<i>Kyle polished</i>
	number of an article	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PRESENT	present simple	2	3	15	16	6	10	15	33	
	present progressive			2			2	2	5	
	present perfect simple			3	1	1		3	3	2
	present perfect progressive									
PAST	past simple	2	5	15	14	54	5	4	40	3
	past progressive									
	past perfect simple			1	1	2	2		2	
	past perfect progressive			2						
FUTURE	future simple- will			1		3	2	4	4	
	future progressive									
	future perfect simple									
	future perfect progressive									
	future - be going to									
	future - be to									
	future - due to			1	1					
TOTAL	4	8	40	33	66	21	28	87	5	
VOICE	active voice	4	8	25	31	61	19	26	83	4
	passive voice	0	0	5	2	5	2	2	5	1
	TOTAL in a newspaper	292								
HEADLINES	number of an article	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	present simple					1		1		
PRESENT	present progressive									
	present perfect simple									
	present perfect progressive									
	past simple						1			
PAST	past progressive									
	past perfect simple									
	past perfect progressive									
	future simple- will		1							
FUTURE	future progressive									
	future perfect simple									
	future perfect progressive									
	future - be going to									
	future - be to									
	future - due to									
	TOTAL	no	1	no	no	1	1	1	no	no
VOICE	active voice									
	passive voice									
	TOTAL in a newspaper	4								
SUBHEADLINES	number of an article	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	present simple		1	2		1		1		1
PRESENT	present progressive									
	present perfect simple									1
	present perfect progressive									
	past simple				2	2	2		1	
PAST	past progressive									
	past perfect simple									
	past perfect progressive									
	future simple- will									
FUTURE	future progressive									
	future perfect simple									
	future perfect progressive									
	future - be going to									
	future - be to									
	future - due to									
	TOTAL	no	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2
VOICE	active voice									
	passive voice					1				
	TOTAL in a newspaper	14								
TOTAL number of tenses		310								

WILEY

Early learning should be child's play

As pre-school tutoring arrives, Lat Jishi finds old-school learning just as educational

I will send a shiver down the spines of parents whose toddlers prefer spabishing in muddy puddles to studying their ABCs. The latest US import is the pre-school tutor, paid to teach our three-year-olds the three Rs long before they've even set foot through a school gate.

American tutoring firms have been selling such services for years and, let's face it, what goes on over there often ends up over here – take those Baby Einstein products designed to stimulate infant brains, for example. There are signs this is indeed an emerging trend in Britain, with two organisations, International Firm Kumon and Ready Steady School, set up by a Montessori-trained early-years teacher offering such services. Kumon gives toddlers tuition at about 40 centres in the UK and Ireland, and Ready Steady School has courses for three and four-year-olds, comprising 10 weekly, 40-minute, one-on-one sessions, costing £275.

Kumon launched its pre-school English and maths courses in the UK relatively recently, adding them to existing sessions for older children. Parents pay just as two-month-olds as young as two attend for 15 minutes a week, learning skills such as letter recognition, counting and basic programme is marketed more subtly than its American counterpart.

The company's UK spokesperson, Heidi Hatfield, says this reflects a negative perception of early learning here compared to the US, but there is interest. "We launched this because there was demand from

parents. We're getting more and more requests. You might think no one you know is doing this, but they probably wouldn't tell you if they were. There's a social stigma around the idea, it's like of ten so young – to mention Sally Samuel, who set up Ready Steady School, admits: "Some parents might prefer to keep it to themselves – they don't want their friends to know."

Anna Marland (not her real name) signed up four-year-old daughter Grace to Samuel's course, which covers numbers and early reading and writing skills. "She was ready for something slightly more structured than her playgroup and was keen to learn. I'm against ho-housing, but this was nothing like that – it was learning through play."

Samuel's company so far covers only north London's "trappy valley" areas: Crouch End, Muswell Hill and Highgate. These suburbs seem with well-off parents, a lot of whom apply for private-school places. This is key because many prep schools hold selective entrance assessments with level-headed parents anxious. If anything, it's this which will fill Samuel's diary, as parents hope to increase their offspring's chances of impressing prospective schools.

To test Samuel's claims of gentle learning, I dived in my three-year-old, Luca, hoping that even if the alarmist eyes are right overall, the single 40-minute trial session won't leave him educationally scarred for life. (Of course, he has this to say: "I was bored, but I like to be bored.")

Luca took a liking to Samuel and her assistant help teacher, Cheryl Clegg, who waved encouragingly at his efforts regardless of whether he had the answers right. Most tasks used brightly coloured puzzles and were gambitically fun, not formal.

Afterwards Luca demanded to know when he could see the tutor again. I know from bitter, tantrum-filled

experience that you can't force children this age to do something they don't want to, let alone to enjoy it. This was the pressured ho-housing I'd imagined.

The question remains: could such focused early learning do more harm than good? And if children do need preparing for school, should it be done by teachers in pre-schools or by parents at home? Research shows that learning at home with parents –



Learning ABCs: Lat Jishi believes her son Luca, 3, will benefit most from learning through play rather than with a tutor

through smuggling up together with books, singing, rhyiming, punning – along with attendance at a good-quality nursery brings the best outcomes by age 10 or 11. You don't need someone to come in and not then recognise her service is some parents would never consider tutoring for this age group, others see benefits. "For some it's about giving children a bit of extra confidence to help them feel happy."

"Most middle-class parents of this type who can afford these services give their children a good start anyway. Research shows that learning at home with parents –

through smuggling up together with books, singing, rhyiming, punning – along with attendance at a good-quality nursery brings the best outcomes by age 10 or 11. You don't need someone to come in and not then recognise her service is some parents would never consider tutoring for this age group, others see benefits. "For some it's about giving children a bit of extra confidence to help them feel happy."

"Most middle-class parents of this type who can afford these services give their children a good start anyway. Research shows that learning at home with parents –

www.kumon.co.uk
www.readysteady.com

2 HAPPYFAMILIES



Stephanie Calmiche

The other night, Reter and I had an argument and I stomped upstairs. I assumed the children would take a big, but Lydia rushed up to the door to comfort me and stroked my face. Then Lawrence came up, too. What lovely supportive children! He rubbed my feet, saying: "I think you should probably see a psychiatrist."

Oh. "Actually I'm fine now, thank you darling. I feel much better."

"Seriously, it really is getting worse."

"I'm sorry. I'm fine now."

"Look," he says. "Relax. Breathe slowly. The a-ah's it. Better?"

It works. "That's a classic relaxation technique," I say. "Where did you learn it?"

"School."

Never mind maths and Latin: this is a life skill. I've gone from foaming at the mouth to floppy and adonible like a kitten.

As the go off to bed, I'm contemplating the irony of how much more effective Lawrence and Lydia are in these situations than I am. The other day, they were playing in the park with a dog on "Daddy's lap" when Lawrence pushed her brother: "said Lawrence, adding knowingly: "My sibling's angry."

"Oh, naturally, evening. I run the bath. Lawrence is going first. Which toy to put out? I pick two hours and a Power Ranger. Then the phone rings and Lawrence announces he has been invited to a disco. A disco?!" I ask. "How much?"

You can see my priorities – not unsuitable characters or how he's going to get home, but the cost.

"Ten pounds?"

"Ten pounds?"

"It includes drinks and glow sticks," says Lawrence.

It occurs to me that we're potentially on the brink of a major developmental milestone here. I must drive, but not seem to.

"Will there be any girls?"

"Girls? Everything isn't about girls, Mummy?"

The idea, the points, out: is to have some soft drinks "and a good time?"

He widens his eyes to emphasise how wrong I am. This occasion may yet be a milestone, not just because I'll be his first grown-up-style social event but because it marks that time before sex is an issue. Sex is still reved as disgusting and tedious. He had enough of it in Year 6 to put him off for life. "We had to watch a video of people having sex," he said wearily one day. "It lasted 20 minutes."

His father and I avoided each other's gaze. While it is not a taboo subject, we've become aware of the imperative not to laugh at the wrong moment.

Later, when the children are meant to be asleep, we go in to turn out their lights. Lydia is Numbadonna and Lawrence is reading a book.

We go into the bathroom and the gasps and employed with "Aaaaah!" I say.

"I know. On the other hand, soon we'll be able to chat, clearing out this toy drawer."

How Not to Wake Your Mother by Sophie Cahier (Warbler) is available from Deaglan Books for £12.99 plus £1.50 p.p. Call 0870 4284117 or see becketelegraph.co.uk

telegraphfamily
Read Stephanie Calmiche

3

FUNDAMENTALIST VIEWS JAMES ABATE

US shares may perform better if Obama becomes president

Every week a leading fund manager or expert grow explains why savers and investors should see things their way



THE American Presidential election next month may have significant implications for investors because this remains by far the largest economy in the world. Senators McCain and Obama have articulated differing approaches to politics on taxes, trade, foreign policy and the government's role in its citizens' daily lives. The question is whether the candidates' distinguishing campaign rhetoric will be realistic? Will the policies the winner actually put in place be significantly different from the Bush presidency? Research based on the past 80 years shows that American stock markets have performed better under Democrats, while American government bonds performed better under Republicans. These results should be taken with some



carets as we have seen, the two major political parties have moved to the middle of the political spectrum as has happened in the United Kingdom. For example, Republican President Bush has presided over the largest increases in domestic spending, excluding defence, since the Democratic President Lyndon Baines Johnson. First, taxes are an area where the candidates differ but perhaps by a smaller scale than perceived. With Senator Obama, it's safe to say that he will raise capital gains taxes to levels nearer to the tax rates on ordinary income. Public outrage against bank chiefs and hedge fund managers paying a lower tax rate than a postman will be addressed. Senator McCain is likely to try to keep capital gains tax rates favourable, if he wins, as this is an "untouchable" to most Republicans. In terms of the reduction in ordinary income tax rates put in place by President Bush in 2003, it's very likely that both candidates will allow these to expire given the budget deficits confronted now. In addition of course, is the issue that is dominating all the headlines – the expected tremendous costs associated with the Treasury bail-out of the banking industry. Hank Paulson's bill was not accepted in its original format by the Congress, but various compromises allowed its original passage. Despite the strong anti-Wall Street feeling across America about bailing out rich bankers, whether it is this plan, or other remedies undertaken directly by the Federal Reserve, the cost to each individual citizen will be significant in taxation terms despite the assurances by the politicians. Second, free trade is centred by both parties and since they are heavily funded by the major corporations who champion such policies, I see no difference in the future between the candidates and President Bush. Third, foreign policy is the principal area where we see a substantial difference. Senator Obama gained the Democratic nomination over Senator Hillary Clinton principally because of the strength of the anti-war vote rallying against Clinton's vote to authorise war against Iraq. A point not fully understood about Obama is that he is not against foreign incursions, it's just that he thought the invasion of Iraq was a bad idea. An Obama Presidency is more likely to see military missions in Darfur, Burma, Afghanistan and other places where humanitarian ends may be achieved by military means. McCain, on the other hand, represents perhaps an even more aggressive policy than President Bush in terms of NATO expansion eastward and perhaps a return to aggressive diplomacy in Latin America akin to the days of Theodore Roosevelt. All things considered, the dollar is more likely to strengthen under Obama than McCain, which would be good for British investors with American funds denominated in sterling. Under Obama we can expect traditional Democratic expansion of health and social services and retirement guarantees. Under McCain, we're likely to see a similar expansion of government but geared more toward the military services, anti-trust policy and other reform minded policies in the same spirit of early twentieth century progressivism like Theodore Roosevelt. For investors, the differences between the presidential candidates in terms of actual governance are likely to be much smaller than the campaign rhetoric. But a less aggressive foreign policy and slightly lower budget deficits to be expected under Obama may lead to a stronger dollar than could be expected under McCain. So the historical trend for American shares performing better under the Democrats may hold. The sectors that are most likely to benefit from Obama winning the Presidency are technology and infrastructure areas in general whereas under McCain we could expect energy and defence to benefit. Another consideration is that, with an American recession now fairly certain, we expect corporate restructuring to mean the country will be first out of global economic problems. Stock markets tend to be ahead of events and this would imply that the American market is worth consideration by British investors who take a long-term view.

James Abate is manager of the *Esigma American Growth Fund*

4

Forking out more to the financial regulator may not be money well spent

NINETY 10 months ago, the Treasury Select Committee concluded that there had been a "substantial failure of regulation" at the Financial Services Authority. The committee's verdict on the FSA's role in the collapse of Northern Rock was damning: "The failure of Northern Rock, while a failure of its own board, was also a failure of its regulator."

John McFall, the committee chairman, went even further following publication of the report: "The FSA appears to have systematically failed in its duty and this contributed significantly to the risks to the public purse that have followed."

Ten months later, newly appointed FSA chairman Lord Turner is on a mission: a mission to increase the regulator's budget and staff numbers. "Blatantly, we have been trying to do regulation on the cheap," he claimed yesterday. Not only does the FSA need to hire more people – it needs to pay them more, Lord Turner, a former management consultant, added. Talk about rewards for failure.

Lord Turner insisted that the major financial institutions – the people we entrust our savings and pensions to – were not bothered about the cost "of this increased regulation". They may not be – but I suspect that those of us who will actually pay for it might be. If the FSA increases the levy on financial institutions, the extra costs will, I suspect, be added to the changes that are levied on our pensions, ISAs and mortgages – rather than deducted from the institutions marketing budgets. We may well need tougher regulation of our major financial institutions – but paying more for the privilege is pretty rich.

In its reports on the collapse of Northern Rock, the Treasury Select Committee argued that the FSA "had not allocated sufficient resources or time to monitoring a bank whose business model was so clearly an outlier". But there is no suggestion in the 181-page report that the FSA has a lack of resources – just that the regulator failed to spend it on the right things. Over the last decade the FSA has been running what amounts to a job creation scheme. In 1999, the regulator employed 1,362 staff. By 2008, that had almost doubled to 2,499 staff.

But while hundreds of new staff have been taken on to educate schoolchildren and set up websites to advise us on how to plan for our futures, the numbers involved in regulating the biggest firms actually fell. In 2007, staff employed by the FSA's wholesale and institutional markets division – which regulates the City's big financial beasts – fell from 572 to 553. The fact is that its far easier to lecture consumers on why turning up huge debts on storecards is not a great idea than quiz the likes of Northern Rock and HBOS about their Tier One capital ratios. Or run a half-a-dozen tests of whether their business models are sustainable. No doubt we need better regulation of our financial services, but you could double (again) the number of quasi-civil servants at the FSA's Canary Wharf stronghold and there would still be no guarantee that the quality of regulation would improve.

Before we write Lord Turner a blank cheque, those of us who actually pay for his ever-expanding empire need to know exactly how the FSA plans to do a better job. We also need to be reassured that we don't repeat the mistakes of the Americans, who inflicted untold damage on their own financial system after Enron and other scandals with the introduction of the Sarbanes Oxley Act – and still failed to see the current crisis coming. Five weeks into his new job, Lord Turner should be telling us how he plans to overhaul the broken and ineffective regulator. Not demanding that we empty our pockets so he can staff up with thousands more apparitions, but out to be asleep on the job.

Delivery failure is sweet luck for Sugar Last week I revealed that Sir Alan Sugar, the founder of Amstrad computers and star of *The Apprentice* TV series, had acquired a near 40pc stake in troubled retailer Woolworths. I must admit I was baffled at the time by his stake building – even if the shares had fallen 80pc in the last 12 months. Yesterday, the tale took another twist when it was revealed that Woolworths failed to deliver the shares he had bought. My record on stock picking isn't as impressive as Sir Alan's, but I can't help but think that he has had a lucky escape.

Comment on Richard Fletcher's view at www.telegraph.co.uk/personalview



Richard Fletcher

Those of us who pay for it, need to know how the FSA plans to do a better job

Scholarships relieve the burden of school fees

The cost of a quality education is not something parents need to bear alone, says **Christopher Middleton**

Parents have always grumbled about finding the money for school fees, but now their concerns about coming up with the cash are real. One way to soften the three-times-a-year bursarial hammer blow is to find some kind of grant or scholarship. Time was, this might have been viewed as rather infra dig, but not in the current economic situation.

So how do you launch your own fees aid campaign? Step one is to contact the Educational Trusts Forum (ETF), an umbrella body whose sole purpose is to provide rainy-day money for hard-pressed parents. Visit their website and you'll find a whole cluster of organisations that provide grants not on the basis of your child's academic brilliance, but your own job, or your spouse's, or even in some cases, your birthplace.

The Actors' Charitable Trust, for example, will help pay the fees if you're a professional thespian; the Mitchell City of London Trust will help if you have worked (or were born) within the Square Mile. Meanwhile, the Royal Caledonian Schools Trust offers assistance to "poor Scots residing in London".

"The fact is, every educational trust is heavily oversubscribed," warns Sarah Mulligan of the ETF. "Not only is there a lot of competition for the grants, but in many cases, mere financial difficulty is not sufficient qualification; there has to be some additional element of social or emotional hardship."

That said, if you don't ask, you don't get, and last year the Frank Buttle Trust gave 300 grants totalling £66,000, while the

much smaller Thornton Smith and Plevin Trust distributed an average of £1,750 to 150 families.

An even longer-standing charity, the Royal Medical Foundation, has school fee money to give if either parent is (or was) a qualified doctor. In addition, the Foundation awards scholarships of up to 100 per cent at Epsom College (normal boarding fees of £24,000 a year). Both the foundation and college were set up by the same benefactor, Dr John Propert (1793-1867).

Less philanthropic, but no less welcome, is a contribution from the Armed Forces. All three services offer annual sponsorship of £1,000 to £2,000 in the sixth form, and £1,000 to £4,000 at university, in return for a commitment to at least three years' service post-college.

"(It was) the best thing I ever did," says 22-year-old Emma Dutton, who got a £4,000-a-year RAF scholarship to study engineering at Loughborough University. "While all my college friends were doing holiday jobs to make ends meet, I was with the RAF in India doing tsunami aid, in Tanzania building an orphanage and, in between scuba diving and tall ship sailing, I was at the US Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs."

A large number of private schools also offer scholarships to children whose parents have a forces background. A search on the ISBI website, for example, identifies 200 schools that offer armed forces-related scholarships, not to mention another 200 which give discounts to the relatives of clergy or church ministers, plus 68 more that offer reduced-fee deals to talented young organists.

Another way to get a cut-price,

away-from-home education is to send your child to one of the country's 34 state boarding schools, where you pay purely for accommodation (£6,000-£12,000 a year), rather than the full £25,000 per year for fees plus board at an independent school.

Yes, competition is fierce, and applications for state boarding places have increased by 50 per cent in the past four years, but here again, parental occupation can help you up the queue. The Duke of York's School in Dover, for example, offers places exclusively to the children of services personnel, while Brymore School in Somerset seeks out boys and girls with a family background in farming.

But whatever door parents choose to knock on, they are advised to do so with a firm hand. "With something as important as this, you can't afford to be bashful," says Hilary Moriarty, director of the State Boarding Schools Association. "Parents should ask not only if there are scholarships on offer, but how much they are worth."

Sentiments echoed by Sarah Mulligan from the ETF. "Parents should not feel embarrassed about making an approach," she says. "These days, scholarships are much less about giving awards to clever children and much more about addressing social needs."

School motto: correction

In the Town vs. Gown article dated October 11, we mentioned that Bishop's Stortford College has no official motto. In fact, the school's motto is *Soli Deo Gloria* ("To God alone be the glory").

8 WEEK We want less sex and more *Midsomer Murders*

It is 35 years since I first went to Iceland. I am one of the few who banked there for sentimental reasons. I love Iceland and what it offers: invigorating geysers, days without end, and the chance to eat reindeer with a clear conscience. It has one of the world's most literate populations – and for a reason. When I first visited, to encourage the habit of reading no television was allowed in Iceland on Thursday evenings. I should have realised then it was all too good to be true.

Last Saturday, my wife and I considered a flight to Reykjavik to retrieve our savings in person. When Alastair Darling promised to guarantee them, we settled for a weekend closer to home. We went to Fontainebleau, outside Paris, to the house where, one hundred years ago, Arnold Bennett completed *The Old Wives' Tale*, arguably the finest

novel written by an Englishman in the 20th century. In his day, Bennett was an acknowledged giant, a literary celebrity on a par with Dickens and Oscar Wilde. (The success of Bennett's lecture tours in America rivalled theirs.) Now the great man is woefully neglected. His grandson (the son of Bennett's daughter by his mistress) unveiled a plaque at the house to mark the centenary of *The Old Wives' Tale* and then admitted that he had never read it.

On Thursday, Oscar Wilde's 154th birthday, Wilde's grandson invited me to join him at Pere Lachaise cemetery in Paris to inspect his grandfather's grave, newly cleaned (with a little help from the Irish) in anticipation of the centenary of Wilde's interment next year. I could not go because I had a prior engagement in North Wales: an encounter with the massed ranks of the Clwyd



Gyles Brandreth
braves a close encounter with the Clwyd and Denbigh Women's Institute

and Denbigh Women's Institutes. The ladies were in sparty form. Some had already downloaded the new WI sex video offering tips for mature lovers. Others had no intention of doing so. As one explained, "At our age, we want less sex and more *Midsomer Murders*, thank you very much." Sex aside, the women appeared agreed on one thing, however. They are not party political, but, at the moment, they do reckon that Gordon Brown is "doing rather well". Given the slow hand-clapping that greeted Tony Blair at the WI in 2000, this is a portent worth reporting.

Today I'm off to theatres in Cheltenham and Bungay, giving talks about my Victorian murder mysteries (featuring Oscar Wilde as the detective) and hoping to sell a few copies on the side. I shall tread carefully. At my last book signing, I admired a lady

customer's shoes. She rebuked me: "In my experience, a man who notices a woman's shoes is invariably a serial seducer."

Tomorrow I'm back in London, hoping to see *The Beautiful People*, one of the great plays born out of the Gall Depression. William Saroyan, prolific playwright and novelist, is another neglected hustler. Here's a message for us all in these brittle times: "Try to learn to breathe deeply, really to taste food when you eat, and when you sleep really to sleep. Try as much as possible to be wholly alive with all your right and when you laugh, laugh like hell. And when you get angry, get good and angry. Try to be alive; you will be dead soon enough." Cut out and stick on the fridge door I have.

Comment on Gyles Brandreth's view at
telegaph.co.uk/personalview

9 ICESAVE CUSTOMERS FACE ANXIOUS WAIT AS ONLINE RECORDS VANISH

But FSCS promises UK savers they will receive their money, writes **Kara Gammell**

THOUSANDS of Icesave customers have been shocked to find that there is no evidence online that their accounts still exist.

The customers, who will need proof of their savings in order to reclaim money held in the bust bank from the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS), cannot find information about their Individual Savings Accounts online.

It has also emerged that the FSCS, which is responsible for compensating the three hundred thousand Icesave customers who have lost their savings thanks to the collapse of Icelandic bank Landsbanki, could not guarantee that savers would have their money back before Christmas.

Mark Oates of the FSCS, said: "As we are dealing with effectively three bodies across two countries, we are working towards a scheme that simplifies the process. However, working this system out takes time and we urge customers to keep checking our website for regular updates."

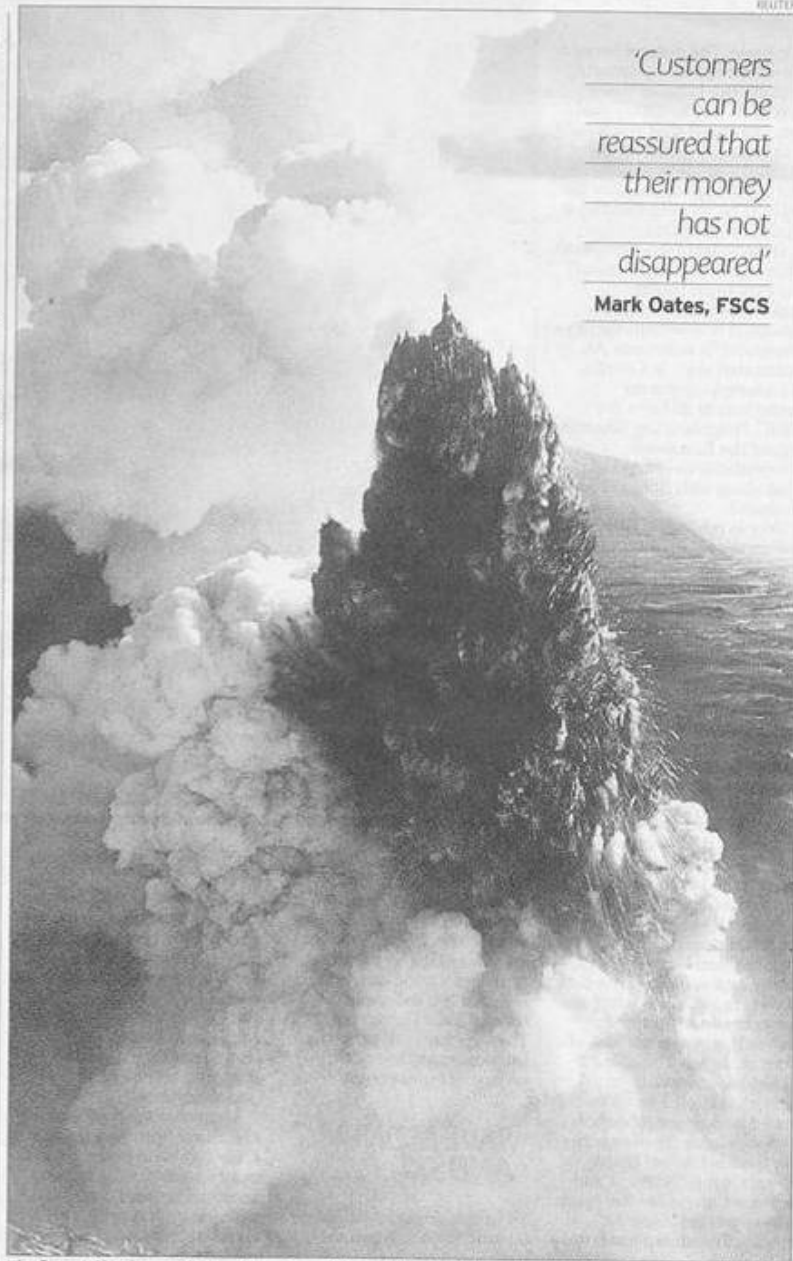
The organisation has not yet sent out letters to customers explaining how they can claim their money back, even though EU law states that compensation due after a bank failure should be paid within three months. This law applies whether the money is due through the FSCS itself, or through a "passport" scheme, where the money is due from another country, as was supposed to be the case with Icesave.

This body should, over the next few weeks, contact all British customers and ask if they think they are entitled to compensation. Mr Oates said: "The process can be accelerated by customers returning the claim forms as soon as the letters are received."

Customers who need to claim back money will have to provide proof of the level of their Icesave savings in order to invoke their claims. However for those holding Isas, they cannot even find that proof online.

One Icesave customer said: "I have substantial savings with Icesave, having chosen the bank because of the good rate and its 'easy access' terms. Now, I can view the balance on one of my accounts, but my Isa appears to have vanished."

"According to the FSCS, this has happened to many customers, and is quite



'Customers can be reassured that their money has not disappeared'

Mark Oates, FSCS

The financial landscape of Iceland has mirrored the volatile physical geography of the country in recent weeks

nerve-racking given that we need proof of our savings with the bank in order to reclaim our money. I have been assured I will get my money back, but have had no contact from Icesave or the FSCS yet."

Mr Oates said: "Customers can be reassured that their money will not have 'simply disappeared'. We will be able to check the records of Icesave customers and will be able to cross reference any claims."

All compensation for

Icesave customers is being handled by the British deposit protection authority, the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

The Treasury has stepped in to guarantee all savers' money – more than 300,000 British savers with accounts worth in total £4 billion with the Icelandic bank – regardless of how much they had in their accounts. The Treasury has also promised to cover any shortfall that may arise from the Icelandic authorities being unable to

fund their part of the compensation scheme.

Savers with Icesave Isas will not lose their tax-free allocation for the year, the Treasury has confirmed, although it has not yet explained how this guarantee will work in practice.

However, the timing for when their money will be returned is far less clear.

* The Financial Services Compensation Scheme can be contacted by calling 0845 7300131 or by visiting www.fscs.org.uk/consumer

Strange stag-do in the heart of Exmoor

Adrian Tierney-Jones talks to the callers of the wild aiming to attract rutting red deer

It's bolving time again. That point in the year when the peace of the small Exmoor town of Dulverton is broken by the strange and frankly disgusting sound of people pretending to be rutting stags. Once heard, never forgotten: it sounds like a hybrid of a lion roaring, a cow bellowing and someone trying, unsuccessfully, to start a chainsaw.

The aim, when the 5th Annual Bolving Competition is held tomorrow, will be to lure a real red deer stag into bolving in return.

It's a weird tradition, ranking alongside nettle-eating or toe-wrestling in the annals of odd country pursuits – yet for some reason it has caught on. When the *Telegraph* featured the contest last year, hordes of outsiders came to town, all keen to experience the truly spine-tingling moment when a large (and potentially dangerous at this time of year) wild animal responds to a human.

Of course, it's tempting to claim that this is a centuries-old ritual revived, an old Exmoor inter-village contest to usher in autumn – and indeed many a wily old moorsman will insist it's so. Others, like Exmoor's home-grown television personality Johnny Kingdom, insist it's purely a modern invention. Frankly, who cares? Certainly not the 20-plus bolvers who partook last year. Nor the hordes of bolving fans that came to witness the spectacle. Some attempts were woefully and hilariously inadequate while others were surprisingly successful, being answered by the real thing – the awesome sound of a rutting red deer.

Kingdom had a go and was admirably self-deprecating about his efforts: "I'm useless at bolving myself. I do have a mate who is very good at it though. He uses a piece of pipe."

Elvis Afanasenko certainly isn't useless, nor does he need a pipe. He was runner-up in 2006 and won the top prize last year. "I've followed the staghounds all my life," he says. "I like my hunting

and I love listening to the deer. Bolving is a knack but once it clicks, it clicks."

After the event, everyone piles back to bolving headquarters, the Rock House Inn, for the prizegiving. As well as being fun, it helps a good cause – last year it raised £1,800 for the Devon Air Ambulance.

The whole idea has also caught on beyond Exmoor. There has been talk about a possible bolving showdown between Exmoor's finest and challengers from the Scottish Highlands. Meanwhile, folk from the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire want to organise their own contest. But the idea brings a frown from Philip "Chinner" Kingdom, one of the competition's organisers: "This is an Exmoor-orientated affair," he says sternly.



Elvis Afanasenko: the king of bolving

The event is palpably positive for an area whose residents sometimes feel themselves swamped by owners of second homes. Not only does it help charity, but it is also, according to Jo Bamford (landlady of the Rock House Inn), "something that brings the community together".

As with any successful event, there's debate about how big it can become. If too many attend, the deer will be frightened away. So it's possible that, in years to come, numbers might have to be limited. So grab your chance while you still can.

✦ The 5th Bolving Competition takes place tomorrow at 6pm at Draydon Rails, outside Dulverton. Contact the Rock House Inn on 01398 323131 for more details.

✦ The Devon Air Ambulance relies totally on voluntary donations and fundraising. See www.daat.org for information.

The Cock Inn, Hertfordshire, continues our guide to British pubs

Take a seat at The Cock Inn and you're two miles from a Tube station; yet it could just as easily be 200 miles.

Admittedly, Chorleywood is out at the furthest end of the Metropolitan Line, but it's still hard to believe that the five-minute car journey to Sarratt has only brought you to the inner Home Counties, rather than the rustic wilds.

Step out the back door and you're in a fence-free back garden that merges into open fields and woods. Step out the front door and you're in a Hertfordshire village graveyard (literally, if you don't look both ways for traffic).

Inside, low ceilings are the order of the day (Duck or Grouse, say the signs over the doorposts), while traditional English main courses (lamb chop, steak and ale pie, plus the odd curry) are the dishes of the day. With matching surroundings, too: the main dining room is an ancient, pointy-roofed rural barn, with a forest of overhanging beams and dangling artefacts.

The welcome from the staff is distinctly out-of-town too: much brighter and less dreary than the average urban grunt of greeting. But there's nothing country-bumpkin about the service; as befits a place which in summer is catering for customers up to 100 yards from the kitchen, the girls behind the bar can tell at the touch of a coloured till button how many half lock or scampi portions are left in the chef's locker.

As for the ale, there are four different varieties: First Gold and Tangle Foot from Badger, Sussex Draught from King & Barnes and the tastiest and strongest of them all, Fursty Ferret (4.4% ABV and featuring hops, nuts and the faint echo of orange peel), also from Badger.

Work your way through them all and you won't want to go back to the big city.

Christopher Middleton

✦ The Cock Inn, Church Lane, Sarratt, Herts (01423 282468)

12 Stories should end their silence – and soon

When a hysterical and widely held view is proven wrong, what replaces it is often later found to be equally incorrect. And so, I suspect, it will prove with the nationalisation of a large chunk of Britain's banking system.

The idea that Brown's credit bubble would not burst was popular for a decade and now in its place is a supposed national consensus that benign big government has somehow done the right thing with its bail-out.

I recognise that those of us who disagree hold a deeply unfashionable view, but so be it. Gordon Brown's "rescue" of the banks is a calamity for this country and it will turn out to have been a piece of Leftist vandalism and control-freakery which exploited public concern. And this from the same politicians who brought us the debt bubble, inflated by cheap money, and designed a banking regulatory structure which failed to avert disaster.

If a full-scale rescue was required, there were other forms it could have taken short of nationalisation. In 1997 the new chancellor wiped out what he saw as an old-boy City network of regulation centred on the Bank of England and replaced it with a monster regulator called the FSA. Instead, there should have been

evolutionary reform. The old system was not perfect, too oriented to the old school tie, but an informal set of relationships and understandings which had been built over generations was destroyed because what Brown does not like he obliterates. The FSA then failed to do its only important job of spotting trouble early in institutions, discreetly demanding action in a way designed not to spook the markets and engineering rescues which avoid state ownership.

The more that trickles out about this bail-out – and the behaviour of ministers, regulators and advisers hired on vast fees from other banks and City law firms – the worse it smells. Who leaked market sensitive information for the Government? Why was a healthy business such as Lloyds TSB persuaded to merge with HBOS by the PM, and then shot-gunned into part-nationalisation which destroyed shareholder value? How will pension funds cope without dividends from banks, a ruling imposed by ministers at the instigation of Brussels? Is the rumour true that Barclays wanted to do the deal to buy Lehman Brothers on that fateful Sunday evening a month ago and it was then blocked by the FSA? Lehman's was the first domino which began the global collapse and how ironic if Brown's



Brown's 'rescue' of the banks will be a calamity for the country and the opposition should be asking searching questions, says Iain Martin

regulator tipped it over. It is extraordinary that so few questions are being asked, in Parliament and beyond. Perhaps the Government will say it had no option to behave otherwise, although the country will only find out whether this is true if there is now calm, rational, inquiry.

Here the Conservative Party has failed so far. I can accept it had to pursue a bipartisan approach in the earliest days of the crisis, with

David Cameron identifying that the biggest risk was of a silly remark rebounding. Then the cross-party approach stuck for too long, angering his party and puzzling the country.

A senior Tory explained what Cameron had done in military terms, comparing him to a commander in the field saying hold fire to maximise the impact when his guns finally open up on an enemy charging towards his line. Well, perhaps.

Yesterday, the Tory leader did open fire on "Brown's bus" with a robust speech in the City in defence of "responsible" capitalism and free markets. Combined with his excellent offering to his party's conference it represents a start, but what comes next? A number of lessons are apparent and they divide into the following areas:

1) As the adrenalin-rush of recent weeks abates, the Tories should ask more searching questions of the bail-out on behalf of oppressed taxpayers. It is what the opposition in parliament should be for.

2) Tory thinking on the economy has been too timid and generated by a small a group of individuals close to the shadow chancellor. That state of affairs now constitutes an emergency. In the last fortnight the Camerons have discovered the weakness of relying on a

tactical approach rather than having a strategy geared to delivering a low tax, high growth, sensibly regulated enterprise economy. Urgently, the Tory economic team needs to let fresh thinking into the room. Cameron should force Osborne to do this or take charge.

3) The election will be won by whoever has the best plan for recovery. Conservative values need to inspire the generation of fresh free-market thinking and practical ideas for a shrinking economy in which government spends too much of the national resource inefficiently.

4) These developments require more aggressive communication by Cameron and a wider range of Tory voices. A speech delivered does not automatically mean a message has been received by the public and good phrases need hammering relentlessly. Only Osborne's "hating the roof while the sun shines" has worked.

Brown is having a pounce and it will get bigger until the carnage in the real economy halts it. But the Tories had best get a move on. "Giving that order to fire," said a shadow cabinet member, "is all about timing." The Tories must hope Cameron has not left it too late.

Comment on Iain Martin's view at [telegraph.co.uk/personalview](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/personalview)

13 The state-ownership of things to come

How the bail-out of high street banks will affect you

By Kara Gammell

GORDON Brown announced this week the Government is to effectively take control of three high street banks with more than 40m customers and almost half the country's mortgage market.

The Prime Minister unveiled an unprecedented bail-out for RBS, HBOS and Lloyds TSB.

Under the emergency package, more than two-thirds of Britons will become customers of government-controlled banks that have more than £1 trillion in savings.

This stopped – temporarily at least – the slide in the stockmarket, although it did little to turn around the share prices of Britain's major banks.

The Treasury's plan to inject up to £37bn of new capital means banks will effectively be state-run, with the government-appointed board members put in place to ensure they once again begin lending to businesses and individual customers.

The Chancellor announced that taxpayers would purchase 57pc of RBS in a deal worth £20bn. RBS owns NatWest bank, Direct Line and Coutts. The Government also announced plans to buy an £11.5bn stake in HBOS and a £5.5bn holding in Lloyds TSB. These two banks said they were renegotiating their merger and the Government would hold a controlling 43.5pc stake in the combined "super-bank".

So, how will this super-bank affect you? Kevin Mountford, head of banking at moneysupermarket.com, said the latest action reflects a real change to the banking



Money matters: banks may have to look at charging for current accounts

sector landscape. "As part of this, the Government will introduce tighter guidelines for participating banks and they will have less freedom to embark on the more risky activities that got us into this mess in the first place. Other than this, there will be little day-to-day involvement from the Government."

Michelle Slade of moneyfacts.co.uk said that lenders need to ensure they do not rely so heavily on one area to get their funding and it is likely that many will use their savings book more than ever before. She said: "Rates on savings will likely remain

slightly higher than previous times when base was 4.5pc, but as things improve this will reduce."

The banks will inevitably now be looking at ways to improve their finances in order to end the part-government ownership.

This summer, high street banks have been accused by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) of pocketing more than £8bn a year from high overdraft rates and low payouts on money left in current accounts.

The difference between what banks charge borrowers and pay those with credit balances adds up to a

concealed average cost of £205 per customer each year.

But most of Britain's 40m current accounts impose no overt charges on customers because they stay in credit, while the minority who borrow without permission suffer punitive costs. The OFT claims that 1.5m people who run up unauthorised overdrafts are paying more than £500 a year in charges.

Many analyst wonder if the government will now become now turn a blind eye to these charges in hopes for the banks to get back in the black and will mean the end of free banking. Lost revenue is something they can ill afford at the moment, said Ms Slade, so customers may see the introduction of other charges or more likely reduced interest rates.

She said: "Banks charges are an important issue for many consumers and as these consumers are likely to be voters at any election, the Government will want to show that they are tackling the issues. If banks are forced to reduce bank charges, it is unlikely that they will take it on the chin."

Mr Mountford said that while the taxpayer is taking on some liability, some may argue that this is the end of free banking. But, he said, other pressures may dictate the need for changes in this area though, meaning more fee based accounts will come into play.

Andrew Hagger of the personal finance aggregator Money.net.co.uk agreed that banks will look at the pricing structure of all their products and there is a chance that this could mean paying for a current account service. He said: "While this would leave a bad taste in the mouth for many consumers, a reasonably priced and transparent service is better than offering paltry rates of credit interest and relying on exorbitant unauthorised charges."

TOM STOKILL

Follow the carbon leaders

BRITISH business boasts some exemplary companies that have already made big steps to transform themselves for the low-carbon future: BT, Tesco, Marks & Spencer, B&Q, Cadbury Schweppes and Adnams, to name but a few. And it looks as though, after a slow start, many second-tier businesses are now following suit.

According to research released this month by TNS for *The Telegraph*, among medium-sized companies, reducing emissions is now third or fourth on the list of business priorities, and nearly two-thirds claim to have company-wide programmes sponsored by C-level management to achieve this. Most of the rest have at least begun a few isolated initiatives.

But only just over half have measured their carbon footprint; reducing emissions is tricky if you don't know



Harry Morrison: 'Organisations must manage their own emissions'

what they are. Nevertheless, the results are an improvement on the position revealed by similar research the Carbon Trust conducted last April. Then, while awareness of environmental issues among respondents was high, action was lacking, with responsibility for

emissions reduction often bolted on to an existing role, such as that of the health and safety manager.

While early carbon leaders were mostly vast organisations that devoted considerable resources to tackling climate change, the required investment for any company is proportional. There is low-hanging fruit in the low-carbon garden that firms of all sizes can reach.

"No longer can a company declare itself carbon neutral by buying a green energy tariff and offsetting the rest of its emissions," says Harry Morrison, general manager of the Carbon Trust Standard. "Organisations must shoulder the responsibility for measuring, managing and reducing their own emissions."

So what does a low-carbon company look like?

Carbon leaders don't tinker at the edges; emissions

reduction is a strategic initiative that comes from the top and is embedded in business management and incentive structures. It is also the responsibility of all employees.

A low-carbon company knows the magnitude of its carbon footprint. This is the starting point: a carbon audit, accounting for all sources of emissions.

The low-carbon company sets realistic targets to reduce emissions and year-on-year milestones to achieve those targets. It looks at all its operations – offices, factories, process plants, logistics and freight, packaging, business travel, employee working and commuting patterns and management structures to maintain momentum. Then it looks beyond its own boundaries to its supply chain, its customers and the industry in which it operates.

APENDIX P XVI: THE LONDON LITE – ARTICLES 1 – 7

SNOWDON HELPS JOHNNY VAUGHAN TO TOP THE BREAKFAST SHOW RATINGS

1 Lisa effect puts Capital Radio Moyles ahead



Toast of the breakfast hosts: Lisa Snowdon and Vaughan

WHO LONDON WAKES UP TO

Johnny Vaughan and Lisa Snowdon on Capital 95.8	1,155,000
Terry Wogan on Radio 2	1,114,000
Chris Moyles (pictured) on Radio 1	980,000
Neil Fox's More Music Breakfast show on Magic 105.4	858,000
Jamie Theakston and Harriet Scott on Heart 106.2	818,000
Kiss 100 Breakfast with Rickie & Melvin	785,000
Nick Ferrari on LBC 97.3	504,000

CAPITAL RADIO hosts Johnny Vaughan and Lisa Snowdon were celebrating today after their breakfast show was named London's most popular. New figures show the duo reaching 1.1 million Londoners, ahead of all their rivals — including BBC Radio 1's Chris Moyles with 980,000 in the capital. Vaughan said today: "I put it down to the Lisa effect. Without her I'd just go on and on. When she stops laughing I know I'm not being funny and move on." Snowdon joined the show a year ago. LBC breakfast show host Nick Ferrari saw his daily audience increase to more than half a million for the first time.

BY BO WILSON
Sir Terry Wogan still hosts the country's most popular breakfast show after pulling away from Moyles, who was almost neck and neck for listeners in the previous set of quarterly statistics. The figures from Radio Joint Audience Research show 7.93 million people tuned in to Wake Up To Wogan on BBC Radio 2 each week, well clear of the Chris Moyles show with 7.72 million listeners. Overall UK listener numbers are at an all-time high — 46.3 million people tuned in for at least five minutes each week.

2 Obama keeps pressure on N Korea

● BARACK OBAMA today played down any suggestion of a thaw in relations with North Korea after the release of two American journalists. He praised former US president Bill Clinton's mission to collect the women, but emphasised the trip was a private initiative. The US

leader kept up the pressure on North Korea, saying relations could be improved if leader Kim Jong Il abandoned his nuclear ambitions. TV journalists Laura Ling and Euna Lee had an emotional reunion with their families in Los Angeles yesterday after almost 140 days in prison.



Home: Lee and her daughter

3 Fury at psycho doughnut shop

● A "CRAZY" doughnut shop with staff in asylum-style outfits has enraged US mental health campaigners. Psycho Donuts in California has such treats as the "bipolar" and "massive head trauma" doughnut, right.



Oscar-winner dies aged 95

● BUDD SCHULBERG, Oscar-winning screenwriter of On The Waterfront, has died in New York aged 95. The 1954 film starred Marlon Brando and won eight academy awards. Schulberg, who lived in Long Island, also wrote novels including The Harder They Fall.

4 Brazil returns toxic UK waste

● BRAZIL is returning 1,500 tonnes of hazardous waste that arrived from Britain labelled recyclable plastic. Brazilian officials said 89 containers left for the UK from the port of Santos yesterday. The contents included used syringes and condoms. Three men have been arrested after raids in Swindon.

6 Hols insurance fraud girls' guilty plea



Trial date set: Turner and Andrews in court

● TWO British law graduates held in Brazil accused of falsely claiming they had been robbed are to plead guilty, their lawyer said today. Shanti Andrews and Rebecca Turner, both 23, appeared in court in Rio de Janeiro yesterday accused of attempted insurance fraud, but did not enter pleas. The pair, who both studied at the University of Sussex, were bailed to a hotel in the city ahead of their trial on 17 August.

Their lawyer Renato Tonini said that under Brazilian law, they would enter their pleas after evidence against them was heard. Asked whether the pair were likely to be given prison sentences, Mr Tonini said: "I don't think that will happen. It could be a fine, it could be social service in England, social service in Brazil." Andrews, from Kent, and Turner, from Berkshire, were held after telling police they had been robbed on a bus.

7 Iraq security firm boss in 'crusade to kill Muslims'

● THE founder of the Blackwater private security firm today faced allegations that he murdered Iraqis in a "Christian crusade" against Muslims. Erik Prince, 40, is also accused of murdering or ordering the deaths of former employees

who were co-operating with American investigators. Blackwater was used by the US to protect military convoys and diplomats in Iraq. A former employee said Prince viewed himself as a "Christian crusader tasked with eliminating

Muslims" and that killing Iraqis was seen as a sport. Some 60 Iraqis are suing Blackwater and the US justice department is prosecuting six guards over a Baghdad incident in September 2007 which left 17 Iraqis dead. Blackwater denies the claims.

players.”

League clubs, with over 100,000

Spurs is over, I'm hell Bent on scoring for Sunderland

DARREN BENT will repay Steve Bruce and Niall Quinn for their hard

work in getting him to Sunderland after finalising his club-record £10m move from Tottenham.

Bent said: "Steve and Niall, all behind the scenes, really tried to make this deal work on numerous occasions.

"I knew we were close once or twice and then it got knocked back again. "They stuck with it and showed real belief in me and I'm just glad they've got me here finally."

The 25-year-old former Charlton frontman was leading scorer for Spurs last season with 17 despite failing to hold down a regular place. But Bent wants to look forward rather

BY HARRY LANE

than back. He added: "My time at Tottenham is over. What I want to do now is focus on Sunderland. Hopefully I'll have a better experience here than I did there.

"The amount of messages I've received from Sunderland fans was obviously key in me wanting to come here. Now I'm here I'm just delighted to be here and want to kick on."

Any lingering hopes of Spurs signing Dutchman Klaas Jan Huntelaar look over with the Real Madrid striker expected to complete a £12m move to Italian giants AC Milan today.



Go on my Sun: Darren Bent

Clark's in Hunt for Hammers

WEST HAM are in talks with an American sports tycoon about a proposed takeover, according to reports this morning.

The Sun claim that Clark Hunt, who owns both FC Dallas and Columbus Crew in the MLS, is planning a £120m buy-out of the Hammers from current owners CB Holding.

Hunt, 44, was previously linked with a move to buy struggling Newcastle United from Mike Ashley.

The news has emerged on the same day that collapsed Icelandic bank Straumur, who own 70 per cent of CB Holding, are due to meet creditors in Reykjavik to persuade them to continue to offer financial support.

Stranger saved our son under Tube train

Cont. from Page 1

Mrs Nelson-West, 41 was still blocking the door and he passed Benjamin to me. The doors started closing and all I could say was thanks, then the train left.

"I don't think the driver could see what was happening because we were at the back of the train and the platform is curved."

The man then disappeared as she hugged Benjamin. Mrs Nelson-West, from Hillingdon, said: "I am desperate to track him down and thank him. My son is my life. If that man had not been there, Benjamin would be dead."

Mrs Nelson-West had let go of Benjamin's hand



Grateful: Benjamin's father Barry with daughter Amelia

as she tried to get two-year-old daughter Amelia's pushchair on to the Piccadilly line train. She said:

"Suddenly Benjamin wasn't there. I heard him shouting and I just

panicked." Mrs Nelson-West was on her way to meet husband Barry, 54, a chef. He said his wife was in shock for days after the incident at 1pm on 31 July. "My wife is still having

nightmares about it. I'm so anxious to meet the man and thank him. She says he is Benjamin's guardian angel."

Do you know the hero? Email the Lite at tlit@sundar.com

Strike brings travel chaos (again)

BY GEORGINA LITTLEJOHN

HUNDREDS of trains were cancelled as a second train drivers' strike halted most National Express East Anglia services to and from Liverpool Street today.

More than 150,000 commuters will suffer again tomorrow as the 48-hour strike continues to cripple all routes.

Services from Stansted airport, Southend Victoria, Colchester and Norwich were cut to one an hour. Union bosses from Aslef and the RMT say they

will increase strike action next week and "lock down" the East Anglia network.

Two more 48-hour stoppages are scheduled for 13-14 and 20-21 August.

National Express boss Andrew Chivers condemned the unions' "unrealistic" pay demands, after Aslef members demanded a £1,000 increase to £42,000 a year.

In brief

12 Murder hunt on after doctor dies

● A MURDER inquiry has been launched after a doctor lost his fight for life following an unprovoked attack near Buckingham Palace, Nadim Guilanuseinwala, 32, suffered head injuries in what police believe may have been a mugging on 25 July. The 32-year-old was set upon in Queen's Walk, a path that runs alongside Green Park.

13 Harry Potter and the 55 bloopers

● EAGLE-EYED film fans have spotted 55 errors in the new Harry Potter film. Mistakes in continuity include Harry — played by Daniel Radcliffe — having different hairstyles in the same scene, no lenses in his spectacles and even being without his trademark scar. Fans have logged the blunders on the website moviemistakes.com.

14 Big Mac towers at Canary Wharf

● A HUGE "twin tower" development is to be built on Canary Wharf by fast-food giant McDonald's. The towers, at 29 and 35 storeys and linked by walkways, will have a McDonald's restaurant, creche, gym and 414 flats. The London Helix scheme was passed after McDonald's pledged £12.8m to local housing.

15 Tyler goes down ...In An Elevator

● AEROSMITH frontman Steven Tyler is in hospital in the US after reportedly falling off stage during a concert. Tyler fell as the band was performing the song Love in An Elevator in Sturgis, South Dakota. He was helped backstage after the fall and was taken to hospital after being evaluated by medical personnel.

16 TfL chief gives up £75,000 of his bonus

● LONDON'S transport commissioner Peter Hendy has forgone more than half his annual bonus. Mr Hendy, who is responsible for the capital's Tube, buses and congestion charge, was entitled to a £136,590 performance-related payment. Mayor Boris Johnson, who chairs Transport for London, believed Mr Hendy's achievements in the 2008/9 period merited the award, but Mr Hendy asked to receive only 45 per cent, or £61,456. The figures in TfL's annual report for 2008/9 showed he earned £500,000 — a basic salary of £348,444 and a bonus, from 2007/8, of £146,440. All TfL senior executives have had their salaries frozen and bonuses cut by 10 per cent. Mr Hendy

said: "It is only right in these tough economic times." Caroline Pidgeon, Lib-Dem transport spokeswoman on the London Assembly, welcomed his decision. She added: "I would welcome the Mayor to review TfL's bonus policy in general." The report also revealed that revenue from the congestion charge has fallen for the first year since it was introduced in 2003 by former mayor Ken Livingstone. It generated £325.7m in 2008/9 — £2.5m less than the year before. Fewer vehicles entering the central London zone, as well as a policy adopted by Mr Johnson granting drivers an extra day to pay the £8 charge rather than face a £120 fine, have resulted in the drop.



"Right move": Hendy

17 Cover-up claim over £2.5bn MOD waste

● MINISTERS today denied a cover-up after refusing to publish a report that lays bare billions of pounds of waste by the Ministry of Defence. It is said to have found £2.5 billion is thrown away each year on bungled equipment contracts, from helicopters to aircraft carriers. The claim is hugely embarrassing, coming after months of complaints from troops

and their leaders that soldiers in Afghanistan were deprived of life-saving armoured vehicles and helicopters due to Whitehall penny-pinching. It now appears that much greater sums were being squandered on poor handling of major contracts. Gordon Brown's office is said to have "panicked" over the findings and banned the MOD from carrying

out a promise to publish it, according to a Defence official. The report was commissioned by former defence secretary John Hutton, who wanted it to go out before the MPs' summer recess. Defence Minister Kevin Jones denied suppressing the findings and said they would be used for a wider review of procurement early next year.



Report: John Hutton

18 Dame Joan in bus pass fight

● VETERAN broadcaster Dame Joan Bakewell today led a pensioners' revolt against calls to scrap free bus passes for the middle classes. A report for town hall chiefs says only the poorest should get free travel. Dame Joan, 76, who was appointed as a voice for older people by the Government, said: "It's a big mistake, it is heading for disaster. It will put elderly people's backs up tremendously and they are a lot of voters." Free bus passes for all over-60s cost £1 billion a year.

19 Manhunt after police fired on



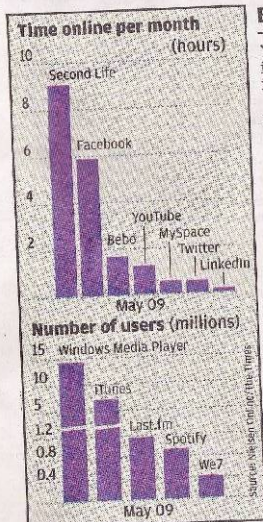
Search: armed police at the scene on Blackfriars Road

● POLICE were today hunting a known criminal who opened fire on two officers near Southwark Tube station. Armed police launched a huge manhunt after the gunman fired a pistol at the two officers as they chased him yesterday in front of hundreds of commuters. One of the officers suffered a leg injury but it was unclear whether it was a gunshot wound. The gunman escaped.

20 Trendy dads turning kids off Facebook

Older users make site 'uncool'

BY GEORGINA LITTLEJOHN



YOUNG people are abandoning social networking sites such as Facebook in droves — and it's all because of mum and dad.

As more older users sign up to find old friends, colleagues or lovers, their kids are starting to flee.

New figures show a 25 per cent rise in the number of 35- to 54-year-olds signing on to sites including Facebook and Twitter in the past year. According to communications regulator Ofcom, social networking sites have "begun to mature" and have performed better due to their new, older members.

The authors of Ofcom's Communications Market Report 2009, said: "Social networking appears to be growing more popular among older age groups. Conversely, there are signs use may have peaked among younger adults."

And some of the youngest members have stopped using the sites altogether, with Ofcom finding an almost 10 per cent drop in 15- to 24-year-old members. Paul Lee, director of technology research at international consultants Deloitte, said youngsters may be embarrassed to use the same sites as parents or older relatives.

He said: "Young people have probably found a new form of communication, but we don't know what it is yet."

In brief

21 Aviva is revived but slashes divi

●INSURANCE giant Aviva jumped into the black today, but still slashed the dividend, which may provoke suggestions it has done the right thing too late. Six months ago the shares halved when it held the dividend after full-year results. This time first-half profit was £747 million against an £84 million loss for the same period last time. The interim divi is cut by a third to 9p.

22 Benetton and Lauren smarter

●HOPES are growing that the worst may be over for the global fashion industry after a string of better-than-expected results. Polo Ralph Lauren, the preppy clothing brand, and Benetton, the knitwear chain, became the latest to say the downturn was hurting less than feared. Shares in Polo Ralph Lauren surged to a 10-month high in New York as it smashed forecasts.

23 Spurs boss 'used shares for loan'

●SHARES in Tottenham Hotspur were used as collateral for a loan by the football club's chairman Daniel Levy and billionaire Joe Lewis, according to the loan book of collapsed Icelandic bank Kaupthing. The document, leaked to website WikiLeaks, says Levy and Lewis borrowed \$68.2 million (£40.1 million) from Kaupthing through Enic, their investment vehicle.

24 Murdoch plans online charges

●RUPERT Murdoch, head of the News Corp media empire, plans to charge for all online content of his newspapers and TV channels in a dramatic shake-up of the industry. Murdoch, whose empire includes The Times and Sky, warned "the big competition will be coming from the BBC" which offers free online news.

25

Rescued: Benjamin and his mother Adrianna



Lifted from track by mystery 'angel'

BY BO WILSON

A BOY of four who fell under a Tube train was saved by a mystery passenger who stood "frozen in shock".

Benjamin Nelson-West had slipped into the gap

between the train and platform at Acton Town.

His mother Adrianna, 35, desperately held the doors open to stop the train from pulling away as he

screamed: "Mummy, mummy." She said nobody seemed to do anything until Benjamin's "guardian angel" stepped in. "He threw himself on the platform and pulled Benjamin up by his hands," said

Continued on Page 5 ▶

APENDIX P XX: THE BBC NEWS – ARTICLE 1

Road remains closed after crash

A major road in north Wales will remain closed until Tuesday evening after a crash between two lorries and a car killed two people.

The A5 at Chirk, near Wrexham, was closed in both directions at 1620 GMT on Monday after the crash on a viaduct.

North Wales Police said the driver of one of the lorries and the car were declared dead at the scene.

The closure has caused gridlock in Chirk as traffic is diverted, with locals saying it is "horrendous".

It is understood the road will be closed after one of the cattle lorry overturned and crashed through the safety barrier, causing structural damage to the road viaduct at Afon Ceiriog.

It is hoped it will reopen by 1800 GMT on Tuesday.

In a statement, North Wales Police said: "Diversions are in place and traffic is being diverted through Chirk."

One of the lorries involved in the crash was carrying livestock and police said a number of the animals had also been killed.

Another person involved in the crash is said to have head injuries.

The A5 is the main route from Holyhead to London.

Its closure has caused traffic gridlock through Chirk town centre as traffic is diverted, with locals saying a typical 10 minute journey is taking over 40 minutes.

Cliff Davenport, the owner of Cliff's Pigeons and Pet Supplies on Colliery Road, said the situation was "ridiculous".

"I'm off the main road and set back a little bit but there's traffic going past I haven't seen for years - cars, vans, lorries, everything," he said.

" There's lorries, cars, buses, tractors. I even passed a wide load coming in this morning "

Shop worker in Chirk

"A customer's just been in who had been stuck in traffic for 40 minutes. He was in it for five miles.

A worker at the Dapol Model Shop, which is outside the town centre, said: "The traffic going through is really horrendously busy. There's lorries, cars, buses, tractors. I even passed a wide load coming in this morning.

"Normally it takes me 10 minutes to get to work but it took me 40 minutes this morning and that was at 7.40am. It must be awful now.

"It's the second time in a month there's been a crash on the same stretch of that road."

Mr Davenport also said he was aware of "four or five crashes" on the stretch of the A5 in the past year - and blamed speeding drivers for making the road "horrendous".

"It's awful there - I don't go on it. There are lots of accidents because you have a fast lane to overtake the wagons and then it suddenly merges into one lane. They think it's a dual carriageway.

"They should have made the road bigger to start with as it's a major road. Something needs to be done to slow these drivers down - something like speed cameras."

Story from BBC NEWS:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/wales/north_east/8582284.stm

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APENDIX P XXI: THE BBC NEWS – ARTICLE 2

MPs' foreign visit rules breached

Hundreds of breaches of parliamentary rules by MPs who accepted free overseas trips from foreign governments have been uncovered by a BBC investigation.

More than 20 MPs broke rules on declaring hospitality in questions or debates after visiting locations such as the Maldives, Cyprus and Gibraltar.

The MPs - from Labour, the Tories and the Lib Dems - breached parliamentary regulations on more than 400 occasions.

One former standards watchdog says it shows MPs cannot regulate themselves.

Some MPs dismissed the breaches as technical errors or oversights.

However, the former Commissioner for Standards in Public Life, Sir Alistair Graham, told the BBC repeated rule breaches threatened to "undermine the integrity" of the democratic system.

He said it "demonstrated the failure of the self-regulating system", adding: "This is a very worrying situation which will further demean the standing of Parliament."

DECLARING FOREIGN TRIPS

Any MP who has an overseas trip paid for by a foreign government must register it within four weeks

They must declare a financial interest if it "might reasonably be thought by others to influence the speech, representation or communication in question"

This includes when tabling questions, motions, bills or amendments, and when speaking out during Commons proceedings Members may not, for example, call for increased UK financial assistance to the government which provided the hospitality

Conservative leader David Cameron said: "The Parliamentary Standards Commissioner must get to the bottom of what's happened in every case and we must look at the penalties that apply when rules like this are broken."

He said the self-regulating system was "at the heart of the problem" and that it might be necessary to change its structure.

Mr Cameron added that a system of imposing automatic fixed penalties on MPs who break rules might be appropriate.

The rules on overseas visits are there to ensure that no-one can accuse MPs of accepting foreign hospitality in return for political favours, for example pressing the UK government for financial assistance.

They require MPs to register such visits and then declare relevant trips in questions, motions or debates.

One of those who appears to have fallen foul of the code of conduct is Labour's Andrew Dismore, a member of the Commons Standards and Privileges Committee - the very body which polices MPs' behaviour.

He broke rules more than 90 times, following annual visits to Cyprus, by failing to declare the hospitality when raising issues about the island in Parliament.

In total, he has tabled more than 200 Commons questions about Cyprus since the last election in 2005, on topics such as missing persons from the island and its victims of past conflict between Turkey and Greece.

The Commons information office estimates it costs on average £149 to answer a written question.

Mr Dismore has also signed motions and led debates about Cyprus. However, he denies any

wrongdoing and claims his questions about Cyprus were not sufficiently relevant to his trips to require a declaration.

Conservative David Amess has admitted failing to register a free trip to the Maldives - regarded as a "very serious" breach of the rules by the Committee on Standards and Privileges, according to the MPs' code of conduct.

He also accepts he did not register a second trip for almost a year, blaming an administrative error by his office staff.

'Paradise'

During a debate he tabled about the Maldives in 2007, Mr Amess told the Commons how his "splendid visit" had given him "an early taste of paradise".

"No words can describe adequately just how beautiful the islands are," he added, before suggesting the UK Government "could be encouraged to do a little more than is being done at the moment" for the islands in the Indian Ocean.

Despite leading two debates about UK support for the Maldives and asking 15 questions about the islands, he failed to declare an interest. Referring to the MPs' code of conduct, Mr Amess told the BBC: "It is for the member to judge whether a financial interest is sufficiently relevant."

Liberal Democrat Norman Baker, who has been actively calling for a clean-up of Parliament following the expenses scandal, has admitted breaching the rules on 37 occasions.

ANALYSIS

By Mark Easton, BBC home editor

The point of the regulations is to ensure that a sceptical citizenry can be confident about the integrity of their elected representatives.

Transparency is key.

The whole system only works if members take this responsibility seriously.

Declaration doesn't imply wrongdoing, but a failure to declare might be interpreted that way.

The widespread abuse of the system uncovered by our investigation suggests some Members of Parliament don't understand this.

But what really struck me as I conducted the investigation is that the system of scrutiny surrounding the rules clearly does not work.

In a statement to the BBC, Mr Baker accepts he failed to declare an interest when leading debates and tabling questions about topics such as human rights in Tibet. He has travelled to India twice, courtesy of the Tibet Society and the Tibet government-in-exile.

"I should have then declared a relevant interest in respect of the parliamentary activities you list," he said.

"It is an unintended oversight that I did not."

The MP who heads the Commons Public Administration Select Committee, Tony Wright, told the BBC that such rule-breaking was "unacceptable" and that the system should be more transparent.

"Declarations should be the norm. It is quite proper for MPs to go on visits. Some of those visits will be financed by foreign governments. But... if they're lobbying on behalf of governments who have paid for their visits, then clearly we need to know about it."

The rules are enforced by MPs themselves. Breaches are only investigated if a formal complaint is made and there is no independent body to ensure that members stick to the regulations.

Shadow defence secretary Liam Fox has admitted breaking the rules on two occasions, having visited Sri Lanka five times in the past three years courtesy of its government. He failed to declare the hospitality when asking ministers how much UK aid had been given to Sri Lanka.

In a statement, Mr Fox said: "I should have noted an interest and will be writing to the registrar to make this clear." He blamed a "changeover of staffing responsibilities" for registering one of his visits more than two months late.

During the current Parliament, Gibraltar's government has funded 31 trips for MPs to attend an annual street party on the territory.

Street party

Labour's Lindsay Hoyle has been a guest at these National Day Celebrations three times. Following his visits he has asked 30 questions, tabled three early day motions and signed a further seven, all without declaring his interest.

Mr Hoyle also broke the rules by failing to declare an interest following registered trips to the Cayman Islands and the British Virgin Islands.

"I have never received or sought any financial benefit," he told the BBC.

Conservative Andrew Rosindell has been a guest of Gibraltar's government twice in recent years. He subsequently asked 48 questions and signed or sponsored nine motions related to the territory without declaring an interest.

Thirteen of his questions about Gibraltar were before a visit had been registered. The BBC put the matters to Mr Rosindell but has yet to receive a response.

The BBC has identified a further 10 MPs from all three major parties who have been guests of Gibraltar's government and shortly afterwards breached rules when signing motions or tabling questions about the territory.

The investigation has also identified three more Labour MPs and another Conservative who failed to declare an interest following visits to Cyprus.

Story from BBC NEWS:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/politics/8580183.stm

Published: 2010/03/23 11:28:28 GMT

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APENDIX P XXII: THE BBC NEWS – ARTICLE 3

Woman's post office death probed

A woman has died at a post office in North Yorkshire, police have said.

Emergency services were called to the branch at Melsonby on East Road, near Richmond, on Tuesday morning.

A North Yorkshire Police spokesman said a woman in her 40s, who has not yet been named, was pronounced dead at the scene by ambulance staff.

The area has been sealed off and the road closed while forensic examinations are carried out to establish the cause of the woman's death, he added.

The spokesman said: "Police were called by the ambulance service to the sudden death of a woman in her 40s on the morning of 23 March."

He said officers were speaking to witnesses at the scene of the incident. The road is expected to remain closed for at least 24 hours.

In March last year two men escaped with cash and stamps from the post office in an armed robbery.

Story from BBC NEWS:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/england/north_yorkshire/8582767.stm

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APENDIX P XXIII: THE BBC NEWS – ARTICLE 4

'Muscular' UK Space Agency set up

By Jonathan Amos

Science correspondent, BBC News

The new UK Space Agency (UKSA) will take over responsibility for government policy and the key budgets for space, according to ministers.

The agency, which comes into being on 1 April, will also represent Britain on space matters in all negotiations with international partners.

The UKSA's name, logo and remit were announced at a conference in London.

Its establishment should bring more coherence to space policy - something critics say has been missing for years.

In particular, it is hoped an executive agency that can champion British interests abroad will help an already successful space industry to grow still further.

"The action we're taking today shows that we're really serious about space," said Lord Drayson, the minister for science and innovation.

"The UK Space Agency will give the sector the muscle it needs to fulfil its ambition. Britain's space industry has defied the recession. It can grow to £40bn a year and create 100,000 jobs in 20 years.

The government's commitments on space will help the sector go from strength to strength."

British space policy and budgets have until now been devolved to a partnership of government departments and science funding councils. The UKSA will, step by step, assume control of these partners' monies and their management functions.

It will start in the areas related to Britain's membership of the European Space Agency (Esa), where most of the civil space budget is spent.

It will then extend to areas overseen by the EU, which has begun in recent years to develop major space projects of its own, such as the Galileo satellite-navigation system.

In addition to the UKSA announcement, the government says £24m will be put into an International Space Innovation Centre (ISIC) at Harwell in Oxfordshire, the site of a new Esa technical facility. This is in addition to £16m from industry.

Ministers say the ISIC will help establish hubs of excellence in the UK to:

- exploit the data generated by Earth Observation satellites,
- use space data to understand and counter climate change and
- advise on the security and resilience of space systems and services.

The announcements are part of the government's response to a major report produced last month by industry and academia on the future prospects for Britain in space.

The Space Innovation and Growth Strategy (Space-IGS) laid out a path it believed could take the UK from a position where it currently claims 6% of the global market in space products and services to 10%, by 2030, creating 100,000 new hi-tech jobs in the process.

The government says it agrees with most of the Space-IGS recommendations, including developing a National Space Technology Strategy.

One key area of dissent however is the call to double UK spending on Esa programmes over the next decade. The Space-IGS wanted Britain to try to initiate and lead at least three missions between now and 2030.

Ministers say they cannot make such commitments in the current economic climate.

"We will require a compelling business case for each proposal or mission," said Lord Drayson.

The government says it also wants more information from industry on how satellite broadband services could be expanded, and on the feasibility of establishing a UK-based Earth observation (EO) programme.

At the moment, the UK buys Earth imagery taken by foreign spacecraft. The Space-IGS said there was a case for the UK to have its own EO fleet.

The creation of a space agency is just the latest in a series of initiatives affecting British space interests.

In July last year, Esa finally opened a technical centre in Britain - the only one of the agency's senior members not to have such a showcase facility. It also appointed a British national, Major Tim Peake, to its astronaut corps in May.

Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk

Story from BBC NEWS:

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/science/nature/8579270.stm>

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APENDIX P XXIV: THE BBC NEWS – ARTICLE 5

Police probe 'legal high death'

The legal drug mephedrone may have been a factor in the death of a woman in North Yorkshire, police say.

The 24-year-old woman, who has not yet been named, was found by a friend at a house in Norton, near Malton, at 0900 GMT on Monday.

Although the cause of her death is not yet known, the woman's family and friends have told police that she took mephedrone "freely" before she died.

Post-mortem and toxicology tests will be carried out in the next few days.

The woman's death follows those of Louis Wainwright, 18, and Nicholas Smith, 19, who died in Scunthorpe last week after taking the drug.

Mr Smith's parents have called on the government to ban mephedrone, which is sold legally over the internet as "plant food".

'Devastating consequences'

Speaking about the Norton woman's death, Det Ch Insp Nigel Costello, of North Yorkshire Police, said: "We can't link it definitely to mephedrone.

"We'll certainly be able to have a better answer of that when a post-mortem and toxicology tests have been conducted later, in the next 48 hours.

"We do know in the 48 hours up to her death she freely used mephedrone and it may have had a cause of her death."

Mr Costello said evidence suggested the woman may have also taken other substances.

The detective warned people about the "devastating consequences" of taking the drug.

He said: "I don't think people should be under the misconception that it's only readily available in big cities. It isn't - it's available in small market towns also.

"It's not a controlled substance, and people are classing it as a legal high.

"We're not seeking to media scare by any means, but people should know the devastating consequences that exist.

"It's plant food, it has no quality assurance in what you are taking, it's not meant for human consumption, it's not meant for ingestion or inhalation".

Story from BBC NEWS:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/uk_news/england/north_yorkshire/8580975.stm

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APENDIX P XXV: THE BBC NEWS – ARTICLE 6

BA cancels flights after strike

British Airways is still cancelling flights in the aftermath of a three-day strike by cabin crew.

The airline's website shows it has cancelled nearly 200, or more than 19%, of flights that had been scheduled up to midnight on Tuesday.

BA is reviewing its schedule for a further strike between 27 and 30 March.

No further talks to resolve the dispute are planned ahead of the next walkout, but unions have challenged BA chief Willie Walsh to return to negotiations.

BA says the majority of services in the next four days will operate normally.

But on Tuesday, in the immediate aftermath of the strike, its services at a number of major British airports continued to be disrupted.

More cancellations

At London Heathrow, its biggest UK hub, it has cancelled 14% of outgoing flights and more than a third (34.2%) of arrivals.

At Manchester, more a a fifth of all services have been cancelled.

At Newcastle, the figure is even higher, at 58.3%.

Aberdeen, with more than 28% of BA flights cancelled, and Glasgow, at 18.2%, are also among the worst-hit.

Gatwick, London City, Birmingham, Belfast and Inverness are unaffected.

In a statement issued to the London Stock Exchange about its operations over the weekend, BA said it estimated the three-day strike had cost the company £7m a day.

But the airline said the industrial action was unlikely to have much impact on its full-year earnings figure.

It suffered a loss before tax of £342m for the nine months to the end of December 2009 and says it needs to cut costs in order to survive.

'Correct positions'

According to the company's website, about a third of flights to and from the UK's main airports on Monday were cancelled.

BA's main hub at Heathrow suffered the biggest disruption, with 201 of the 443 flights before 1700 GMT marked as cancelled on BA's online schedules.

BA said that over the first two days of the strike, it operated 78% of its long-haul flights and 50% of short-haul.

It said it had operated another 70 "positioning" flights, in most cases carrying cargo, which the airline said had returned passengers home "with minimum disruption".

The airline said the stoppage, which ended at midnight on Monday, would continue to affect its operations this week after cabin crew returned to work.

"We are sorry for any cancellations, as we get our aircraft, pilots and cabin crew back into the correct positions around the world," the airline said in a statement.

"We are contacting customers and offering them a full refund, a rebook or a re-route so that they can get to their destinations."

But it said the "vast majority" of passengers would be unaffected.

Staff proposals

The strike action is the latest episode in a long-running dispute over changes to pay and conditions by BA that union Unite claims are being unfairly imposed on its members.

Workers are particularly angry that last November BA reduced the number of crew on long-haul flights and is introducing a two-year pay freeze from 2010.

The airline also proposed new contracts with lower pay for fresh recruits.

Unite argues that the actual number who turned up for work during the strike is much lower than BA claims.

Tony Woodley, joint leader of Unite, questioned why BA was funding what he called "a floundering strike-breaking operation", pointing out that his members had offered the company their own cost-saving plan of more than £55m.

Speaking to striking cabin crew at a rally near Heathrow, he confirmed that he had been talking to Prime Minister Gordon Brown about the strike and was grateful for his attempts to encourage the two sides to reach a negotiated settlement.

Story from BBC NEWS:

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APENDIX P XXVI: UK GUARDIAN – ARTICLE 1

Bad behaviour in the classroom is being fuelled by parents, union leader says

Mary Bousted of the ATL says some parents are 'buying off' their children with computers instead of teaching them social skills

Rachel Williams
guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 23 March 2010 07.00 GMT

Mary Bousted, general secretary of the Association of Teachers and Lecturers.

Photograph: ATL

Middle-class parents are fuelling bad behaviour in the classroom by "buying off" their children with computers and televisions rather than teaching them basic social skills, a teachers' union leader said today.

Mary Bousted, general secretary of the Association of Teachers and Lecturers, said some parents failed to "support the right of the teacher to teach" and of pupils to learn by failing to create the right social conditions at home.

Children were living in "isolation", glued to computer games and TV shows in their bedrooms, and in many cases it was relatively wealthy parents who were encouraging such solitary behaviour. "They are not learning about give and take within the family," she said.

"Often it's the well-off middle classes that buy off their children through the computer and the TV and everything that isolates them within the home," Bousted said. "And then they're surprised when their child doesn't come to school ready to learn."

She added: "Parents have a duty to ensure they're bringing their children up so that they understand how they should be behaving in school, and learn about respecting those in authority, the right of the teacher to teach and the right of their peers to learn". Bousted's comments come ahead of the union's conference next week, where members will debate a motion brought by its Cheshire branch calling for parents of disruptive pupils to see their child benefit docked. Another proposal is for mothers and fathers to attend parenting classes to help them deal with badly behaved children.

While she acknowledged that the motion about cutting child benefit was "quite extreme" and said she was not sure it was viable, she insisted it raised relevant issues.

"It comes out of a frustration that many members feel: that while they are working their socks off under an extremely rigid accountability framework to get children to learn, they are not being supported by home," she said.

Of the idea of classes for parents of naughty children, she said: "If you go into a pet shop, you have to prove that you are going to be able to take care of a dog before they will sell you a puppy, but there is nothing for being a parent unless you are so awful the state takes your child away from you."

APENDIX P XXVII: UK GUARDIAN – ARTICLE 2

Six arrested over insider dealing

City professionals are among those held after the financial watchdog carried out raids on 16 addresses in its 'largest-ever operation against insider dealing'

Jill Treanor

guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 23 March 2010 12.16 GMT

Dawn raids at 16 addresses were carried out by the City regulator this morning as it attempted to close down a "sophisticated and long-running insider dealing ring". The first operation carried out jointly between the Financial Services Authority and the Serious Organised Crime Agency involved 143 personnel in a swoop on 16 addresses in London, the south east and Oxfordshire.

The FSA described the raids as its "largest-ever operation against insider dealing" and said that six men, including two senior City professionals at leading institutions and one City professional at a hedge fund had been arrested on suspicion of being involved in a sophisticated and long-running insider dealing ring.

They are being held at police stations in London, Kent and Oxford and are suspected of passing inside information to traders - either directly or via middlemen - who traded based on this information and have made significant profits.

Hector Sants, chief executive of the FSA, has warned the City to be "afraid" of the regulator and last week set out plans for a hiring spree to help bolster its investigations of insider dealing, a crime that is notoriously difficult to prove.

As he launched the FSA's business plan last week, Sants said this was the "key year" to demonstrate the FSA was serious on cracking down on such City crimes. There would be a "significant" increase in criminal cases and enforcement actions, he said, reiterating his view that the amount of insider dealing in the City was "unacceptable".

But, since 2008 the FSA has been focusing on this area and this is the fifth set of arrests carried out since then. Four people have been jailed - and another person received a suspended sentence - while three other insider dealing cases are set for trial.

The most recent case to result in a jail term was earlier this month after Malcolm Calvert, a former partner at the blue-blooded City firm Cazenove, was found to have used an unknown insider to get information about a number of proposed mergers between 2003 and 2005.

APENDIX P XXVIII: UK GUARDIAN – ARTICLE 3

David Cameron renews demand for inquiry into lobbying row

Tory leader says case for full investigation is incredibly strong after Stephen Byers, Geoff Hoon and Patricia Hewitt are suspended from parliamentary Labour party

Hélène Mulholland, political reporter
guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 23 March 2010 11.32 GMT

David Cameron today. Photograph: Stefan Rousseau/PA
David Cameron stepped up demands for a comprehensive inquiry into the government lobbying row today.

The Tory leader insisted the case for a full investigation was "incredibly strong" after three former cabinet ministers were suspended from the parliamentary Labour party last night.

The decision was taken by No 10 after party officials watched a Channel 4 programme that secretly recorded the former ministers expressing a desire to work for a consultancy firm at a fee of up to £5,000 a day.

Gordon Brown had dismissed the need for an inquiry yesterday afternoon after receiving assurances from Whitehall department heads that no improper influence was exerted.

Jack Straw, the justice secretary, insisted the investigation demanded by the Tories had already been carried out and found there was not a "scintilla" of evidence of government impropriety.

But Cameron said today that the prime minister needed to "think again" in light of events that unfolded yesterday.

Speaking at a previously arranged press conference, the Tory leader said: "If it was serious enough to strip these former ministers of the party whip, it is surely serious enough for a brief but comprehensive inquiry."

"But Gordon Brown has decided to rule out an inquiry even before the Labour whips had seen the programme and decided to take the action against their MPs. I believe he needs to think again."

He said the case for an inquiry was also supported by the fact that ministers were saying different things about their discussions with Stephen Byers, who was secretly filmed claiming he had changed government policy.

"Stephen Byers said he didn't lobby Lord Adonis [the transport secretary]. Lord Adonis said he did. Stephen Byers said he called Peter Mandelson [the business secretary] and got regulations changed. Lord Mandelson said he did not. That's why we need a proper inquiry into all this."

He added: "We do know that the policies referred to did actually change, so we need to see the minutes of meetings, the emails, the telephone logs, those things, to rapidly establish what did actually happen."

He said an incoming government would have to undertake a "full review" of this episode to "learn the lessons of what has gone wrong and change any other rules necessary to make sure it doesn't happen again".

Straw told BBC Radio 4's Today programme that an investigation had already been conducted. "There is not a shred of evidence – not a single scintilla of evidence – of any impropriety whatsoever; that's why it's been swift."

The three MPs at the centre of the lobbying row had been suspended under a Labour standing order against bringing the party into disrepute, he added.

"It's my view certainly, having seen what I have seen, that their behaviour, prima facie, does indeed bring the parliamentary Labour party, as well as parliament, into disrepute, because it appears that former cabinet ministers are more interested in making money than they are in properly representing their constituents. That's why there is such anger in the parliamentary Labour party, as well as I may say incredulity, about their stupidity in allowing themselves to be suckered in a sting like this."

He also insisted the MPs' treatment had nothing to do with their reputations for being staunch Blairites. Two of the suspended MPs, Geoff Hoon and Patricia Hewitt, led a failed coup against Brown earlier this year.

"I was talking last night to a close friend of mine, who was and is extremely close to [Tony] Blair, and I can tell you their anger is incendiary."

Labour MPs were not the only ones to feel the heat following last night's TV screening. Cameron also used his press conference to make it clear to Tory MP John Butterfill, who was filmed on the programme speculating that he would get a peerage, that he would not be heading for the Lords. "I can tell you that's not going to happen," he said.

The Tory leader signalled a tightening of the rules surrounding lobbying under a Conservative government to quell the "deepening suspicion" among the public that politicians are out for themselves, not the country.

He said he had warned two months ago that excessive lobbying – "the quiet word in a minister's ear" – would be the next big scandal to hit parliament.

Cameron stopped short of supporting the suggestion that MPs should be banned from having any outside interests when sitting in parliament, on the grounds that he believes backbench MPs benefit from having "connection" with the outside world.

But he said that, under his watch, the amount of time that has to elapse before former ministers are allowed to lobby the government would be extended from one to two years, and the amount of time during which ex-ministers have to seek advice from the advisory committee on business appointments would be increased from two to 10 years. Cameron said he would also put the advisory committee on a statutory footing so that ignoring its advice would be an offence.

APENDIX P XXIX: UK GUARDIAN – ARTICLE 4

Google angers China by shifting service to Hong Kong

Internet giant makes bold move after two-month standoff over web censorship with Beijing

As it happened: Google shuts down Chinese search engine

World reaction: Search engine's stand against censorship welcomed by campaigners

Tania Branigan in Beijing
guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 23 March 2010 07.58 GMT

Google shut down its search service on the Chinese mainland last night after a two-month standoff with Beijing over online freedom and an alleged intrusion by hackers.

Chinese authorities attacked the internet giant as "totally wrong" for its decision to shift the Chinese-language site to Hong Kong.

The move allowed the US firm to stop self-censoring the service, although the government's filtering system would still prevent mainland users from seeing the results of many sensitive searches.

Google shocked the industry when it announced in January that it would end four years of self-censorship in China, acknowledging it might mean withdrawal.

Supporters left flowers, chocolate and other gifts outside the firm's Beijing headquarters this morning. But while the company can boast a devoted following, it has only around one-third of the market by revenue, and a lower ratio of users.

The furore highlighted the challenges of doing business in China for western companies and drew a line under the era of unfettered optimism about the internet's ability to change the country.

The company now believes it has found a legal way out, and said it intended to maintain its research, development and advertising sales business in China – which has the world's largest internet population, of almost 400 million. But it acknowledged that authorities could block the Chinese search service.

In an unusually swift response, an unnamed official at the state council information office – one of the bodies overseeing internet controls – said Google was "totally wrong" and had "violated its written promise", in remarks carried by the official news agency, Xinhua.

Google.cn now redirects visitors to google.com.hk – where they are greeted by a message reading: "Welcome to Google search in China's new home."

The Chinese government's internet filtering system, "the great firewall", prevented results being returned when searches were conducted using sensitive words and phrases such as "Tiananmen Square 1989" on google.com.hk; the internet connection was reset.

Although Hong Kong is part of China, the "one country, two systems" framework means it operates under different laws. Google already had a search service there using the territory's traditional characters, but has added a simplified Chinese service for

mainland users.

"We believe this new approach of providing uncensored search in simplified Chinese from Google.com.hk is a sensible solution to the challenges we've faced," said the company's chief legal officer, David Drummond. "We hope the Chinese government respects our decision, though we are aware that it could at any time block access."

Acknowledging concerns about the repercussions of angering authorities, Drummond said the decisions had been "driven and implemented by our executives in the United States, and ... none of our employees in China can, or should, be held responsible for them."

Isaac Mao, a well-known blogger, said he believed more information would be available via google.com.hk than on google.cn even given the government's filtering.

Michael Anti, another prominent blogger, argued: "The biggest difference is that netizens will notice the existence of censorship. Because it was self-censorship before, they weren't aware of it. But now it is the great firewall, people can see what has happened."

He said Google's move showed that the Chinese were not second-class internet users, adding: "Like all, we deserve an uncensored internet."

But Xiao Qiang, director of the China Internet Project, at the University of California, Berkeley, predicted that Google would find it hard to continue doing business in China. Google said in January that its decision to stop censoring followed a cyber attack,

originating from China, that it believed was aimed at gathering information on Chinese human rights activists as well as intellectual property. Its statement also cited growing internet censorship.

Beijing argues that most countries control internet content and has denied any connection to cyber attacks.

Sergey Brin, Google's co-founder, told the New York Times that he believed efforts by governments such as China to control online speech were likely to fail, adding: "I think that in the long term, they are going to have to open."

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APENDIX P XXX: UK GUARDIAN – ARTICLE 5

How investigative reporting makes use of the internet

More and more investigative reporters dig into stories using blogs or Twitter to link to documents, look for sources, and ask for hints

With the help of reporting readers the political blog Talking Points Memo revealed the political pattern behind the sudden departures of United States attorneys in the Bush era, as readers accumulated evidence from around the country on who the axed prosecutors were.

A blogpost by a Canadian living in China kicked off the reporting about contaminated pet food from the US brand Optima, which was then picked up by the Shanghai Times and later by the Associated Press. And the tweets that the Guardian journalist Paul Lewis sent out about his investigation regarding the death of Ian Tomlinson helped to collect material showing the involvement of the police in Tomlinson's death.

Investigative reporting has changed with the internet as more and more reporters use it to help them to check facts and get hints. More and more reporters inform their community about their investigation; asking what is known to them, or whom it might be good to talk to.

"After every good investigative story, the reporter usually gets calls saying: great story, but here is what you've missed," says Dan Gillmore, author of the book *We the Media*, who has also done investigative reporting during his journalistic career. He says that the best outcome of an investigation is reached by announcing that it is going on. "Like in every investigation, much of what will come in using a crowdsourced technique will be useless, and some will actually send you down the wrong path, but at the same time plenty of evidence will come from that."

Making investigative reporting into a process rather than a product to be delivered is not a new aspect for veteran journalists. There is rarely a bigger investigation without a followup. However, tweeting and blogging have added further possibilities that allow journalists not only to publish what has been investigated, but to turn the investigation into a public conversation and ask for hints.

"I wasn't convinced about Twitter at first, but it quickly turned out to be quite useful for investigating", says Paul Lewis. "Twitter is not just a website and not micro-blogging, it is an entirely different medium - like email, fax or even newspapers. The way in which information travels on Twitter - the shape of it - is different to anything that we've

previously known."

Lewis, who in 2009 has won the Bevens Prize for outstanding investigative journalism, thinks that the value you get from people knowing that you are working on a story, trumps the slight disadvantage that your rivals also know.

The longstanding religion correspondent for the Times, Ruth Gedhill, started using the internet early on as a research facility, and had her own website in the 90s. She launched her Times blog "Articles of Faith" in 2006, and uses it to explain news stories further, link to sources and to engage with her readers.

"Often stories come to me through the blog, but I still find that getting out is the best way to get stories. That you can do so much on Google doesn't mean that you shouldn't go out there," Gedhill says, but adds: "Sometimes my readers contact me with stories, often really strong stories. Even if readers comment with pseudonyms, you get to know them after a while."

Engaging with readers is part of this new "frontier" style of journalism, as a community needs to be built first. "If a reporter wants to use crowdsourced journalism, it requires that you have a strong enough relationship within a community," explains Paul Bradshaw, a senior lecturer in online journalism at Birmingham City University. Bradshaw founded the crowdsourcing project "Help me investigate" last year as journalists and interested citizens can't just open a Twitter account and post that they are looking for information – nobody would listen. As with all sources they need to establish trust with their community.

Paul Lewis, whose investigation revealed the truth about the death of Ian Tomlinson, the newspaper vendor who died on his way home from work during the G-20 summit protests after being hit by the police, uses his Twitter account to keep readers informed about the topics he writes about. Lewis picks up ideas from other tweeters as much as he asks for thoughts, for help with identifying people on pictures or to submit material for his stories: "Most of the journalists that are sceptical about Twitter think they already know, what they need to find out. But I need to find, what to know."

Asked if the internet has made a difference to investigations, Gedhill gives it much thought. Finally, she says that in her opinion the internet lies at the heart of unveiling the clerical child abuse scandal in Ireland.

"Many of these cases we are hearing about now are historic, and I can't help thinking

that the internet made a big difference with the investigations and documents becoming available online." And suddenly she asks: "Would the Holocaust have happened if there would be the internet? Could the evidences have been denied in the same way?" Surely, the internet hasn't replaced getting out and talking face to face to people during an investigation, but in a time of information overload, asking readers for help can direct a reporter to a piece of information that has been overlooked.

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APENDIX P XXXI: UK GUARDIAN – ARTICLE 6

UK to expel Israeli diplomat over British passport abuse

Expulsion follows use of 12 fake passports by suspected Mossad agents during killing of Hamas leader in Dubai

Julian Borger, Mark Tran and Rajeev Syal
guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 23 March 2010 11.38 GMT

The mother of Mahmoud al-Mabhouh holds a photo of him in Gaza. Britain is to expel an Israeli diplomat over the use of fake British passports during the killing of the Hamas militant by suspected Mossad agents. Photograph: Hatem Moussa/AP
Britain is to expel an Israeli diplomat over the use of forged UK passports by the killers of a senior Hamas official in January.

The foreign secretary, David Miliband, will make a statement to the House of Commons this afternoon, blaming Israeli intelligence for the cloning of passports belonging to British citizens. The documents were carried by an assassination team that killed Mahmoud al-Mabhouh in a Dubai hotel.

British officials said Miliband would "request" the immediate departure of an Israeli diplomat, adding that they expect the request to be honoured.

"We think they mucked around with our passports, and we believe that requires consequences," an official said.

Miliband will announce the results of an investigation by the Serious Organised Crime Agency (Soca) into the abuse of British passports in the assassination, which will implicate Israel.

Diplomats stressed that the foreign secretary's remarks would be confined to the issue of passports and would not address Mabhouh's murder: "That is for the Emirati authorities," an official said.

However, the statement will be widely seen around the world as the first definitive allegation from a western government of Israeli responsibility for the murder.

The expelled official is not being accused of direct personal involvement, officials said. The unusual step is intended as a gesture to reflect British anger.

In 1986, a Mossad agent left an Israeli embassy envelope containing eight forged British passports in a German telephone box. Israeli diplomats were only expelled a year later after a Palestinian working as an Israeli double agent was found with a cache of weapons in Hull. Margaret Thatcher also closed down the Mossad's London base.

Mabhouh was assassinated in his hotel room on 19 January by a group of killers wearing fake beards, wigs and other disguises.

Dubai officials said they were "99% certain" that the Mossad agents were behind the murder but Israel has refused to confirm or deny the link.

At the time Miliband called the abuse of British passports "outrageous" and demanded that Tel Aviv co-operate fully with the UK's investigation.

Israel's ambassador to London, Ron Prosor, was summoned to the Foreign Office last month to discuss the situation, but he denied there was any "additional information" to give.

Soca detectives reportedly flew to Israel three weeks ago to interview the dual British-Israeli nationals whose identities were used in the killings.

It is understood the officers attempted to interview Israeli government officials but were given only "limited co-operation", according to one Whitehall source.

A file was prepared by the officers, and sent to the Home Office last week. It had since been forwarded to the Foreign Office and resulted in the statement to be made later today.

A total of 12 British passports are alleged to have been forged. An initial six had the names of Michael Barney, James Clarke, Stephen Hodes, Jonathan Louis Graham, Paul John Keeley and Melvyn Mildiner. Last month, Dubai identified the use of a further six fake British passports with the names of Mark Daniel Sklar, Roy Allan Cannon, Daniel Marc Schnur, Philip Carr, Stephen Keith Drake and Gabriella Barney. A Foreign Office spokesman said the government believed their passport details had been used fraudulently.

Other members of the hit squad travelled on fake Irish, French and Australian travel documents, Dubai police said. At least 15 of the suspected killers share names with Israeli citizens, fuelling suspicions that the Mossad was behind the hit. Interpol has published a wanted list of 27 people in connection with the killing.

APENDIX P XXXII: THE SUN – ARTICLE 1

Harry's ginge whinge

Ginger ... Prince Harry thinks hair is too red in pic

PRI_CE Harry isn't happy with the first double portrait of him and big brother Wills — because he looks too GI_GER.

The third-in-line to the throne has revealed that he thinks his locks had been given too much of a red tint.

Harry also had a grumble about Prince William being given a generous head of hair in the painting.

The portrait, which depicts the Royal brothers in military uniform, was painted by artist Nicky Philipps.

Harry, 25, made his comments in an interview over the weekend during his visit to Barbados to launch the inaugural Sentebale Polo Cup.

Proud ... artist Nicky Philipps and her painting The event was played for the first time yesterday and the sporting spectacle will become an annual fundraising fixture for the Royal's charity Sentebale, which helps vulnerable African children.

When shown a picture of the portrait Harry said: "I don't know, I'm a little bit more ginger in there than I am in real life, I think, I don't know, and (William) got given more hair so, apart from that, it is what it is, but no its nice, it could have been worse."

Head boys ... Harry and Wills PA / MagicMomentsUK

In the picture the two Princes are "in conversation" wearing the formal dress uniform of the Household Cavalry's Blues and Royals during an imagined moment just before they leave Clarence House to také part in the 2008 Trooping the Colour ceremony.

At the time the picture was painted both Princes were in the Household Cavalry but William has now joined the RAF.

The Royal brothers appear to be having a light-hearted public disagreement when it comes to their hair.

During William's recent trip to New Zealand and Australia he referred to his brother as ginger during a speech.

While on Saturday when chatting to a Second World War veteran in Barbados Harry told him his older brother "was already bald aged 12".

Speaking about his military career the 25-year-old, who is training to become an Army helicopter pilot, said he had just passed his latest flying exam before travelling to Barbados.

When asked if he would be made Captain, something he would qualify for later this year due to length of service, Harry, a Lieutenant, replied: "After I've spent four years or something like that in the services then eventually yeah you get promoted, so yeah I'm hoping to become Captain Wales at some point, we'll have to wait and see."

APENDIX P XXXIII: THE SUN – ARTICLE 2

That'll put heirs on your chest

Wince Charles ... Prince sips strong brandy

PRI_CE Charles grimaces after a swig of strong brandy - 47 years after having a glass as a teen.

Cheers ... Sun's Arthur

He was offered the 50 per cent-alcohol plum slivovice on a trip to an eco village. But when the mayor of Hostetin in the Czech Republic gave him a bottle, he handed it to Sun snapper Arthur Edwards saying: "I think you should have this Arthur!"

Charles was just 14 when he caused a storm by ordering a cherry brandy in a bar.

APENDIX P XXXIV: THE SUN – ARTICLE 3

Pink hair to throne

Shocking ... Zandra Rhodes meets the Queen

Jean-etic disorder ... David Bailey and the Queen

THE Queen must be tickled pink as she meets colourful fashion designer Zandra Rhodes.

Zandra, 69, dazzled at a reception hosted by Her Maj and Prince Philip for 350 British fashion industry insiders.

But legendary photographer David Bailey, 72, made no attempt to dress up for the swanky Buckingham Palace event - turning up in a hoodie and battered jeans.

Talk about snapper dressing...

Wedding guests' shooting horror

Sick ... Russian roulette prank

WEDDI_G guests watched in horror after a guest shot himself in the head playing RUSSIA_ROULETTE.

The man suffered brain damage and paralysis after a prank went horrifically wrong. Wedding film of the incident — as a bride and groom celebrated their nuptials — has sparked horror after being posted on the web.

It shows a friend of the groom propose a toast to the happy couple, pull out the weapon and shoot himself in the head.

Nothing happens and the friend says it was a "childish prank".

But then he says: "Here — who wants to do it?"

A voice is heard saying: "Russian Roulette, yes?"

Horror

Another guest seizes the gun — points it at himself in front of dozens of guests — and this time appears to shoot a bullet into his head.

A Russian TV report posted on the web shows scenes of panic as the man falls to the ground and someone shouts: "Are you mad?"

The unnamed man's condition was later described as "very poor" after doctors removed a bullet from his skull.

He suffered brain damage and paralysis, according to Russian reports.

The man who produced the hand gun at the Astrakhan wedding was arrested.

He said: "I wanted to perform my party trick. I expected lots of applause after I did it and never guess someone would repeat it."

He insisted he had taken out all the bullets before doing his party 'trick'. The man is due to appear in court over the incident, say police.

APENDIX P XXXVI: THE SUN – ARTICLE 5

Meow may have killed again

Alert ... capsules of the party drug

PARTY drug meow meow may have claimed another life, detectives said last night.

A woman, 24, was found dead yesterday - possibly after taking the legal substance, real name mephedrone.

She had not been named last night.

Her death in Norton, North Yorks, follows two tragedies last Monday.

Louis Wainwright, 18, and Nick Smith, 19, died after taking meow meow in Scunthorpe, Lincs.

DCI Nigel Costello said yesterday tests including a post mortem should establish if the woman had taken the drug.

He said: "If you have used this drug and feel unwell seek urgent medical assistance.

"If you possess this supposed legal substance please hand it to the police or dispose of it safely... it is very dangerous."

Uni drugs test row

By STAFF REPORTER UNIVERSITY boffins are risking fresh controversy over meow meow - by announcing they want 50 students to test the drug.

Volunteers at Liverpool's John Moores uni will study how the legal high changes their mood.

Academics will NOT supply the substance, and claim those taking part would be using it anyway. Lib Dem MP John Pugh called the study "highly irresponsible".

APENDIX P XXXVII: THE SUN – ARTICLE 6

Bruno leads Carpenter tributes

Play fighting ... pals Frank and Harry in 1989

By ALEX PEAKE and COLIN HART

HEARTBROKE_ Frank Bruno fought back tears last night as he saluted Harry Carpenter, the Voice of Boxing.

Frank, 48, told The Sun: "I'm devastated by his death and all choked up. Harry was such a gentleman and we had a wonderful relationship for so many years.

"It went way beyond work. We often met socially. He was always so kind and considerate and you couldn't help but respond to his charm.

"I am so sad. There will never be another like him."

The pair became close pals during Frank's rise to world heavyweight champion - and the big bruiser even adopted the catchphrase "Know what I mean, 'Arry".

Legend ... with Sonny Liston and a colleague

Their friendship was such that BBC viewers famously heard Harry shouting "Get in there, Frank" as Bruno rocked fearsome Mike Tyson with a left hook before losing their 1989 showdown.

Honour ... picking up his OBE in 1991

The pair even starred in a TV advert for HP Sauce.

Bruno's agent said: "Frank has many acquaintances but not many real friends - Harry was a friend.

"When I first phoned him with the news he put the phone down on me. He rang back 10 minutes later to apologise but he is inconsolable."

Tribute ... with Lennox Lewis and Ali in 1999

Harry, who also hosted BBC midweek show Sportsnight, died in his sleep aged 84 at King's College Hospital in London.

His lawyer David Wills said: "He had been unwell since last summer when he had a minor heart attack.

"There will be a family funeral, to be followed by a memorial service in London."

Harry was born in 1925 in South Norwood, South East London. The fish merchant's son left school at 15 and went into newspapers. He served for two years as a Morse code operator in the Navy and first worked for the BBC on the radio in 1949.

Early days ... Harry at BBC

He gave the first commentary live from behind the Iron Curtain and the first via satellite from the US. He also wrote for the Sporting Record and the Daily Mail before joining TV full time in 1962. His knowledge and enthusiasm endeared him to millions. The married dad of one covered golf, Wimbledon and the Olympics before retiring in 1994, but he will be best remembered for boxing.

Career highlights included 1974's Rumble in the Jungle battle between Muhammad Ali and Georgie Foreman. As Ali triumphed, Harry memorably yelled: "Oh my God - he's won the title back at 32!"

In 1989 he was named International Sportscaster of the Year by the American Sportscasters Association.

Two years later he was awarded an OBE.

And in December 1999 he joined British heavyweight champ Lennox Lewis in paying tribute to Ali at the Sports Personality of the Century ceremony.

Ex-world lightweight champ Jim Watt said: "He was a real gentleman and a great operator."

myView

By SIR HENRY COOPER

Ex-British champion

I KNEW Harry for over 50 years. The first time I met him was when he was just going into the reporting game and I was in the Army, in the early 1950s.

He was never flash. He was a good journalist - and we had some good writers in those days.

If you were good then he'd give you a good write-up and if not, he told you one or two truths. All in all I always found him a fair guy.

I always enjoyed his company and enjoyed talking to him. And he knew the game. He was a lovely guy and it's a great shame.

Furious Fergie kicks off

FIXTURES FURY ... Alex Ferguson

ALEX FERGUSON_ and Rafa Benitez are at war with the Premier League over their end-ofseason fixtures.

Fergie is annoyed that Carlo Ancelotti's Chelsea have to face Liverpool just three days after the Kop's gruelling Europa League defeat by Atletico Madrid.

And Anfield boss Benitez insists Manchester United have an unfair advantage in the title race because they do not kick off until 4pm at Sunderland tomorrow.

By then Fergie's men will know the result of the Chelsea's lunchtime shoot-out at Anfield. Benitez said: "I was surprised. In Spain the last two fixtures for all teams kick-off at the same time.

"That way, everyone will be in the same position.

"But over here it is different and everybody will know what is going on."

Chelsea are a point ahead of United with just two games left. Victory at Anfield will mean United must win at Sunderland.

Fergie rapped: "To have to play a lunchtime kick-off after a Thursday game is not fair to the English teams.

"It happens time and time again. It's happened to us and it's happened to the rest of them.

"We don't have that big a congestion of fixtures that we can't help a team out by one day.

"We would have preferred them to play for 90 minutes on Thursday and I have always said that I don't think teams get the proper help when they are in Europe.

"You are then depending on the resilience of the players."

APENDIX P XXXIX: THE SUN – ARTICLE 8

Cameron's 16-point contract with UK

DAVID Cameron last night staked his personal reputation on making a bargain with Britain.

The Tory leader offered up a contract with all voters as his final bid to seal a deal at the ballot box on Thursday. He vowed not to let the nation down on a series of 16 key promises - on changing the political system, getting the economy moving again and building a Big Society to mend Britain. And if the Tories go on to break any part of the deal, Mr Cameron declared: "Then sack us."

Signing the contract yesterday on a college visit in Derby, Mr Cameron said: "We haven't had enough accountability in our government in recent years."

"We are fighting not just Labour and the Liberals, we are fighting cynicism and apathy and deep, deep unhappiness with all politicians. This contract will set out our side of the bargain.

"It's a no-frills, no-nonsense commitment to do certain specific things in exchange for people's votes.

"I urge people to read it, to hold us to it, to make sure we deliver it, as we all work together to build a stronger society." Crucially, he added: "If we don't do these things, if we don't deliver our side of the bargain - vote us out in five years' time."

In school yesterday ... David Cameron yesterday In a massive ground operation that began last night, thousands of party workers began distributing **THREEMILLION** copies of the contract around the country.

Two million will be delivered to households in marginal battleground seats.

A further one million are being handed out at key locations. Around 500,000 people will be emailed the contract and it is also being published on the front page of the Tory website.

In the five remaining days of the campaign, Mr Cameron will lead senior Tories in hammering home the 16 pledges, dispatching shadow Cabinet ministers out around the country with the message yesterday.

The bad news piled up for Labour when its traditional newspaper supporter The Guardian switched to the Lib Dems.

Gordon Brown ... yesterday

The Times gave its support to the Tories, while a Harris poll for The Daily Mail predicted Labour was on course for its worst election result in 92 years.

The financial bible The Economist switched from Labour to the Tories. The hugely influential magazine, supporting Labour since the 2001 poll, said only the Conservatives could tackle the national debt.

In a major editorial it added: "Government now accounts for over half of the economy.

"The deficit needs cutting, the state needs redesigning, and the Conservatives show more conviction and imagination in this area than the other parties."

Earlier, energetic Mr Cameron had a spring in his step after emerging as the clear winner in the final TV leaders' debate in Birmingham on Thursday night.

After visiting a school in Rugeley, Staffs, he went on to Sheffield in a direct attack on his rivals' heartlands - Lib Dem leader Nick Clegg's constituency is in the city itself, surrounded by Labour seats.

Saying Labour were in freefall, Mr Cameron stressed: "There are no 'no-go areas' for this campaign."

But despite the TV triumph, the Tory boss cautioned supporters that the election was still "far from won".

He insisted: "We have to fight for every vote and every seat.

"We have got to fight a very hard campaign in these last six days to really win people over and say, 'Change is possible, change can happen'."

His contract echoes Lew Labour's highly successful pledge card during the 1997 election campaign, that helped deliver a landslide to Tony Blair.

But the Conservative's strong attempt to build a bond of trust with the electorate left Labour even more rattled.

Party election boss Lord Mandelson said: "This is not a contract, it's a Tory con trick. David Cameron might think he can fool the voters with a glossy leaflet but he should give them more credit than that."

Meanwhile, Mr Clegg declared the dash to No10 was now just between him and Mr Cameron.

The Lib Dem leader said: "This election campaign is now coming down to a simple choice - a two-horse race between the Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats."

40% swayed with debates

A WHOPPING four out of ten Brits say the historic TV debates have influenced the way they will vote.

A YouGov poll for The Sun shows the leaders' debates - which put Lib Dem chief Nick Clegg into the limelight - have changed UK elections forever.

It also showed a quarter of voters are still undecided as the campaign enters its last few days, meaning **SEVEN MILLION** votes are still up for grabs.

Ten per cent of people said the debates had affected their decision "a lot" and a third said they had "a little".

The poll showed David Cameron consolidated the Tories' lead with his performance in the final debate.

The Tories are unchanged on 34 per cent, with Labour and Lib Dems on 28. That would produce a hung Parliament with the Tories the largest party. Bookies make the Tories 1-9 to win most seats, with a hung Parliament 4-6.

5k see clash on a mobile

THE final TV debate set a new record - as more than 5,000 people tuned in on their mobiles, it emerged yesterday.

The party leaders' telly battle, below, had the highest number of mobile phone viewers for any UK programme.

It nearly doubled the previous record of 2,900 who watched an Indian Premier League cricket match last year.

Mobile TV firm Yamgo, who revealed the stats, said the turnout showed politicians had "re-engaged voters".
Chief executive Ian Mullins said: "This is especially the case with the 18 to 28 age group, who are traditionally the early adopters of new technology."

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Kylie polished

KYLIE Minogue shows off her remarkably wrinkle-free skin at a charity bash – fuelling suggestions that she's been dabbling with Botox again.

Fresh-faced ... Kylie in Neighbours in the Eighties

The 41-year-old barely had any more lines on her face than during her Neighbours days in the '80s.

Kylie admitted last year: "I've tried Botox, I've tried them all."

She was snapped in a dress sprinkled with jewels at a charity gala in New York on Thursday.