

## 1: Story ideas Archives - Reynolds Center

*Business journalism is the part of journalism that tracks, records, analyzes and interprets the business, economic and financial activities and changes that take place in societies.*

You can help by adding to it. July Journalism in antiquity[ edit ] While publications reporting news to the general public in a standardized fashion only began to appear in the 17th century and later, governments as early as Han dynasty China made use of regularly published news bulletins. Early modern newspapers[ edit ] As mass-printing technologies like the printing press spread, newspapers were established to provide increasingly literate audiences with news. The first references to privately-owned newspaper publishers in China date to the late Ming dynasty in . The first successful English daily, the Daily Courant , was published from to . Other governments, such as the Russian Empire , were even more distrusting of journalistic press and effectively banned journalistic publications until the mid-19th century. Newspapers were more heavily concentrated in cities that were centers of trade, such as Amsterdam , London , and Berlin. The first newspapers in Latin America would be established in the mid-to-late 19th century. News media and the revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries[ edit ] Newspapers played a significant role in mobilizing popular support in favor of the liberal revolutions of the late 18th and 19th centuries. In the American Colonies , newspapers motivated people to revolt against British rule by publishing grievances against the British crown and republishing pamphlets by revolutionaries such as Thomas Paine , [21] [22] while loyalist publications motivated support against the American Revolution. Napoleon would reintroduce strict censorship laws in , but after his reign print publications would flourish and play an important role in political culture. The overthrow of the old imperial regime in 1911 produced a surge in Chinese nationalism, an end to censorship, and a demand for professional, nation-wide journalism. By the late 19th century, however, there was a much greater emphasis on advertising and expanding circulation, and much less interest in the sort of advocacy journalism that had inspired the revolutionaries. History of French journalism The Parisian newspapers were largely stagnant after the war; circulation inched up to 6 million a day from 5 million in . The major postwar success story was Paris Soir ; which lacked any political agenda and was dedicated to providing a mix of sensational reporting to aid circulation, and serious articles to build prestige. By its circulation was over 1 million. Another magazine Match was modeled after the photojournalism of the American magazine Life. History of journalism in the United Kingdom By popular journalism in Britain aimed at the largest possible audience, including the working class, had proven a success and made its profits through advertising. Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe , "More than anyone else he introduced or harnessed remain central: Prime Minister Lord Salisbury quipped it was "written by office boys for office boys". Though this first effort at Journalism enjoyed only a short stint yet it was a momentous development for us as it gave birth to modern journalism in our country. Most of them enjoyed a circulation figure of about 1 million and were weeklies giving personal news items and classified advertisements about a variety of products. Later on, in the 1920s, English newspapers were started by Indian publishers with English-speaking Indians as the target audience. It is important to note that during that era vast differences in language was a major problem in facilitating a smooth communication among the people of the country. This is because they hardly knew the languages prevalent in other parts of this vast land. History of American journalism The late 19th and early 20th century in the United States saw the advent of media empires controlled by the likes of William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer. Realizing that they could expand their audience by abandoning politically polarized content, thus making more money off of advertising , American newspapers began to abandon their partisan politics in favor of less political reporting starting around 1900. Newspaper publishing became much more heavily professionalized in this era, and issues of writing quality and workroom discipline saw vast improvement. While the first Black newspapers in America were established in the early 19th century, [42] in the 20th century these newspapers truly flourished in major cities, with publishers playing a major role in politics and business affairs. Lippmann argued that high-powered journalism was wasted on ordinary citizens, but was of genuine value to an elite class of administrators and experts. When issues were thoroughly vetted, then the best ideas would bubble to the

surface. The danger of demagoguery and false news did not trouble Dewey. His faith in popular democracy has been implemented in various degrees, and is now known as "community journalism". While most radio programming was oriented toward music, sports, and entertainment, radio also broadcast speeches and occasional news programming. Radio reached the peak of its importance during World War II, as radio and newsreels were the two main sources of up-to-date information on the ongoing war. These broadcasts would very rarely have any additional editorial content or analysis, setting them apart from modern news reporting. News broadcasting Starting in the s, United States broadcast television channels would air tominute segments of news programming one or two times per evening. The era of live-TV news coverage would begin in the s with the assassination of John F. Kennedy, broadcast and reported to live on a variety of nationally syndicated television channels. During the 60s and 70s, television channels would begin adding regular morning or midday news shows. Starting in with the establishment of CNN, news channels began providing hour news coverage, a format which persists through today. Digital age[ edit ] The role and status of journalism, as well as mass media, has undergone changes over the last two decades, together with the advancement of digital technology and publication of news on the Internet. News organizations are challenged to fully monetize their digital wing, as well as improvise on the context in which they publish in print. Newspapers have seen print revenues sink at a faster pace than the rate of growth for digital revenues. For example, between and, CNN edited its story packages into nearly half of their original time length. Using video camera-equipped smartphones, active citizens are now enabled to record footage of news events and upload them onto channels like YouTube which is often discovered and used by mainstream news media outlets. News from a variety of online sources, like blogs and other social media, results in a wider choice of official and unofficial sources, rather than only traditional media organizations. Journalists interviewing a cosplayer Main article: Journalism ethics and standards News photographers and reporters waiting behind a police line in New York City, in May While various existing codes have some differences, most share common elements including the principles of "truthfulness, accuracy, objectivity, impartiality, fairness and public accountability" as these apply to the acquisition of newsworthy information and its subsequent dissemination to the public. In this view, the essence of journalism is to provide citizens with reliable information through the discipline of verification. Some journalistic Codes of Ethics, notably the European ones, [58] also include a concern with discriminatory references in news based on race, religion, sexual orientation, and physical or mental disabilities. However, the Media Standards Trust has criticized the PCC, claiming it needs to be radically changed to secure the public trust of newspapers. This is in stark contrast to the media climate prior to the 20th century, where the media market was dominated by smaller newspapers and pamphleteers who usually had an overt and often radical agenda, with no presumption of balance or objectivity. Because of the pressure on journalists to report news promptly and before their competitors, factual errors occur more frequently than in writing produced and edited under less time pressure. Thus a typical issue of a major daily newspaper may contain several corrections of articles published the previous day. Perhaps the most famous journalistic mistake caused by time pressure was the Dewey Defeats Truman edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune, based on early election returns that failed to anticipate the actual result of the US presidential election. Failing to uphold standards[ edit ] This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. January Learn how and when to remove this template message Such a code of conduct can, in the real world, be difficult to uphold consistently. Reporting and editing do not occur in a vacuum but always reflect the political context in which journalists, no less than other citizens, operate. For this reason, journalists traditionally relied on top management to create and maintain a "firewall" between the news and other departments in a news organization to prevent undue influence on the news department. According to this latter view, direct or implicit criticism of the government, political parties, corporations, unions, schools and colleges and even churches is both inevitable and desirable, and cannot be done well without clarity regarding fundamental political principles. Codes of Ethics[ edit ] There are over codes of ethics in journalism that vary across various regions of the world. Most of the codes of ethics serve as a representation of the economic and political beliefs of the society where the code was written. One suggestion centers on having three claims for

credibility , justifiable consequence, and the claim of humanity. The second claim of justifiable consequences centers on weighing the benefits and detriments of a potentially harmful story and acting accordingly. An example of justifiable consequence is exposing a professional with dubious practices; on the other hand, acting within justifiable consequence means writing compassionately about a family in mourning. The third claim is the claim of humanity which states that journalists are writing for a global population and therefore must serve everyone globally in their work, avoiding smaller loyalties to country, city, etc.

## 2: Business | School of Journalism

*In his history of business news, Starkman describes how reporters, dependent on insider sources to inform an Ã©lite audience of investors, practice a kind of journalism that is defined by access.*

After an introduction to capital markets, they analyze the corporate building blocks, from the assets and liabilities on a balance sheet to income statements. Timely case studies will be introduced on companies like Tesla What is it really worth? Is it in financial trouble? Will it go private? Why did it diversify into Broadway shows? Can this classic entertainment company survive the disruption of the Internet? Students will consider whether chief executives have ethical responsibilities that extend beyond shareholders. They will ask, what are the warning signs of trouble in a corporation: Similarly, what are the clues that politicians may be enriching themselves, their associates or favorite industries? Lawyers and accountants will illuminate the financial enforcement of crimes like money laundering, securities fraud and insider trading. Along the way, students will assess the true value of an enterprise and glean whether they -- and investors of all stripes from hedge funds to college endowments -- are making wise investment decisions for tomorrow. Business The journalism business is in a period of historic flux. Many legacy models are eroding, while nascent business models show promise but often have not yet achieved stability or profitability. This is the world in which you will work, and it is both exciting and daunting. Multiple instructors teach sections of this class. To better prepare you for that world, we require M. We want you to understand the challenges, opportunities and vicissitudes of the journalism business, not just for your own career development, but also because we want you to be partners and innovators in determining new ways to secure the future of journalism. We want to get beyond the sound bites and explore the ways journalism could be funded during the course of your careers. We also hope you will understand more from this course about how businesspeople make decisions, which is important in whatever line of journalism you pursue. It is no longer acceptable for journalists to ignore the economics of their profession or leave the economic decisions entirely to the business folks.

3: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) | Donald W. Reynolds National Center for Business Journalism

*Come study in the Business and Economic Reporting program and start your career in the hottest area of journalism. Our graduates have gone on to jobs at places like The Wall Street Journal, Bloomberg, Reuters, Forbes, Dow Jones Newswires, CNN, CNBC, and many other top news organizations.*

During her college career, she gained professional experience in a variety of media. Giovanna speaks English, Portuguese, French and Spanish. She is a citizen of Brazil. While studying at Specs, she worked as an anchor and news director for Specs Howard T. She interned as a broadcast news writer and reporter with amSuperstation, covering stories in business, lifestyle, and entertainment. Recently, she donated over 50 gift baskets to a foster care agency in her community. Jasmin was born and raised in Detroit, and is a citizen of the United States. Millie Dent graduated from Wesleyan University in with a B. While at school, she served as news editor for The Wesleyan Argus and spent time as a contributing writer for Forbes, covering the business behind media and entertainment. Millie also worked as a research assistant for Forbes editor Richard Behar, who is at work on a book about Bernard Madoff. After graduation, she worked in New York City as a reporter intern for The Fiscal Times, covering business news, personal finance and international affairs. She later was hired as a full-time employee. Millie then spent two years working at American Metal Market, reporting on the North American stainless steel and base metals industries. Millie is interested in stories about international trade, foreign affairs and the commodity markets. She enjoys hiking, traveling and warm weather. Millie is a citizen of the United States. Prior to this, she earned her B. Before attending school in Washington, she worked in the financial sector in New York. Her time at Howard has increased her love of public service and she has since completed multiple assignments with the government while in Washington. Her academic and professional interests focus on transatlantic economics, mainly the socioeconomic impact of economic policy and trade wars. She is mostly interested in identifying economic trends of emerging economies. She enjoys swimming, traveling and reading. She is passionate about journalism, aiming to use her knowledge of the business world to provide substantive and insightful reporting on the most current issues that matter. Nicola is a citizen of the United States. Newhouse School of Public Communications in with a B. Her experiences in both the editorial and advertising side of journalism, along with her innate curiosity and love for research, led her to investigative reporting with a focus on finance, economics, and business. Natalia performed the duties of a producer for news programs. She also did interviews on air, soon followed by her promotion to a TV anchor. Natalia is a Forbes contributor writing about finance. She is interested in economics, finance and cutting-edge technologies that have become available with the use of blockchain. Natalia is a citizen of Russia. Website Daniel Kuhn received his B. He also completed an internship with Pi Recordings. He has presented his academic work at several literary conferences. As assistant manager at San Pietro Wines and Spirits, Daniel follows microeconomic trends within the wine industry. He enjoys making the intimidating world of wine accessible, and hopes to do the same for economic news. He spends his free time reading, walking, and traveling around the northeastern megalopolis. He is a citizen of the United States. Arriana worked as a CNBC online intern during her undergraduate years where she learned how to report on earnings, stocks, and tech companies. Arriana is interested in reporting on stocks, startup companies, and trade. Arriana favorite hobbies are cooking, tweeting, and attempting yoga. Arriana is a citizen of the United States. A Hons in Japanese for International Business. While at UCLan, she composed articles for various online media sites such as The Culture Trip Ltd and Film Daily, on an array of topics such as travel, film, and gastronomy. Lavanya also completed a marketing internship for Penguin Random House Publishing in order to gain an insight into the various segments that make up the world of publishing. She spent a semester in Japan, developing fluency and studying the local business environment. Upon graduating, she worked for the IYUNO media group as a freelance translator to exercise her love of languages and linguistics. Her passions include, travel, food and foreign cinema. Lavanya is a citizen of the United Kingdom. This research led her to join the BER program and study economic reporting. Her academic and professional interests lie in political economy and emerging markets, as well as assisting the general population in understanding economic news. During her studies, she

has worked in the non-profit sector as an intern at the Legal Aid Society, and then as a brand strategist for a political consulting firm, Citizen HQ. Currently, she is an associate in the SEO Practice at iQuanti, where she focuses on the financial industry. Natalie speaks three languages including English, Farsi, and Spanish, and is interested in learning about different cultures through travel, literature, and food. Her hobbies include pastry design, reading Russian novels, and traveling to underrated destinations. Natalie is a citizen of the United States. She pursued a degree in medicine while working as a freelance writer, filmmaker, and photographer. Making a shift in her path to higher education was essential to reaching long-term career goals. After graduating, she interned at an Environmental Protection Commission Agency conducting investigative research on the direct impact of businesses on waste management programs active in Florida districts. She was also involved in air management outreach and wetlands management programs. Malak is interested in investigative reporting, foreign correspondence, and documentary filmmaking. She is determined to report on environmental affairs and inform the public on current policies and corporations that harm the climate and environmental welfare. His reporting assignments have taken him across the country and around the world. During his time overseas, he reported on Japanese transportation innovation, the North Korea conflict and pop culture. He is also one of a few journalists to travel to North Korea as part of a fellowship with the East West Center. In addition to covering the news, he has finished three Ironman. Marc is a citizen of the United States. A in Broadcast Journalism in During college, she interned at China Daily and China Global Television Network, where she developed her interest in business reporting by writing and shooting stories about the global economy, mergers and acquisitions, and technology. At the Chinese Wall Street Journal, she interned as a social media editor for half a year, exploring various ways to promote multimedia news content. In , she conducted research and interviews as a news assistant for a startup publication and freelanced for the Journal of the National Centre for the Performing Arts in China. Besides journalism, Yunfan is interested in communication science and completed her B. In her spare time, Yunfan likes movies, rock and roll, and going to the gym. Yunfan is a citizen of China.

### 4: Reporting and Writing Basics - Handbook of Journalism

*Business journalism majors must complete 21 hours within the journalism school and hours within the Kenan-Flagler Business School. Students must attain a grade of at least C in all journalism school courses and a grade of C in all Kenan-Flagler courses.*

And they will extend far beyond Wall Street coverage and daily business reporting. Cover them while a student in the BER program. Also, see our own student publication, *The Recovery Times*. That iPod or iPhone in your pocket? Interested in new media and Hollywood? Fascinated by the personalities of the people in power? Concerned about global warming and environmental issues? Take an assignment on hybrid cars, visit companies that are going green, and analyze the struggle between business and government as they battle over grizzly bears, salmon runs and oil drilling in pristine nature preserves. Business news organizations send their writers on reporting trips all over the U. To be a great reporter, no matter what you end up covering, you have to be able to follow the money. Great Jobs Right out of School Virtually all BER students have secured staff jobs at national business news organizations within a few months of graduating. Many of them started the program without any journalism experience. Where do our students get jobs? Your Competitive Advantage What do you have to offer when you graduate? Stern School of Business. Instead, we have a 5: The BER program also has two visiting scholars who will help mentor students: The Hidden History of the Financial Crisis. An innovative curriculum of seven journalism courses and six MBA courses provides students with both skills and intellectual depth. Students take a full-time job at a major news organization for ten weeks over the summer not for one or two days a week during a regular semester, as at other schools. Many BER students have received job offers from their internship. Students develop an extensive portfolio while in BER, pick up multimedia skills in web video and audio podcast, learn to blog and post their own stories on the BER webzine. Networking in New York City: Why not study in the business and financial capital of the country, where a quick subway ride leads you to reporting assignments as well as to job interviews and great internships at the top news organizations in the world?

### 5: Business Journalism: How to Report on Business and Economics [Book]

*Book Description. Business Journalism: How to Report on Business and Economics is a basic guide for journalists working in countries moving to open-market economies, students in journalism courses, journalists changing direction from general news reporting to business and economic reporting, and bloggers.*

Who do we write for? Reuters writes for three main audiences: Professional “investors, fund managers, brokers, lawyers, tax specialists and others who take actions based on the news or may use it as a talking point with clients and a source of ideas to inform a longer-term strategy. Media” broadcasters, newspapers, national news agencies, news websites. The broader public “financially and politically aware readers who get news on Reuters. And to comply with the Reuters Trust principles, all stories, blogs and columns must display "integrity, independence and freedom from bias". Basic story structure A good Reuters story gets straight to the point and has all the main elements, including some context, analysis, human interest and color, woven in from the top, not just tagged on as an afterthought. The 5 Ws “Who? Typical trunk story intro for breaking news including market reports. Pulls together several urgents or updates on related events, or themes. The writer gets into the helicopter and looks for the big picture. State an argument, or forecast the implication of a trend, or come to a conclusion. What is the significance of this event, speech, development? Why should the reader bother to read on? To write the nut graph, answer the following questions: Assume the reader is new to the story, what is the context? Is this the first time? Is this a trend change? Is this a change in rank for the players as a result of the election, revolution, merger, takeover, earnings report, bankruptcy? What is at risk politically, economically, financially? Are there data and quotes back up the intro? You should source every new piece of information. Was a Reuters reporter, photographer or camera operator on the scene as a witness? Good sources and well-defined sourcing help to protect the integrity of the file and protect journalists against legal dangers see The essentials of Reuters sourcing. They should help to move the story along. Write yourself subheads to create the building blocks. Subheads can usefully help the reader about every words. Each block should follow logically and add detail or data, a quote, and some analysis or context, just like the first paragraphs of your story. What is changing and what is not? Who are the parties in conflict and why? For Reuters, national and international is usually more important than local Forward-looking is more important than backward-looking. Have I been fair to all parties and points of view? Have we given all relevant parties a chance to respond to each and every claim we make? Ensure information in the story agrees with and supports the headline, Are the headline tag and slug correct and appropriate? Confirm the day of the week and the date. Does the story make clear how we got the information, for example, from a newspaper pickup, interview, or news release? Check all the numbers. Do the components add up to the total, do individual percentages add up to ? Double-check the period covered, conversions, whether the figure is up or down. Watch for confusion between millions and billions, misplaced decimal points, transposed conversions. Watch the spelling of proper names and ensure names are spelled consistently throughout the story. Ensure the story provides full company names, full and proper titles, and RICs or ticker symbols in both the text and header field. Check that unfamiliar RICs and web site addresses mentioned in the story actually work. Check for balance and legal dangers. Is the story balanced and fair? Does the story cast a slur on the good name of an individual, company or organization? Use a second pair of eyes: Ask a colleague to read the story carefully to ensure that it is adequately sourced, accurate and fair, and written as concisely as possible. Your colleague must be critical. Most errors or problems can be caught in the bureau. Involve your bureau chief or an editor in charge in problem stories: Problematic stories should be copy edited by a senior reporter, bureau chief or editor in charge. If you must leave the bureau before your story is handled, make sure to provide a contact phone number. Even if permissioned for access to editing desk TASTE or EDIT baskets, reporters should NOT open a story in edit mode in an editing desk taste basket as it prevents editors from handling the story in a timely way and often causes confusion on busy desks. As a result we need to abide by line length guidelines to enable reporters and editors to move the copy quickly to meet readers speed needs. Newsbreaks that include pre-written material may run longer. Longer updates may be cut by desk editors in order to move the copy

quickly. Update 1s that include pre-written material may run longer, provided this does not prevent the editing desk from moving the story quickly. The update series or "trunk" story format is designed to allow the reporter and editor to add information and analysis incrementally as the news breaks. Short, quick updates help meet the readers needs. Editing desks should try to fix and move problematic early updates quickly by cutting the story and then asking the reporter for a better version for the next update. Readers prefer short, easy-to-read stories and analyses, so newspaper story length guidelines are still useful. Most news stories in newspapers are between 400 and 600 words and most Reuters stories should be about the same. Desks are encouraged to cut overwritten copy. If a story cannot be cut easily because it is poorly structured, it may be sent back for a rewrite. This will delay publication. The final WRAPUP up on a breaking top news story that is likely to appear on a top news webpage or media wire news schedule, or significant exclusives, or especially well argued analyses tagged INSIGHTS, or features may run to 800 words, but you should check with your editor, bureau chief or regional desk. Make the headline strong Headlines should be short and informative. Use short words and an active verb and avoid unfamiliar abbreviations. It is better to convey one idea crisply and clearly than to cram in two ideas awkwardly. Often a geographic locator is also necessary. This is a warning that your headline may be getting too long. The key words approach to story structure Try making a list of 10 key words without which you simply could not write the story. Think more of the facts or concepts which must be there to guide your story structure. How long before you reach a crucial word in the intro? This is a variation of the key words approach to story writing. Read your lead and then count the number of words you use before you reach the one word that is strong and essential and cannot be thrown away. This is very often the news point. You should be hitting strong, essential words very quickly after you start to read the first sentence. You get there much sooner this way: Simply breaking the sentence in two can be a very useful way of shortening your lead. Support your intro with a quote Direct quotes add color and strength to your story and prove you have spoken to someone who knows what happened. Try to support your lead with a direct quote within the first few paragraphs, and be precise about who said this and where it was said. People rarely speak eloquently or succinctly. They do not order their facts in a way a journalist should. So use one or two short quotes in a story rather than several long ones. Make sure your quote pushes the story forward rather than simply echoes what you have just written. The hostage was released on Sunday and was in remarkably good health, the doctor said. That is called a "parrot" quote or "echo" quote and bores the reader. Rather, look for a quote that is different and strengthens the lead while pushing the story forward: Quotes can also be used to: Document and support statements made in the lead and elsewhere. Set off controversial material, where the precise wording can be an issue, as in legal contexts. When using indirect or reported speech, instead of direct quotes, sources either say something or they do not. Innuendo is rarely acceptable in news reporting. You should never guess at what a source means. This is rarely acceptable unless you have some other evidence to support the interpretation. Structuring the Body of the Story In addition to ensuring your story leads with the main facts, or leads with the main argument and quickly answers the questions why? Usually this is best done by building your story in blocks that follow sequentially.

### 6: Business journalism - Wikipedia

*The Knight-Bagehot Fellowship allows experienced reporters to take a deep dive in business, economics and finance through classes at Columbia's graduate schools of business, law and public affairs in addition to those at the Journalism School.*

Curriculum requirements for students who entered the university prior to Fall can be found by speaking with a MJ-school academic adviser or by consulting the academic worksheet. The following journalism school courses are required: Media Ethics 3 Intensive study through concepts and cases of ethical issues and problems facing mass communication professionals in modern society. Writing and Reporting 3 Prerequisites, sophomore standing and keyboarding skills. Study of elements of news writing, writing of leads, organization and writing of various types of news stories. Restricted to declared journalism majors and minors. Introduces students to the tools and skills needed to engage in quality news-oriented storytelling with audio, video and multimedia. Students will learn to deliver news stories using multiple platforms, taking advantage of the strengths of each. Introduction to press freedom and the First Amendment, including libel, privacy, access to information, free press-fair trial, advertising and broadcast regulation, journalistic privilege and prior restraint. Relationship of business press and corporate America. Current issues in business journalism. Coverage of Wall Street and the economy, including stocks, bonds, and economic indicators. Reporting on the Federal Reserve, labor, consumer sector, manufacturing and inflation, and certain industries. Methods and tactics of covering businesses for mass communication. Why and how companies operate and how to write stories about corporate news from public records and other sources. Principles of Advertising and Public Relations 3 Survey of the economics, psychology, philosophy and history of both fields, with emphasis on research foundations and the design, execution and assessment of strategic communication efforts. Study and practice in copy reading, headline writing, and proofreading; with attention given to printing terminology, page makeup, type structure, computer use in editing, and analysis of newspapers. Exercises in news gathering, interviewing and writing news. Study of the changing economics affecting 21st century news organizations, and the economic drivers of other content providers – such as music companies, movies, online aggregators and commerce sites – for lessons that can be applied across industry segments. This course is designed for future journalists, as well as for advertising and public relations majors. It offers advanced seniors majoring in business or communications, as well as graduate level communications students, the opportunity to observe and research a media or technology company making the transition and produce a case study on that effort. Kenan-Flagler Core Students must complete at least Four business school courses are required: Emphasis is on management uses of accounting information. Developing production policies that support total organizational goals under various constraints. The Legal and Ethical Environment of Business 1. Topics include an introduction to the judicial system, torts, and contracts. Corporate Finance 3 Theoretical foundations of optimal financial policy. Problems and cases provide application of theory to financial decisions involving cash flow, capital structure, capital budgeting. Management and Corporate Communication 3 Open to junior-senior business majors only. Writing- and speaking-intensive course that emphasizes professional communication. Combines lecture, discussion and draft workshops that focus on letters, memos, reports, resumes, email and business presentations. Examines from a managerial perspective the impact of individual, group, and organizational variables on organizational performance and employee satisfaction. Marketing 3 Introduction to marketing with emphasis on the social and economic aspects of distribution, consumer problems, marketing functions and institutions, marketing methods and policies. Advanced Corporate Finance 1. A follow-up course to BUSI that goes more deeply into the theory and application of financial management. Emphasis is placed on investment, financing, and dividend decisions.

### 7: Business & Economic Reporting - NYU Journalism

*Looking for in-depth, expert research on current issues? CRS Reports are a great resource! The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is an arm of the Library of Congress that exists to keep members of Congress informed about issues related to pending legislation.*

August 4, The Basics: Here are some decent free sites instead. This is an online white pages. No reverse lookup, though. This was one of the only sites that had my current address right! Accuracy seems good here, too. Here are a few tips. Pay special attention to the Community Gazettes section. New York Public Library branches [www.nypl.org](http://www.nypl.org). Possibly also of interest for the Consumer Watch segment if you want to expose a possible scam. Finding experts Preparing a Roundtable discussion? New York City is full of experts, but how to find them? Visit the website of a local university start with Columbia. All universities have listings of faculty by department, and most include specific research interests of each faculty member. How about a doctoral student? Looking at the flyers on the wall there may lead you to interesting people. Who has spoken on this subject before? Search Factiva or LexisNexis to find transcripts or quotes from newspapers stories on related topics. Consumer Watch Craigslist newyork. Some may surprise you! Search to find articles on a topic of interest.

### 8: Journalism - Wikipedia

*The Business Journalism Specialization combines a thorough understanding of business and economic principles with practical journalism coursework and professional internships. The training takes place at the Cronkite School, the hub of U.S. business journalism, housing the Donald W. Reynolds National Center for Business Journalism and the.*

### 9: McGraw Center for Business Journalism |

*But business news writing doesn't have to be boring, or laden with numbers. Like any other news article, the best business journalism tells a good story and entices the reader with a compelling lead.*

*Take A Bible Break The sound of silence guitar sheet music Bridges across the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Using econometrics a practical guide by ah studenmund Michigan Trends In Perspective Rainbow in the spray The Lords day and the Westminster confession Rowland S. Ward Moments of immortality Marissa and the Hammock Mystery The Big Deal about Big Data Stock purchase agreement Teeth are terrific The jokes of ffolkes. Amelie yann tiersen piano sheet music 2009 camry hybrid owners manual Corporate psychopaths and organisational constraints Meg cabot mediator 2 The Eternal Highlander Mission-book of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. Preston cotton martyrs I cant afford the price tag Carving humorous Santas Readings in Islamic financial services The strategic perspective in the classroom Baboushka and the Three Kings Helping Your New Employee Succeed International Legal Research Perspectives The modern reception Gold bug variations The Stone That The Builders Rejected Policies facilitating firm adjustment to globalization Delusions of democracy. Love in the mists 72-hour family emergency preparedness checklist Selections From The Writings Of Josh Billings Or Proverbial Philosophy Of Wit And Humor Glorious Destiny of Marshall Nnikon Nniku (Ubu Repertory Theater Publications,) Painting landscapes in watercolors Private equity fact sheet Voyage towards the South Pole, performed in the years 1822-1824 Cultural anthropology 11th edition serena nanda*