

Chapter 1 : 5 ways to get a grant that will finance your journalism career | Poynter

*Essential Finance for Journalists [Brian O'Kane, Ian Brindle] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This guide provides a source of financial information aimed at all working journalists and journalism students in the UK and Ireland.*

Additional Resources Description Essential Public Affairs for Journalists is an invaluable guide for both journalism students and practising journalists. It offers engaging coverage of the workings of both central and local government, and gives stimulating insights into how they are, and could be, covered by journalists. Table of Contents 1: The British constitution and monarchy 2: Parliamentary democracy in the UK 3: Prime minister, Cabinet, and government 4: Political parties, party funding, and lobbying 6: The National Health Service 7: The Treasury, industry, and the utilities 8: Social security and home affairs 9: The European Union and other international institutions The origins and structure of local government Financing local government Local government accountability and elections Planning policy and environmental protection Transport, environment, leisure, and culture Freedom of information Reviews "A work of extraordinary range and ambition that brilliantly succeeds in laying bare the workings of our nation. Above all else this is a readable, useable book; the information is accessible and the analysis is snappy and fair-minded. Finding your way around public bodies and laws is to discover how much of Britain works. And his time in journalism has taught James Morrison what journalists need to know: Government, at every level, and public bodies are where they will find the stories that really affect their readers, listeners, and the viewers. This is a practical guide to help cut through the bureaucracy, jargon, smoke-screens, and secrecy.

Chapter 2 : ARC Resources for McNae's Essential Law for Journalists 24e

Journalism Essentials. This collection of guides explains the basic principles and elements of good journalism. Many of these guides are largely based on the research and teachings of the Committee of Concerned Journalists – a consortium of reporters, editors, producers, publishers, owners and academics that for 10 years facilitated a discussion among thousands of journalists about what they.

Finance obviously has no lack of gripping topics for authors to write about. Barbarians at the Gate Interested in leveraged buyouts and junk bonds? In , Bryan Burrough and John Helyar wrote the definitive history of these financing types when they recounted the struggle involving the leveraged buyout of RJR Nabisco, a now-defunct food and cigarette conglomerate. The writers originally covered the story as reporters for the Wall Street Journal. Security Analysis Benjamin Graham and David Dodd wrote the "bible" of fundamental equity investing in this classic, first published in The Intelligent Investor Benjamin Graham also wrote this guide to long-term investing approaches. Graham uses his book to map out and advocate for his preferred value approach to investing. For more on Graham, see: Common Sense on Mutual Funds John Bogle , founder of the Vanguard Group mutual fund company, came out with his guide for mutual fund investors in The British journalist Charles Mackay explored these and other crises in his classic. He chronicles his own work experiences and also offers a big-picture take on Wall Street during a boom time when the mortgage-backed security market caught fire. Freakonomics Are you interested in learning how the world really works? This book by economist Steven D. Levitt and journalist Stephen Dubner looks beneath the surface of various everyday and not so everyday situations and breaks down how things work. You might be surprised. The book also explores the economics of the worlds of drug dealing and Sumo wrestling, among a wide array of other topics. For related reading, see: Competitive Strategy In this book, Harvard Business School professor Michael Porter looks at what creates competitive advantage in a particular industry. Manias, Panics, and Crashes: The Financial Crisis In Review. People are constantly investing their time and energy in the world as citizens, business owners and consumers. In her book, Katherine Collins says what is needed is a transformation of the investment process. These issues can cause decisions to be put on hold or fail to be properly implemented. The book is geared toward financial advisors and investors looking to expand their technical knowledge of the evidence-based investing world. In it they look at portfolio construction and offer a roadmap for investors who want to refine their portfolio. They also offer information on what it takes to build a more efficient portfolio, all based on hard data and research. His analysis can help investors and advisors come up with reasonable expectations and value-added investing ideas as it explores the fundamental principles that drive the stock market. These methods are considered the starting point for all top-down analysis. Using these techniques should help investors gain insight into technical methodologies and find indications of nascent trends. It offers tools managers can use to be better leaders and ways they can contribute to sustainable growth in their firms. How to Be a Top Financial Advisor. How to Master the Art of Selling Sales is about getting people to trust and accept you and to buy a product or an idea. In his book, Tom Hopkins offers hundreds of ideas for improving sales skills based on proven techniques and strategies. Readers will get tips on how to increase their sales and have their common concerns and questions addressed in an easy-to-read fashion. Readers will learn the art of persuasion and how to adapt it to their business. The first system is a fast, intuitive and emotional one. He also explores the effect of cognitive biases on behavior as varied as investors playing the stock market to families planning their yearly vacation. Kahneman shows how human thinking can be better understood by knowing how these two systems shape judgment and decision-making. Unique Process Advisors Over the last 20 years, there have been two important changes in the financial advisory business, according to Dan Sullivan. One is the majority of advisors have lost much of their entrepreneurial freedom due to bureaucratic and regulatory constraints. The Bottom Line The world of finance is a source of endless material for writers and has resulted in fascinating stories. Trading Center Want to learn how to invest? Get a free 10 week email series that will teach you how to start investing. Delivered twice a week, straight to your inbox.

Journalism is an exciting career - no question about it! And today, in the modern era we live in, it is ever more challenging and interactive. All the media outlets are interconnected and professional journalists need to be on top of new technologies and new ways of delivering information.

For example, disinformation is false information meant to cause harm while misinformation is false information that might cause harm, although not deliberately. For the policy-makers, technology companies, politicians, journalists, librarians, educators, academics and civil society organizations all wrestling with the challenges posed by information disorder, agreeing to a shared vocabulary is essential. This glossary features the most frequently used and commonly misunderstood words, acronyms and phrases that relate to information disorder. It is designed to be a living document that will evolve as a reference point alongside research findings, shifts in technology and the inevitable debates sparked by the definitions. An algorithm is a fixed series of steps that a computer performs in order to solve a problem or complete a task. Social media platforms use algorithms to filter and prioritize content for each individual user based on various indicators, such as their viewing behavior and content preferences. Disinformation that is designed to provoke an emotional reaction can flourish in these spaces when algorithms detect that a user is more likely to engage with or react to similar content. Many working to examine the source and spread of polluted information depend upon access to social platform APIs, but not all are created equal and the extent of publicly available data varies from platform to platform. However, restrictions on other platforms and a lack of API standardization means it is not yet possible to extend and replicate this work across the social web. As disinformation grows in its scope and sophistication, some look to AI as a way to effectively detect and moderate concerning content. AI also contributes to the problem, automating the processes that enable the creation of more persuasive manipulations of visual imagery, and enabling disinformation campaigns that can be targeted and personalized much more efficiently. It takes tasks that would be time-consuming for humans to complete and turns them into tasks that are completed quickly and almost effortlessly. Commercial botnets can include as many as tens of thousands of bots. A common fear among researchers is that, as psychological profiles fed by data mining become more sophisticated, users could be targeted based on how susceptible they are to believing certain false narratives. These types of targeted posts cost money and are therefore considered a form of advertising. Because these posts are only seen by a segment of the audience, they are difficult to monitor or track. Although still in their infancy, it is likely we will see examples of this type of synthetic media used more frequently in disinformation campaigns, as these techniques become more sophisticated. Producers of disinformation typically have political, financial, psychological or social motivations. This information can include full names, addresses, phone numbers, photos and more. Encryption is the process of encoding data so that it can be interpreted only by intended recipients. Many popular messaging services such as WhatsApp encrypt the texts, photos and videos sent between users. This prevents governments from reading the content of intercepted WhatsApp messages. Fake followers are anonymous or imposter social media accounts created to portray false impressions of popularity about another account. Social media users can pay for fake followers as well as fake likes, views and shares to give the appearance of a larger audience. Manufactured amplification occurs when the reach or spread of information is boosted through artificial means. This includes human and automated manipulation of search engine results and trending lists, and the promotion of certain links or hashtags on social media. They are increasingly being used as powerful vehicles of disinformation. Misinformation is information that is false, but not intended to cause harm. It is worth noting that the lines between advertising, publicity and propaganda are often unclear. Satire can become misinformation if audiences misinterpret it as fact. Scraping is the process of extracting data from a website without the use of an API. It is often used by researchers and computational journalists to monitor mis- and disinformation on different social platforms and forums. However, researchers and journalists often justify scraping because of the lack of any other option when trying to investigate and study the impact of algorithms. A sock puppet is an online account that uses a false identity designed specifically to deceive. Spam is

unsolicited, impersonal online communication, generally used to promote, advertise or scam the audience. Similar technologies to those implemented in the fight against spam could potentially be used in the context of information disorder, once accepted criteria and indicators have been agreed. Trolling is the act of deliberately posting offensive or inflammatory content to an online community with the intent of provoking readers or disrupting conversation. However, it has also been used to describe human-controlled accounts performing bot-like activities. A troll farm is a group of individuals engaging in trolling or bot-like promotion of narratives in a coordinated fashion. One prominent troll farm was the Russia-based Internet Research Agency that spread inflammatory content online in an attempt to interfere in the U. This makes it difficult for platforms to know where someone pushing disinformation or purchasing ads is located. It is also sensible to use a VPN when investigating online spaces where disinformation campaigns are being produced. Download a PDF of this glossary. Derakshan September 27, Information Disorder: Toward an interdisciplinary framework for research and policy making, Council of Europe, https://www.coe.int/t/e/activities/terrorism/20180927_Information_Disorder.pdf; Scott January DigitalDeceit: Bence Bots, StrongerIn, and Brexit: June 11, In Ictu Oculi: There are fact-checking projects in 53 countries. Yarochkin The Fake News Machine: Assessing Russian activities and intentions in recent US elections. National Intelligence Council, https://www.nic.gov/files/documents/2018/07/23/We_welcome_feedback_Please_contact_us_here.pdf.

Chapter 4 : Essential English: For Journalists, Editors and Writers - Harold Evans - Google Books

Business journalists primarily cover finance and economics topics. Individuals who work in this field may have a variety of titles, such as news analyst, reporter or journalist.

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.

Chapter 5 : Writing | School of Journalism

The Seminars for Business Journalists program celebrates five decades in support of journalists around the globe. "The June 13 event was a triumphant moment for everyone involved," said Peter Winicov, Wharton's director of media relations. "It allowed us to recognize both the many.

Without those grants, my resume and, more significantly, my life would be pretty boring. These days, grants are an amazing and invaluable way to boost a journalism career. There are hundreds of grants, and they are incredibly diverse. There are small grants to fund specific short-term reporting projects, and larger grants to fund months or even years of work. There are grants for every beat, interest, region and medium; you just have to know where to find them. Here are five ways to get grant money: Be specific in your application Think of a topic, project or proposal that you are excited about. Then make it more specific. Then make it even more specific. When I first began to design my Fulbright grant application, I knew right away that I wanted to look at portrayals of Shakespeare in Singapore. As I read samples of past successful applications, though, I realized that idea was still way too broad. So I started to narrow it down. By the time I submitted my final grant application, I was proposing to examine three specific Shakespeare plays and their relationship to one single aspect of Singaporean culture. It was specific almost to the point of absurdity, but I loved the detail. As it turned out, the Fulbright Commission did, too. Fiscal sponsors are official c 3 public charities that are eligible to receive nonprofit grants, but can pass their sponsorship onto individual grant applicants. By going through a fiscal sponsor, individuals can seek grants and solicit tax-deductible donations in the same way that nonprofit organizations can. If you work in multimedia formats, consider grants for photographers, radio producers and filmmakers, such as the Aaron Siskind Foundation Grant or National Press Photographers Association Grants. Even broad grants that fund general research projects, like the Fulbright , can be great ways to subsidize long-term freelance reporting work. Develop a project proposal, send out a few applications and look for grant money to start flowing your way.

Chapter 6 : Essential Public Affairs for Journalists - Paperback - James Morrison - Oxford University Press

The business and finance journalism option is available for students to study alongside, or following completion of, the Diploma in Journalism core skills. These are reporting skills, essential media law, essential public affairs and shorthand.

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. Updates 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 and 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 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.

Chapter 7 : 20 Must-Read Finance Books in | Investopedia

Earning a bachelor's or master's degree in journalism, economics or finance could serve aspiring financial reporters well in their preparation for this career. Necessary skills for success in this.

Chapter 8 : Recent graduates | Thomson Reuters

essential for all journalists, editors, media owners and journalism educators to understand at least the basics of climate change and realise that there is more to it than carbon dioxide and disasters.

Chapter 9 : Business and Finance Journalism

Bias in journalism: ProPublica Illinois has an interesting audience engagement and transparency project where its

DOWNLOAD PDF ESSENTIAL FINANCE FOR JOURNALISTS

journalists answer questions posed by readers. In one of its first installments, the newsroom address questions about fact-checking and keeping bias out of stories.