

## Chapter 1 : The Good News and the Bad News - Wikipedia

*The Good News* On May 6, Purina filed a lawsuit against pet food rival Blue Buffalo for false and misleading advertising. A few days later (May 14, ) Blue Buffalo counter sued Purina with a false and misleading advertising lawsuit.

To understand the Good news, we have to first understand the bad news. They all accept the grave as an inevitability, yet they work a majority of their life to accumulate that which they must leave behind when they pass. This ideology has been passed down through the generations as "just the way it is". Our parents have complied to this system to one degree or another, accepting the lie conceived by their forefathers. This is what is referred to as " The Father of Lies ". The rulers or archons of this world have invested spiritually, emotionally, and physically in this world. The more adherents to their system, the more cattle they have. You will continue to feed this system so long as you disobey the divine ordinance Freedom. If you are not consumed by consumerism, you are capitalizing on capitalism - which is the other form of captivity represented by Babylon. Those under Babylonian captivity are they who fall asleep drowning in luxury and the pursuit of hedonism. For this reason, the poor of Judah were exempt from the Babylonian captivity. These forces are timeless societal conscious misconceptions that prevent the manifestation of promised land consciousness. Since we know this is a dead end, is there a way out? The story of Exodus exemplifies the emergence of the soul from the shut-in state of Egypt. Moksha is the Hindu word for the emergence of the soul from this cycle. Essentially all religious practices seek this liberation, whereas Jesus is unique as the actual metaphysical gate through which people can pass without condemnation from the archons. This was shown by the Inn that had no room for the birth of the Liberator of Humankind. This is because this world you are surrounded by is the bad news and the strict archon rule perpetuated by a deranged status quo and taboos. People find the darkness they seek. But what if they search for the light? Just like a bug exposed to the light will instinctively seek more darkness, you will have the tendency to go back to what is comfortable. Like Neo demanding to take the blue pill after all he has seen. My comments on the Good News are limited, due to the Babel-on language restriction in conveying truth. Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand. Who can seek God from the grave? It is the Living God after all. Do not put God in a box, even in a really big box. A box will inherently limit the limitless. If everything we have been led to believe is a lie, then anything is possible. The Good News is as good as you can receive. To begin to remove the scales from your eyes, follow the philosophy expressed by Jesus, and you will emerge from your blindness. The Teacher is in each and every one of you. The name of the one who helped Jesus up the mountain - Simon - means "to hearken" or "listen".

*The bad news is the going is proving slow “ less than one in five organizations are close to where they want to be by with their digital transformation elixir.*

Click to email this to a friend [Opens in new window](#) Stocksy Many of us like to lead with the positive, but it turns out that goes against what psychologists are discovering about human nature, says business writer Daniel Pink. But which piece of information should you introduce first? Should the good news precede the bad? Or should the happy follow the sad? My instinct has been to spread a downy duvet of good feeling to cushion the coming hammerblow. My instinct, alas, has been dead wrong. Chances are, you opted to hear the bad news first. But as news givers, we often do the reverse. Delivering that harsh performance review feels unsettling, so we prefer to ease into it, to demonstrate our kind intentions and caring nature by offering a few spoonfuls of sugar before administering the bitter medicine. Given a choice, human beings prefer endings that elevate. Scientists who study timing have found “ repeatedly “ what seems to be an innate preference for happy endings. We favor sequences of events that rise rather than fall, that improve rather than deteriorate, that lift us up rather than bring us down. And simply knowing this inclination can help us understand our own behavior and improve our interactions with others. So they packed a bag full of candy and headed to a busy area on the University of Michigan campus. The experimenter and her participant did the same thing again for three more chocolates, bringing the total number of candies to five. The tasters never knew how many total chocolates they would be sampling. The crux of the experiment came just before people tasted the fifth chocolate. John August, who wrote the screenplay for the version of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, suggests this sophisticated form of elevation is the secret to the success of Pixar films such as Up, Cars and the Toy Story trilogy. Typically, this leads the protagonist to let go of what he wants a house, the Piston Cup, Andy to get what he needs a true yet unlikely companion; real friends; a lifetime together with friends. The researchers found that at the core of meaningful endings is one of the most complex emotions humans experience: Researchers Hal Hershfield and Laura Carstensen teamed up with two other scholars to explore what makes endings meaningful. In one study, they approached Stanford University seniors on graduation day to survey them. To one group, they gave the following instructions: To the other group, they added one sentence to the instructions to raise the significance that something was ending: Keeping that in mind, please rate the degree to which you feel each of the following emotions. For graduates and for everyone else, the most powerful endings deliver poignancy because poignancy delivers significance. One reason we overlook poignancy is that it operates by an upside-down form of emotional physics. Adding a small component of sadness to an otherwise happy moment elevates that moment rather than diminishes it. Endings offer good news and bad news about our behavior and judgment. But endings can also be a positive force. They can help energize us to reach a goal. They can help us edit the nonessential from our lives. And they can help us elevate “ not through the simple pursuit of happiness but through the more complex power of poignancy. Closings, conclusions and culminations reveal something essential about the human condition: In the end, we seek meaning. Excerpted with permission from the new book When: He lives with his family in Washington, DC.

**Chapter 3 : Diabetes: the good news and the bad news “ and what next for the future**

*Check out The Good News and the Bad News by The Rainmakers on Amazon Music. Stream ad-free or purchase CD's and MP3s now on [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)*

View sources News organizations have tried to adapt to the new realities. As the Internet became more popular and more important in the first decade of the 21st century, newspaper proprietors dreamed of paying for their newsrooms by mimicking their traditional business model in the online world. Their hope was to create mass followings for their websites that would appeal to advertisers the way their ink-on-paper versions once did. The news organizations with the most popular websites did attract lots of eyeballs, but general advertising on their sites did not produce compelling results for advertisers, so they did not buy as much of it as the papers had hoped. There seems little prospect today that online advertising revenues will ever be as lucrative as advertising on paper once was. Twenty years ago classifieds provided more than a third of the revenue of The Washington Post. Craigslist has destroyed that business for the Post and every major paper in the country. The paper is one of many major newspapers facing cutbacks and dwindling circulation. After all, The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, and The Washington Post still provide rich offerings of good journalism every morning, and they have been joined by numerous online providers of both opinion and news—even of classic investigative reporting. Digital publications employ thousands of reporters and editors in new and sometimes promising journalistic enterprises. Is this a disaster? The laws of economics cannot be ignored or repealed. Nor can the actuarial tables. Only about a third of Americans under 35 look at a newspaper even once a week, and the percentage declines every year. Audience taste seems to be changing, with the result that among young people particularly there is a declining appetite for the sort of information packages the great newspapers provided, which included national, foreign and local news, business news, cultural news and criticism, editorials and opinion columns, sports and obituaries, lifestyle features, and science news. Alas for those who continue to want access to that kind of product, there is no right to reliable, intelligent, comprehensive journalism. We only get it when someone provides it. TV news anchorman Walter Cronkite. To find out what was happening, you bought a paper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Most people relied on one or two sources for all their news—a newspaper and a TV network, for example. A few institutions and a few individuals dominated the provision of news: The universe of news providers was small and also remarkably homogeneous. This small, nearly-closed world rarely provided any surprises. Politically, the big news organizations cast themselves as fair-minded and even-handed, never partisan. Time magazine may have been somewhat more conservative, The New York Times more liberal, but none drifted far from the center of the political spectrum. For nearly four decades after World War II, mainstream journalism was notably non-ideological. At the height of their success, all the best news organizations shared two important qualities: In their heyday, roughly the last third of the 20th century, these institutions tended to unify American society. News anchors like Cronkite, Chancellor, Tom Brokaw, Dan Rather, and Peter Jennings were reassuring, avuncular figures with whom millions of Americans shared the dramas of the day. All the mainstream print and broadcast media sought to provide an information supermarket whose aisles—from sports to business to politics, foreign affairs, entertainment news, and gossip—would hopefully attract mass audiences across all classes of society. And they made money—a lot of it—by selling those mass audiences to advertisers. Editors and producers could put their news instincts ahead of other considerations, including profits—at least occasionally. I did this myself, dispatching reporters around the country and the world with something awfully close to abandon when I was a senior editor of The Washington Post. The best newspapers—the best of a much more crowded field than exists today—invested in Washington bureaus, foreign correspondents, and investigative reporting teams, not to mention luxuries almost unheard of now. For years, for example, no reporter for the Los Angeles Times had to suffer the indignity of flying in coach; business or first class was the norm. The broadcast media enjoyed even more extravagance. In the s the three television networks each maintained large corps of foreign correspondents stationed in bureaus across the globe, and also domestic bureaus in the major American cities. They all did

serious documentaries and showed them in prime time. Editors and producers pursued stories that interested them, without much concern for how readers or viewers might react to the journalism that resulted. The most influential of them were the editors and reporters on the best newspapers, whose decisions were systematically embraced and echoed by other editors and writers, as well as by the producers of television news. As many have noted now that their power has declined, these news executives were gatekeepers of a kind, deciding which stories got the most attention. The most obvious examples of their discretionary power came in the realm of investigative reporting. Wikimedida Commons This was a golden era in journalism, a time when a prosperous and widely-respected press demonstrated an unprecedented willingness to confront a sitting president. Watergate and the Vietnam War both made it much easier to challenge authority. Thanks to this new boldness, the relationship between reporters and government deteriorated and became quite contentious. Deference gave way to skepticism and, often, cynicism about the believability of public officials and government agencies. One of the great symbolic moments of this era was the decision by the Nixon administration to seek a court order to stop The New York Times from publishing details of a secret Pentagon history of the Vietnam war that a disgruntled official had leaked to the paper. The government sought court action to block the Post as well. The Supreme Court agreed to take the case. The Times and Post hired some of the best and most expensive lawyers in the country to argue for publication. Two private corporations, the Times and Post companies, had defied the government and then persuaded the Supreme Court to let them get away with it. Journalists still remember this as a critical moment in the history of their business. Since the late 19th century, American journalists have used their craft to call government and corporations to account for wrongdoing, secret practices, and even corruption, often sparking public outcry and reform. Listed here are ten noteworthy moments in U. It is neither a top ten list nor a ranking of any sort; many well-qualified media outlets have assembled their own excellent lists. It also focuses on print journalism, though many great episodes of the form have appeared on television. As well, this investigative journalism is but one facet of the vital profession that reports the news. Ida Tarbell profiles John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company The progressive era of the late 19th and early 20th centuries was a time of social activism as Americans and their president, Theodore Roosevelt, fought corruption and monopolistic practices in government and industry. The series was published in book form in , and in the U. Supreme Court found the company to be in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, causing its breakup. Standard Oil Refinery No. Murrey Marder dogs Sen. After his re-election in , McCarthy conducted a series of hearings on the matter and implicated Army personnel in espionage. McCarthy and his hearings. Marder later opened the London bureau of the The Post, and after his retirement, helped create the Nieman Watchdog Project. David Halberstam calls foul on the U. Since the previous year, Halberstam had offered dogged and skeptical coverage of U. Army soldiers massacred hundreds of civilians in My Lai, a South Vietnamese village. In the months following, Army commanders downplayed the incident, keeping it hidden from the public. However, due to pressure on the chain-of-command from a soldier in the infantry company involved, Lieutenant William Calley, Jr. Calley was the only soldier convicted in relation to the massacre. Hersh won the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting. The Pentagon Papers leaked and published In , with the Vietnam War still going after almost a decade, a military analyst named Daniel Ellsberg leaked a seven-thousand page history of U. The Nixon administration ordered the newspapers to cease publication of any of the documents. United States that eventually ruled in favor of the press. His co-defendant, Anthony Russo is on the right. Their reporting led to indictments of 40 administration officials and the eventual resignation of President Nixon. The paper won the Pulitzer Prize for the investigative reporting. Richard Nixon departs from the White House , August 9 after resigning the presidency. Florence Graves reveals sexual misconduct in Congress In , shortly after the Anita Hill controversy, Florence Graves, founder of Common Cause magazine, began an investigation into sexual misconduct on Capitol Hill. She quickly found a pattern of charges pointing to Senator Bob Packwood. The story not only led to the first-ever Senate Ethics Committee investigation of sexual misconduct and the eventual resignation of Senator Packwood, but also to the passage of the landmark Congressional Accountability Act, subjecting Congress to the same discrimination laws as the rest of the nation. Bob Packwood leaves his Senate office after he announced his resignation September 7, The series, benefiting

from the work of more than a dozen other journalists at The Post, compiled hundreds of thousands of records over two years, identifying 45 government organizations 1, sub-units and 1, private companies engaged in top-secret intelligence work. The series highlighted the oversight challenges facing such a fast-growing and secretive system with such an important agenda: The source had told Gellman that he was operating out of conscience and knew that he would be exposed. That person was Edward Snowden. Both newspapers shared the Pulitzer Prize this year for their articles. A herd mentality too often prevailed, especially in Washington coverage. Self-important journalists were too common. And both the conventional wisdom and conventional attitudes remained strong. So, for example, when confronted by a story like the AIDS epidemic, the great news organizations reacted slowly and clumsily. Few journalists paid serious attention to the rising disparities in American society. Many journalists joined the rush. This was an embarrassment for our major journalistic institutions and a disservice to the country. The culture of journalistic skepticism born in the s and s has continued to serve the country well. And society has benefited in less tangible ways, too. Of course this deterrent to illegal, unethical, or embarrassing behavior is unevenly effective; many miscreant public officials have ignored it, and will in the future, whether or not there continues to be a front page of The Washington Post.

**Chapter 4 : The Good News and Bad News of Book Titles - Barbara Delinsky**

*There are lots of important stories in the news every day, but the truly fascinating thing is way that they're covered and the positive/negative spin that's assigned to the major political.*

Messenger Alarming stories about the diabetes epidemic that threatens millions of lives “ and the NHS itself “ have become commonplace, and with good reason. But there is some positive news amid the gloom. I chaired the World Congress on Prevention of Diabetes and its Complications , where experts from around the world came together to discuss progress in both science and prevention programmes. Sometimes known as juvenile diabetes due to the age patients are normally diagnosed, type 1 is an autoimmune disease that attacks insulin-producing cells, leaving patients facing a lifetime of injections and deteriorating health. Improved care has focused on the ways that insulin is delivered and on minimising the impact of health complications on daily life. Scientists are now more convinced than ever that this type of diabetes can be prevented. The impact of prevention of type 1 diabetes would be significant. The two breakthroughs that underlie this new optimism relate to early detection and prevention therapy. The genetic risk of type 1 diabetes is becoming clearer, and we now have the ability to measure a range of blood factors that appear during the early stages of the disease. Which means we are developing tools to identify those most likely to develop diabetes. From there, we now have real hope that immunotherapy can stop the insulin-producing cells being destroyed. The important thing is to find a therapy that specifically shuts off the part of the immune system that attacks the insulin-producing cells, leaving the rest of the defence system intact. Fears that immunotherapy would be too toxic and non-specific for children are being challenged by evidence in clinical trials. These have shown that the therapy can be safe, and encouragingly, have shown signs of slowing down the progress of the disease. Type 2 diabetes is devastating; within five to ten years patients could lose their kidneys, eyes, or legs. They may suffer cardiovascular and other deadly diseases linked to diabetes. Since roughly four out of every five people with diabetes are overweight, the most effective single way to prevent the disease is to avoid weight gain. For 20 years, Finland, US and Australia have conducted diabetes prevention programmes to encourage lifestyle changes, and they are seeing positive results in the health of their nations. Many countries with very high levels of type 2 have followed suit. People with diabetes need support to change the habits of a lifetime. Shutterstock However, this alone may only reach around half of all type 2 diabetes, so these countries are increasingly targeting the obesogenic environment that makes it easy to put on weight and hard to lose it. This starts with talking to the food industry , but also has to include legislation to reduce the impact of the most damaging aspects of our diet. These measures are never popular but they are increasingly necessary. Taxes and subsidies can help reset the balance between the cost of healthy and unhealthy food. Making high-fat and high-sugar foods more expensive could help to increase demand for healthy alternatives and consequently reduce price. They can live for decades with the condition, but quality of life is another matter. Type 2 diabetes prevention programmes should also include people who already have the disease. Lifestyle changes can slow progression and reduce serious health issues, and, in some cases, even reverse the disease. For many, strictly following a low-calorie diet immediately after a diagnosis can put type 2 in remission. But its success depends on individual commitment, so there needs to be support to help each person achieve this difficult goal, and then maintain the lifestyle to prevent the disease returning. A low-calorie diet with lots of fresh fruit and vegetables can help put type 2 diabetes into remission. Shutterstock The possibility of developing immunotherapy to prevent type 1, and proving that type 2 can be sent into remission, are the two most exciting developments in diabetes research for many years. If it was possible to prevent at least half of type 2 cases “ which we believe can be done by changing lifestyle and environmental factors “ then the amount spent treating diabetes and its complications could be halved. The link between cheap, sugary and fatty food and obesity and type 2 diabetes is indisputable. The evidence from many countries shows that in most chronic, lifestyle-related diseases, legislation is faster and often more effective. The apocalyptic scenarios often painted are not inevitable, but they are likely if we carry on as we are.

### Chapter 5 : What is the bad news / good news approach to sharing the gospel?

*The good news is that I am 99% certain that I am capable of creating an arcanite buoy that will function to your specifications. This is, of course, wholly dependant on the bad news. The bad news is that I'm going to need a lot of arcanite, elementium ore, and rare gemstones.*

Iraqi security forces hold up a flag of the the jihadist group ISIS that they captured during an operation to regain control of Dallah Abbas 35 miles outside of Baghdad, Iraq. Its leaders represent a new generation of Islamist militants who have broken with Al Qaeda in a power struggle over Syria and the future of the global Islamist revolution. Both groups share the same ultimate goal: But they clash over what strategy and tactics are best, as well as who should lead the global jihad holy war to build the caliphate. The network is more decentralized and far-flung. Its expansion was fueled, in part, by absorbing other Sunni Islamist extremist groups. One of these groups was led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a Palestinian Islamist extremist born in Jordan—“one of the estimated 25, foreign Muslims who flocked to Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion to fight the Soviet and Afghan communists. Zarqawi was a close associate of Osama bin Laden, although he did not formally join Al Qaeda until when he was recognized as the leader of Al Qaeda in Iraq. Zarqawi was killed in a U. Subsequently, his organization was decimated by a U. But the group made a comeback in Iraq after the withdrawal of U. The absence of U. The outbreak of civil war in Syria presented Al Qaeda in Iraq with an opportunity to fill a vacuum in a failed state. He claims to be a descendant of the prophet Muhammad and has proclaimed himself as Caliph successor of Muhammad. But Al-Nusra rejected the merger, supported by Zawahiri. The rivalry over leadership of the Islamist revolution in Syria has led to violent clashes between the two groups. These internecine battles have left thousands of militants dead. This has given it access to oil resources and war booty—“spoils that have made it the richest terrorist group in history. The younger generation of Islamist militants finds the mysterious ISIS leader Baghdadi far more appealing than the dour and elderly Zawahiri. Al Qaeda, which emerged from the war in Afghanistan against the Soviets, has established its own pipeline to exploit the war in Syria to funnel foreign fighters to its Al-Nusra franchise. It also has deployed a cadre of veteran operatives, dubbed the Khorasan group by U. The bottom line is that Al Qaeda and ISIS increasingly are competing for recruits, funding and leadership of the global Islamist revolution. The good news is that this power struggle may weaken both of them. The bad news is that their rivalry may spark a competition to see who can launch the most spectacular terrorist attacks against Western targets.

### Chapter 6 : Good News and Bad News | Front Porch Republic

*To understand the Good news, we have to first understand the bad news. [The Bad News] The bad news is that all your beliefs and understanding of the world were developed by a fascist control system that indoctrinates incomplete knowledge to develop abiding citizens that support the machine.*

The good news is that the carport addition has been scheduled! It was totally out of the blue, and had my neighbors not had their covered patio built now, I probably never would have even thought to do the carport now. But they did, so we are, and things will work out so much better in the back portion of the studio i. Ours is going to cost quite a bit more than the price that this builder gave the neighbors for the basic structure. First, ours is a carport and not a covered patio. That means that the concrete has to be poured in such a way to support the weight of vehicles, and not just the weight of humans walking around and sitting in outdoor chairs. So naturally, all of that additional demolition and reframing adds quite a bit to the cost. Also adding to the cost is the inclusion of a wheelchair ramp for Matt, but oh my goodness, that will be worth every single penny! From the back door, it will run along the side of the house and go towards the sunroom, then it will U-turn and come back and tie in to the carport. I know many of you were shocked when I decided to remove the ramp from the front porch, and several of you urged me to keep it. An ADA-compliant ramp is supposed to have a vertical rise of no more than one inch for every 12 inches of ramp length. The front ramp had a vertical rise of about two inches per foot, and it dead-ended into grass, weeds, and gravel. It was a scary ramp, not a helpful ramp. That will be amazing! And the final added cost has to do with the actual framing upgrades needed since ours will be a carport. My neighbor had additional support columns added to the design of his covered patio. He liked it like that for aesthetic reasons, but those additional supports also made the cost of the structure less because the builder was able to create the horizontal support beams i. For mine, the builder will have to use 3-ply LVL beams that are 5. Those LVL beams can get quite expensive. Yep, I can hear a whole lot of you gasping right now, and the funny thing is, those collective gasps probably have some wildly different thoughts behind them. That would cost three or four, or five times that amount in my area! Texas is awesome like that. This includes removing the existing flat roof, the brand new roof rafters, the tie in of the new roof with the original roof, the LVL beams, columns, the reframing of the back studio wall, and Hardi siding on both gable ends. This did include wrapping the columns with Hardi board, but I told him that I wanted to wrap the columns myself because I want them to match the front porch columns exactly. This includes the OSB sheathing, clips, felt paper, shingles. It also includes some pretty significant flashing that will have to be added where the new carport roof meets the flat roof that will remain over the pantry, which may result in them having to completely re-roof the pantry as well. But that would also mean that my time would be spend sourcing and purchasing materials, arranging for delivery to the house, etc. Paying someone else to manage all of that stuff, and to be sure that all of the materials arrive on site when needed, is well worth the additional cost to me.

## Chapter 7 : The Good News About The Bad News - Westover Heights Clinic

*Answer: Everything in life has good news and bad news associated with it. The entire truth is generally found in a combination of both. The entire truth is generally found in a combination of both. Emphasizing one side to the exclusion of the other is not the whole truth.*

Soon, he said, U. Commerce Department estimated that the U. Most presidents with the top-line economic numbers that Trump has touted “unemployment down, stock market up, economic growth picking up” would be banking majority support. His is an administration that thrives on outrage, polarization and catering to a hard-right minority. His most committed supporters may feel a bond with him, but most of the rest of the U. Beyond that, public opinion about the economy is more mixed, for several reasons. Seventy-eight percent of self-identified Republicans say economic conditions are excellent or good, compared to only 36 percent of self-identified Democrats who say the same. The Obama administration presided over four quarters where GDP expanded at 4 percent or greater, and the projected expansion of the economy in is right on par with Congressional Budget Office predictions. The Trump tax cuts stimulated the economy, as most economists predicted, but their impact was highly concentrated in the corporate sector and among the very rich. It was never explained why many of these bonuses were paid out before the bill passed, but no one ever accused these people of following elementary logic. A Just Capital study of the largest 1, U. The tax cut merely accelerated a trend that was already established. For example, between and , the restaurant industry spent more on stock buybacks than it made on net profits. So it financed these buyback purchases by borrowing money at low interest rates. Even with reports of labor shortages in industries and areas around the country, wages are just keeping pace with inflation “and sometimes not even that. A Labor Department report released last week calculated that the official measure of cost of living was up 2. Wage increases are significantly lower than economists expect them to be given the jobless rate and economic growth statistics. Instead, wages are increasing at a 2. And new orders for non-defense capital goods were actually down in the first six months of from the same period in Most of the investment that is happening in the U. This has more to do with the increase in oil prices in the last two years than with taxes or even deregulation. The list is long, but it would include: Perhaps the sole upside to the crash was that it discredited the establishment of both parties by exposing its decades-long collusion with a kleptocratic economic order The moral abdication of would-be liberal reformers, who failed to police such powerful economic actors, only added to the national disgust with elites. The danger is that, as economic growth causes inflation to accelerate and the Federal Reserve increases interest rates, many leading U. The popping of a corporate debt bubble would cause huge losses among bondholders, including university endowments and state government employee pension funds. A foreshadowing of what can happen when a debt binge suddenly unwinds is the current economic meltdown in Turkey.

## Chapter 8 : Why you should always deliver the bad news first |

*The bad news While the general aviation industry doesn't exactly advertise engine failures, the numbers aren't hard to find. According to the NTSB and FAA, there are somewhere between and accidents per year that are caused by power loss.*

## Chapter 9 : Digital Transformation: The Good News and the Bad News

*Conversely, news givers “between 65 and 70 percent” chose to give good news first, then the bad news. “When news givers go into a conversation, they are anxious. No one enjoys giving bad news.*