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Cultural identity articles pdf

From Blackfish to American Factory, these movies will leave you to learn something you've never thought of before. The New York Times publishes tips on how to protect yourself from credit card theft and personal data. Some of them seem impractical (I have to follow the waiter at the back of the restaurant and watch him swipe my card?) and others are hard to swallow (but I love my auto-account pay!), but they're worth reading as ID theft becomes more common headline every day. The Times board that I'm shamelessly reprinting here after the jump. Avoid letting your cards out of sight. Don't let store clerks take your card under the pretext that there is a problem. Restrict access to your personal data by registering with the National Registry , don't call (www.donotcall.gov); Remove your name and address from the phone book and back catalogues - and most importantly, from the marketing lists of credit bureaus to reduce credit card requests. A site www.optoutprescreen.com can help. Consider freezing your credit report, an option available in a growing number of states. Freezing does not allow anyone to open a new credit file in your name (password allows you to access it) and it does not affect your credit rating. Protect your home computer with a firewall, especially if you have a high-speed connection. Rein in your Social Security number. Remove it from checks, insurance cards and driver's licenses. Ask the bank not to use it as an identification number. Refuse to give your Social Security number to merchants, and be careful even with medical professionals. The only time you are required by law to give your number, Mr. Mierzwinski (director of the consumer program at the U.S. Public Interest Research Group) said when a company needs it for government purposes like tax issues, Social Security and Medicare.Curtail electronic access to your bank accounts. Paying bills by mail snail. Avoid linking checks to savings. Use a credit card for purchases, not a debit card... While the individual liability for fraudulent credit card purchases is only \$50, it may be higher for debit cards: up to \$500 or even all the money in your account in some cases. Don't let data theft happen to you (NYT) October 15, 2014 4 min read The Opinions Expressed by Entrepreneurs Investors are their own. An Apple employee might say something like: 'We make it easy for those who use the computer and get more out of life. A Tesla Motors engineer might say, 'We're building a new kind of electric car that's environmentally friendly but even friendlier to the driver. An employee of the zappos would say: 'Shoes buying here are fun, simple and without hassle. Neither of these phrases is not the official motto of these companies. The company's identity message is not a phrase taken from its mission or even even we hear in our advertising. Reporting the company's identity is a motivating core value that lives in the hearts and minds of the company's employees. A well-established message of identity stems from the mouths of all employees in the organization, not just sellers. Related: Get Beyond the Mission Statement to Revitalize Creativity in the Workplace So... What would your employees say is the core value of your company? How will your team members define your company and what does it mean? Is there a general message of identity among your employees? These are important issues on two fronts. First, they are essential to the cultural well-being of those in your organization. Everyone wants a sense of purpose - a reason to put in long hours that goes beyond getting a paycheck. Identification messages are also important from your customers' point of view. People don't want to just buy a product - they want to be part of the movement. (We've all heard people identify as Apple people or as Mac people.) The ultimate consumer experience when making a purchase makes one part of something bigger and better. Here are three ideas for creating and maintaining a cultural identity message for your company.1 Ask for input. Call a all-hands meeting and give each employee the opportunity to contribute to the conversation. Ask their honest perception - and be prepared to hear them. Ask what they think the company is known for. Ask what they want to be known for. You can come up with great sounding phrases all day long, but if your employees aren't endowed with the concept behind them, you're wasting your time. Related: The company really clicks when the mission, brand and culture converge2. Pipe message constantly. Once you've taken all the input into account and created a meaningful statement about cultural identity, you'll be happy to share it with your team. Get ready - don't be surprised if the answer to your carefully thought-out message is blank looks or even cynicism. Initially, employees will wonder if this is another taste of the month's idea. The only way to counter this response is to broadcast the message in different ways over a long period of time. Start each meeting with a sub-pull message. Print it on the company's notes. Make it part of your email signature. Hell, scribble it on the bathroom wall! Most importantly, keep going. The message won't be absorbed overnight, but if you live it and speak it consistently, it will eventually take root.3 Help your people find out and say it. It's one thing when an employee hears a message about cultural identity from management. Another thing is that they know it and say it themselves. Teach your people to explain and read messages in the words you choose as well as their own words. Do it There are people statement in fun and crazy ways. Be in this regard of the families of your employees. Do whatever you need to do to make it enjoyable and real for everyone. Finally, ask yourself how the personality of your company sets you apart. Is your company getting credit for what makes it unique? Does the rest of the world see what you see? If not, maybe it's time to start trumpeting the message from the rooftops. Related: How to intentionally build your company culture (rather than leave it a chance) This summer, the Justice Department cracked the biggest identity theft case in history. While we are grateful to the Department of Justice for its hard work in bringing personal thieves to justice, this does not negate the fact that more than 40 million credit card numbers have been stolen by some loose gear swashbuckling hackers. Identity theft, as this egregious example shows us, has become a serious problem in today's world. Both at home and abroad, the news is quite upsetting when it comes to our collective vulnerability to online crime. When we look at the latest findings from the Personal Identity Theft Resource Center, we learn that the total number of data breaches (or break-ins) reached a record high in 2008, and more than 15 million Americans are victims of identity theft each year. As the average Internet user becomes more comfortable doing business online, we see an corresponding increase in the amount of private information that is changing from hand to hand there. And, of course, the potential for foul play has increased due to the increase in the number of transactions. Many large companies have the funding and technological capacity to provide private information sharing in the process, while we have increasingly found that small companies - as well as the average consumer - are not as secure as we would like to think. So I asked Scott Michic, CEO of TrustedID, a private company dedicated to providing consumers with the strongest identity theft protection solutions available, what we could learn from the latest string of high-profile security breaches and rising ID theft. Scott told me that most research out there today shows that consumers are still most concerned about online shopping as a source of potential vulnerability, although it has been spreading for more than a decade. Obviously, high-profile crimes like the one that the Justice Department dealt with this summer affect the psychology of the average web user and what we think is appropriate to make or buy online, obviously this is a serious threat. Whenever a small group of people can use ready-made tools and consolidated brain power to compromise the identity of tens of millions of people, it is a threat that everyone I have to understand and consider, Says Michich. All the old rules still apply, the CEO continued. It became clear, clear. We must be careful with any person, company, website, or message that requests our personal information. And most importantly, we need to take proactive steps to protect our information, like placing anti-spyware on our computers and scam flags on our credit reports, for example. It also doesn't hurt to do business with companies that are explicit about their investments in information security and privacy. Mitic explained. It is important to remember - and of course alarming - that the purpose of these new pharmaceutical attacks is not to spread viruses, they are not committed for pleasure or for bragging rights, as in the case of trolls, they are about collecting confidential personal information and therefore financial benefit - they are about exploiting technology for the benefit of their wallets. Fortunately, the Government has taken some tentative steps in response to the growing number of identity thefts. Last week, President Bush signed a law that would make it easier for prosecutors to go after cyberpunks and would ensure that victims of ID theft receive compensation for stolen property once thieves are convicted. Todd Feynman, CEO of Identity Finder, LLC, assured me that the government is increasingly passing regulations to make sure that private information is kept safe. And where the government has struggled, companies like Identity Finder are working to close the gap. Of course, it's up to consumers to turn as well. To help them get started, Mr. Feynman has proposed three ways in which people can build up their defenses against security threats: (1) Find and identify unprotected forms of your personality. People need to go through all their files and emails to make sure nothing is left vulnerable like Social Security numbers, credit and debit card numbers, bank accounts, passwords, dates of birth, and addresses. (2) Once you find your personal information (PII), protect it. If you need a document, but not a PII, then edit the PII. And, hey, if you don't need that personal information anymore, then digital shred it! Get rid of him. And if you need it, but think it's not safe enough, encrypt a document or email. (3) Change your behavior. You don't want to give other people or companies the opportunity to access PII, so try not to give it to other companies or websites unless it is mandatory. If a cell phone company asks for this, tell them that you would like to provide a small deposit until your history and loan with them is set first. By doing everything right, and encouraging the media to cover web security news, we can stay ahead of the curve: the media's continued focus on the topic will help marshal resources, both private and public, that mitigate and potentially eliminate many of the most dangerous forms of web crime we see today, says says And I think he had something on something. We could all benefit from being a little more careful about what we share online and how we do business there. Rip Empson Empson cultural identity articles pdf. cultural identity articles 2019. language and cultural identity articles. cultural identity news articles. cultural identity scholarly articles. cultural identity journal articles. newspaper articles on cultural identity. academic articles cultural identity

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