1: Four Ethical Issues of the Information Age)

12 ethical dilemmas gnawing at developers today As software takes over more of our lives, the ethical ramifications of decisions made by programmers only become greater.

Ethical dilemmas , also known as a moral dilemmas, are situations in which there is a choice to be made between two options, neither of which resolves the situation in an ethically acceptable fashion. In such cases, societal and personal ethical guidelines can provide no satisfactory outcome for the chooser. Ethical dilemmas assume that the chooser will abide by societal norms, such as codes of law or religious teachings, in order to make the choice ethically impossible. Roger has recently met and started dating a wonderful lady named Phyllis. He is convinced this is a long term relationship. Unknown to Roger, Michael observed them at a restaurant several days ago and realized Phyllis is the wife of his other friend Daniel. Michael is deciding whether to tell Roger that Phyllis is married when he receives a call from Daniel. Daniel suspects his wife is having an affair and since they and Michael share many friends and contacts, he asks if Michael has heard anything regarding an affair. To whom does Michael owe greater friendship to in this situation? No matter who he tells, he is going to end up hurting one, if not both friends. Does he remain silent and hope his knowledge is never discovered? Societal Dilemmas An article on ListVerse compiled a list of Top 10 moral dilemmas and asked readers to consider what they would do in those situations. Here is an example of one of the Top 10 ethical dilemmas they proposed: A pregnant woman leading a group of people out of a cave on a coast is stuck in the mouth of that cave. In a short time high tide will be upon them, and unless she is unstuck, they will all be drowned except the woman, whose head is out of the cave. Fortunately, or unfortunately, someone has with him a stick of dynamite. There seems no way to get the pregnant woman loose without using the dynamite which will inevitably kill her; but if they do not use it everyone will drown. What should they do? The Institute for Global Ethics also proposed the following ethical dilemma to promote a global understanding of ethics and to promote ethical decision making: The mood at Baileyville High School is tense with anticipation. For the first time in many, many years, the varsity basketball team has made it to the state semifinals. The community is excited too, and everyone is making plans to attend the big event next Saturday night. Jeff, the varsity coach, has been waiting for years to field such a team. Only one more week to practice, he tells his team, and not a rule can be broken. Everyone must be at practice each night at the regularly scheduled time: They have deliberately disobeyed his orders. The rule says they should be suspended for one full week. If he follows the rule, Brad and Mike will not play in the semifinals. But the whole team is depending on them. What should he do? These are named after Lawrence Kohlberg, who studied moral development and who proposed a theory that moral thinking goes in stages. Some examples of Kohlberg dilemmas presented to students at Haverford include the following: Joe is a fourteen-year-old boy who wanted to go to camp very much. His father promised him he could go if he saved up the money for it himself. So Joe worked hard at his paper route and saved up the forty dollars it cost to go to camp, and a little more besides. But just before camp was going to start, his father changed his mind. So he told Joe to give him the money he had saved from the paper route. In Europe, a woman was near death from a special kind of cancer. There was one drug that the doctors thought might save her. It was a form of radium that a druggist in the same town had recently discovered. The drug was expensive to make, but the druggist was charging ten times what the drug cost him to make. He told the druggist that his wife was dying, and asked him to sell it cheaper or let him pay later. Judy was a twelve-year-old girl. Her mother promised her that she could go to a special rock concert coming to their town if she saved up from baby-sitting and lunch money to buy a ticket to the concert. She managed to save up the fifteen dollars the ticket cost plus another five dollars. But then her mother changed her mind and told Judy that she had to spend the money on new clothes for school. Judy was disappointed and decided to go to the concert anyway. She bought a ticket and told her mother that she had only been able to save five dollars. That Saturday she went to the performance and told her mother that she was spending the day with a friend. A week passed without her mother finding out. Judy then told her older sister, Louise, that she had gone to the performance and had lied to her mother about it. Louise wonders whether to tell their

mother what Judy did. Information Access The advent of email in the business world surely has created new ground for moral dilemmas involving information access and privacy. Tony, a data analyst for a major casino, is working after normal business hours to finish an important project. He realizes that he is missing data that had been sent to his coworker Robert. Upon doing so, Tony sees an open email regarding gambling bets Robert placed over the last several days with a local sports book. All employees of the casino are forbidden to engage in gambling activities to avoid any hint of conflict of interest. If he warns Robert to stop his betting, he would also have to reveal the source of his information. What does Tony do in this situation? Professional Life Versus Family Life Another example of an ethical dilemma involves professional ethics versus the best care of your child: Alan works in the claims department of a major hospital. Paperwork on a recent admission shows that a traumatic mugging caused the patient to require an adjustment in the medication she is prescribed to control anxiety and mood swings. Can Alan reconcile these issues in an ethical manner? Branches of Ethics You can study ethics from both a religious and a philosophical point of view. There are five branches of ethics: Normative Ethics - The largest branch, it deals with how individuals can figure out the correct moral action that they should take. Philosophers such as Socrates and John Stuart Mill are included in this branch of ethics. Meta-Ethics - This branch seeks to understand the nature of ethical properties and judgments such as if truth values can be found and the theory behind moral principals. Applied Ethics - This is the study of applying theories from philosophers regarding ethics in everyday life. For example, this area of ethics asks questions such as "Is it right to have an abortion? Descriptive Ethics - This branch is more scientific in its approach and focuses on how juman beings actually operate in the real world, rather than attempt to theorize about how they should operate. Knowing how to best resolve difficult moral and ethical dilemmas is never easy especially when any choice violates the societal and ethical standards by which we have been taught to govern our lives. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

Start studying Chapter Confronting Global and National Dilemmas (to present). Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

Here is a guide to the 10 challenges, and why they matter to the world. Food security and why it matters By , the world must feed 9 billion people. The United Nations has set ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition , and promoting sustainable agriculture as the second of its 17 Sustainable Development Goals SDGs for the year To achieve these objectives we will need to address a host of issues, from gender parity and ageing populations to skills development and global warming. Agriculture sectors will have to become more productive by adopting efficient business models and forging public-private partnerships. And they need to become sustainable by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, water use and waste. The risks if we fail? Malnutrition, hunger and even conflict. Why should growth be inclusive? The push for economic growth in recent decades has led to substantial increases in wealth for large numbers of people across the globe. But despite huge gains in global economic output, there is evidence that our current social, political and economic systems are exacerbating inequalities, rather than reducing them. A growing body of research also suggests that rising income inequality is the cause of economic and social ills, ranging from low consumption to social and political unrest, and is damaging to our future economic well-being. In order to boost growth and counter the slowdown in emerging markets, we need to step up efforts around the world to accelerate economic activity and to ensure that its benefits reach everybody in society. What will the world of work look like? The scale of the employment challenge is vast. The International Labour Organization estimates that more than 61 million jobs have been lost since the start of the global economic crisis in , leaving more than million people unemployed globally. Nearly million new jobs will need to be created by to provide opportunities to those currently unemployed and to the young people who are projected to join the workforce over the next few years. At the same time, many industries are facing difficulty hiring qualified staff. Put simply, we need jobs for the hundreds of millions of unemployed people around the world, and we need the skilled employees that businesses are struggling to find. Insurers estimate that since the s weather-related economic loss events have tripled. Under the agreement, every country will implement its own climate action plan that will be reviewed in and then every five years to ratchet up ambition levels. Wealthier countries also committed to deliver significant flows of money and technical support to help poor countries cope with curbing their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. The world has agreed what is to be done. Now it is time for implementation. The global financial crisis revealed significant weaknesses in the financial system and some of the vulnerabilities that can result from having such an interconnected global market. Several years after the crisis, the world economy is still struggling with slow growth, unconventional monetary policy in major economies, and constrained government budgets. It is vital that we find ways of making the financial system more resilient and able to withstand shocks in the market. The crisis also caused a significant drop in levels of public trust and confidence in financial institutions. To function efficiently, the system needs to re-establish that trust. Providing access to credit and savings is a major challenge in the battle against global poverty â€" yet 2 billion people do not have access to high-quality, affordable financial services. Additionally, there are million small and medium-sized enterprises worldwide that have no access to formal financial services. The challenge is to create a resilient, accessible financial system that people trust. The internet is changing the way we live, work, produce and consume. With such extensive reach, digital technologies cannot help but disrupt many of our existing models of business and government. We are entering the age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution , a technological transformation driven by a ubiquitous and mobile internet. The challenge is to manage this seismic change in a way that promotes the long-term health and stability of the internet. Within the next decade, it is expected that more than a trillion sensors will be connected to the internet. If almost everything is connected, it will transform how we do business and help us manage resources more efficiently and sustainably. But how will this affect our personal privacy, data security and our personal relationships? Will the future be gender equal? Equality between men and women in all aspects of life, from access to health

and education to political power and earning potential, is fundamental to whether and how societies thrive. For the past decade, the World Economic Forum been measuring the pace of change through the Global Gender Gap Report , and at current rates, it would take the world another years â€" or until â€" to close the economic gap entirely. There has been a significant increase in awareness of the importance of gender parity and much has been done by international organizations, civil society, governments and business. However, often the work centres on single-issue awareness-raising campaigns. Existing work also frequently involves either cooperation between different public bodies or different private bodies. More needs to be done to bridge the gap and facilitate cooperation between the public and private sectors. International trade and investment are vital drivers of economic growth. With the size and shape of the world economy changing dramatically in recent years, traditional patterns of trading and investing have had to rapidly evolve alongside it. The challenge is to ensure that the regulatory framework keeps up. There have been so many changes in the way we do business. The growth of the digital economy, the rise of the service sector and the spread of international production networks have all been game-changers for international trade. As well as this, foreign direct investment has become a key element of trade between different countries. Rather than simply trading with international partners, more and more companies are buying controlling stakes in foreign enterprises. Despite fundamental changes in the way business is done across borders, international regulations and agreements have not evolved at the same speed. In addition, negotiations to reach a new global trade agreement have stalled. While there have been a string of bilateral deals struck between countries and regions, there is a pressing need to reform the global trade framework. We also need to address the growing unease over globalization, which is evident from the number of questions being asked about the power of corporations and the adequacy of the regulations governing employment, environmental issues and taxation. Investing for the long term is vital for economic growth and social well-being. But seven years after the global financial crisis, the world is still facing sluggish economic growth and constrained government budgets. As a result, there is an overall lack of long-term investment, which has serious implications for global growth. The challenge is to find ways of funding the basic systems and services that countries need to function in a difficult financial climate. How can we make healthcare fit for the future? Over the past few decades, the world has seen major advancements in health and largely as a result, people are generally living longer, healthier lives. However, serious challenges to global health remain, ranging from dealing with pandemics to the rise of noncommunicable diseases NCDs to the prohibitive costs of care, particularly in developing countries. The number of people on the planet is set to rise to 9. The global health system will need to adjust to this massive population growth, which will be concentrated in the poorest countries, and increasing numbers of elderly. This will mean shifting the current focus on treating sick people towards preventing illness and preserving the health of populations. To cope with this huge demographic shift and build a global healthcare system that is fit for the future, the world needs to address these challenges now.

To learn more about the critical issues and challenges facing the world today, explore 11 Global Debates, a collections of essays celebrating 10 years of research by the Global Economy and.

IV Number 4 We need a Nobel Prize in business, awarded to organizations that demonstrate how business effectiveness meaning survival, market share, profits, and stock value results directly from ethical behavior. A society that is not built on ethics â€" on fairness, freedom, and mature hearts and minds â€" cannot survive for long. This year will certainly be worse in terms of big companies going bust. Taking a look at what went wrong and why these companies failed reveals moral and ethical shortcomings. But to truly understand, one must look deeper, into the very hearts and souls of the leaders who guide corporate responsibility. One must look at the moral and ethical stance of an organization and the role of leadership in creating a culture of values. September 11th was a tragedy that brought harsh consequences for many businesses. One can blame terrorism. But the recent rash of bankruptcies is more frightening in that we brought this on ourselves. There is no doubt there some were in a position to know when to jump ship before the rest of us. But how do large organizations get to that point overnight? What creates the organizational culture that allows a house of cards to be built in the first place? What drives good leaders to make unethical choices? Where are the ethically responsible leaders? To assume that all of the leaders in Enron were evil, greedy and selfish is too simplistic. There is more to the story, and we must understand how such ethical violations and consequent collapses occur. How can it happen? In the space shuttle Challenger exploded causing the death of seven astronauts. A subsequent investigation of the culture at NASA revealed important lessons. There was not one single error that occurred, and neither did the managers intentionally commit wrongdoing. Yet it could have been prevented. The errors were years in the making. NASA engineers noticed damage to crucial O-rings yet they repeatedly convinced themselves the damage was acceptable. The culture at NASA was extremely success-oriented. They had hired the best of the best, and had highly complex and sophisticated performance goals. The pressure to succeed gradually mounted until minor violations of standards became the standard. Nothing looked wrong until it was all over. The culture at Enron was very similar. They hired the brightest from graduate schools. The emphasis was on the numbers and immediate success rather than on long term values. There was a gradual descent into poor judgment, denial, failure to challenge the system , greed, deceit, ego, wishful thinking, poor communications and lax oversight. But it was apparent only in retrospect. No one noticed at the time as everyone was immersed in the culture. What are the standards? How and to what degree are they communicated and reinforced? Where are corporate standards being violated? As a leader, in what ways is one contributing to a loosening of ethical and moral values? What does one need to do to improve organizational integrity? Ethical and professional dilemmas are not new. In the past people relied more on religious doctrine to guide standards, however, evil carried out in the name of religion has shaken confidence in religious traditions. Is business ethics an oxymoron? We seem to accept that modern businesses have morality and ethics different from societal traditions. This might help explain how certain corporate leaders could do what they did and still look themselves in the mirror. Our current capitalistic society goes along with these special societies, as long as they are successful. Enron was touted as one of the most innovative organizations five years in a row by Fortune magazine. Examples of success stories?? In America, the Protestant work ethic at one time formed the basis of good business relationships. Personal integrity and reputation mattered. To the victor goes the spoils. Somehow, when it comes to business, there is such an emphasis on success, that morals and ethics take a back seat. They are not overnight successes and they always focused on understanding and meeting customer needs. When done successfully, that delivered stakeholder return. The larger an organization, the more complex the strategy and operations, the easier it becomes to stretch standards and change the numbers to reflect what is desired, rather than what is. Meeting the numbers seems more desirable than sticking to reality. We lie and our colleagues lie to us. People prefer to tell each other what they want to hear. If they need to tell a little white lie, I can live with that. Not only are we faced with questions between right and wrong, but between right and right. Weber in found that Gillespie

notes that corporate culture is recognized as a key contextual influence in establishing and maintaining norms. The morality and ethics of the modern workplace are a product of the minds of the leaders of the organization , the policies they establish and the behavior they model. They are seen as not telling the truth, and doing whatever it takes to increase shareholder value. Such erosion of trust may be pandemic. One bad apple spoils the barrel. When the corporate culture is undermined by distrust, the original excitement and enthusiasm about a job and commitment to an employer turns to cynicism, alienation and disengagement. When this happens, work suffers. Leaders have a responsibility for creating trust and cultivating cultural values Leaders are the most important and powerful influence on the culture of an organization and are responsible for creating credibility and trust. It is obvious that employees contribute more when they are working for something they believe in. Kouze and Posner put it well: There is more to work than is commonly assumed. There is rich opportunity here for leaders to appeal to more than just the material rewards. Great leaders, like great companies and countries, create meaning, not just money. The aim is to operate organizations in such a way that they achieve stated goals and do so in a manner that is consistent with the higher values of the organizational community. When employees have no clear picture of the moral or ethical stance of the organization, they tend to operate at the lowest perceived level. Creating and promoting institutional integrity becomes one of the most important functions of leadership. Moral and ethical stances need be consistently reiterated and clarified. One of the most pervasive issues in the American workplace today is the justice of corporations paying millions in bonuses to executives and haggling over pennies with salaried and hourly employees. Until this issue is addressed and adjustments made, leaders will have a hard time rebuilding trust and credibility in organizational cultures. Unless leaders need to pay more attention to the ways in which morals and ethics are expressed and modeled with , then employees will think that such things are not important. Employees express themselves in absenteeism and in wasting supplies and productive time. Employees, over time, replicate the behavior and ethics of their leaders. Like it or not, leaders are teachers â€" the question is, what are they teaching? An analysis of the relationship between ethical behavior and effective leadership reveals that it is a matter of choosing both the ends and the means. A business enterprise must be profitable in order to survive. Government must meet the needs of its citizens. The ends are the very reason for existence of the enterprise. At the same time, the means by which they achieve those ends are increasingly important. Placing value on short term gains at the detriment of long term results ends in disaster. The demise of a company is a tragedy because it affects the lives of families. Families depend on the responsible decisions of business leaders. At the core of all business decisions are moral and ethical principles. Failure to clearly state and support and withhold high standards has consequences. The health and the economy of the globe depend on the ethical standards of our leaders. There is no doubt that these are turbulent times. There are powerful economic, political, social and cultural forces at play in our lives today that may lead us to feel powerless to oppose them. It may seem easier to just go along rather than to speak out. Each person must weigh alternatives and make choices in light of personal values and goals, but also with consideration to organizational and professional success. Decisions have to be made that are optimal and that we can live with in the long run. One can expect to see ethical training workshops being implemented with more frequency in corporations.

To achieve these objectives we will need to address a host of issues, from gender parity and ageing populations to skills development and global warming. Agriculture sectors will have to become more productive by adopting efficient business models and forging public-private partnerships.

Since each organization is unique in how it functions and where it places its priorities, these are offered in no particular order. New Technology Technology advances rapidly and shows up in media on all sides. This means users, managers at all levels, and even competitors pressure IT staff to implement new technology, simply because it is new. The real challenge is deciding which of these new technologies will work to the best interest of advancing the organization, and which are better to avoid for now. Organizational priorities and long-term goals tend to remain relatively static. Technology has become much more fluid and changes more rapidly. IT management must evaluate the organizational value of each new tech advancement to determine when and if it is a good fit. To address this issue: To make the most of any new technology, an IT manager needs a solid understanding of the organization and the challenges its users and markets face. Prior to jumping into new trends in technology, IT managers must ask one question: They choose to keep their data and applications in-house and manage everything themselves. With the advancements in cloud computing technologies and to future-proof the network, preparing the organization for a potential cloud move is common sense. For example, what happens when organizational management decides to set up an internal cloud solution? Maybe that is a step toward moving applications and data off-site. This comes down to software and hardware architecture. New applications must be built using an open architecture that lets them run on any platform or with any database. The extra benefit is that any move to a cloud-based solution can be completed without new applications. Big Data Analytics Data is projected to grow by percent in the next five years. The big challenge is that more than 80 percent of it is unstructured. Unstructured data varies in its formats, including plain text, email, blog, formatted document, standard and non-standard image, video, voice, animation, sensor input and web search logs. Unstructured data is growing faster than structured data. As a relatively new and untapped source of organizational insight, unstructured data analytics have the potential to reveal more important information about interrelationships that were previously very difficult or impossible to determine. Part of that unstructured data includes data from communities, groups and social networks outside the organization known as "the collective". To provide the best value to the organization, big data analytics requires new approaches to capturing, storing and analyzing data. The massive amount and growth of unstructured data rapidly outpaces traditional solutions and calls for new volume handling. Big data is collected from new sources. Traditional data management processes fall short in coping with the variable nature of big data. New analytics offer methods to process the variety. Data is generated in real time and the demands call for usable information to be ready as needed. View our Analytics and Data Management Training Courses Virtualization Virtualization continues to expand from desktops to servers to switches, routers and firewalls. Virtualization will provide a much higher level of control of these devices rather than saving money. A virtualized data center requires many of the same management tasks that also must be performed in the physical server environment. These tasks need to be extended into the virtualized environment, as well as integrated with the existing workflow and management processes. For example, IT organizations must be able to automatically discover both the physical and the virtual environment and have an integrated view of both environments available for monitoring and managing. That view of the combined virtual and physical server resources needs to stay current as VMs move from one host to another. The view must also be able to indicate which resources are involved in the case of fault or performance issues. That includes a set of specifications to address the management lifecycle of a virtual environment. With the advent of smartphones and tablets, that has changed. They use them for both personal and work-related tasks. The facts are clear: When a user brings their own device, they will also bring their own applications BYOA that they have been accustomed to. That is a plus for productivity and a challenge for IT security. IT managers and CIOs will need to decide what to secure: The solution moves to controlling data access. First, secure the data

on servers. Then provide users access to that data in the form of mobile web apps.

5: Seminars | Institute For Global Ethics

Study Chapter 31 - Confronting Global and National Dilemmas, present flashcards from user delete's class online, or in Brainscape's iPhone or Android app. Learn faster with spaced repetition.

Mason Today in western societies more people are employed collecting, handling and distributing information than in any other occupation. Millions of computers inhabit the earth and many millions of miles of optical fiber, wire and air waves link people, their computers and the vast array of information handling devices together. Our society is truly an information society, our time an information age. The question before us now is whether the kind of society being created is the one we want. It is a question that should especially concern those of us in the MIS community for we are in the forefront of creating this new society. There are many unique challenges we face in this age of information. They stem from the nature of information itself. Information is the means through which the minds expands and increases its capacity to achieve its goals, often as the result of an input from another mind. Thus, information forms the intellectual capital from which human beings craft their lives and secure dignity. However, the building of intellectual capital is vulnerable in many ways. The social contract among people in the information age must deal with these threats to human dignity. The ethical issues involved are many and varied, however, it is helpful to focus on just four. These may be summarized by means of an acronym -- PAPA. What things can people keep to themselves and not be forced to reveal to others? Who is responsible for the authenticity, fidelity and accuracy of information? Similarly, who is to be held accountable for errors in information and how is the injured party to be made whole? What are the just and fair prices for its exchange? Who owns the channels, especially the airways, through which information is transmitted? How should access to this scarce resource be allocated? What information does a person or an organization have a right or a privilege to obtain, under what conditions and with what safeguards? These are among the questions that a concern for privacy raises. Today more than ever cautious citizens must be asking these questions. Two forces threaten our privacy. One is the growth of information technology, with its enhanced capacity for surveillance, communication, computation, storage, and retrieval. A second, and more insidious threat, is the increased value of information in decision-making. A case in point is the situation that occurred a few years ago in Florida. Several studies were commissioned. In one study at the Tallahassee Community College, monitors were stationed at least one day a week in every bathroom. Every 15 seconds, the monitor observed the usage of the toilets, mirrors, sinks and other facilities and recorded them on a form. This data was subsequently entered into a data base for further analyses. Of course the students, faculty and staff complained bitterly, feeling that this was an invasion of their privacy and a violation of their rights. State officials responded however, that the study would provide valuable information for policy making. In effect the State argues that the value of the information to the administrators was greater than any possible indignities suffered by the students and others. Soon the ACLU joined the fray. At their insistence the study was stopped, but only after the state got the information it wanted. Most invasions of privacy are not this dramatic or this visible. Rather, they creep up on us slowly as, for example, when a group of diverse files relating to a person and his or her activities are integrated into a single large database. Collections of information reveal intimate details about a person and can thereby deprive the person of the opportunity to form certain professional and personal relationships. This is the ultimate cost of an invasion of privacy. So why do we integrate databases in the first place. It is because the bringing together of disparate data makes the development of new information relationships possible. You or I may have contributed information about ourselves freely to each of the separate databases but that by itself does not amount to giving consent to someone to merge the data, especially if that merger might reveal something about us. Consider the story that was circulating during the early s. They discovered, for example, that several high paid city employers had unpaid parking fines. Bolstered by this revelation they pressed on. Soon they uncovered the names of several employees who were still listed on the register but who had not paid a variety of fees, a few of whom appeared in the files of the alcoholic and drug abuse program. When this finding was leaked to the public the city employees, of course were furious. They demanded to know who had authorized the

investigation. The answer was that no one knew. Later, city officials established rules for the computer center to prevent this form of invasion of privacy from happening again. In light of recent proposals to develop a central federal databank consisting of files from most U. It shows what can happen when a group of eager computer operators or unscrupulous administrators start playing around with data. I call it the threat of exposure by minute description. It stems from the collection of attributes about ourselves and use of the logical connector "and". For example, I may authorize one institution to collect information "A" about me, and another institution to collect information "B" about me; but I might not want anyone to possess "A and B" about me at the same time. When "C" is added to the list of conjunctions, the possessor of the new information will know even more about me. And then "D" is added and so forth. Each additional weaving together of my attributes reveals more and more about me. In the process, the fabric that is created poses a threat to my privacy. The threads which emanate from this foreboding fabric usually converge in personnel files and in dossiers, as Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn describes in The Cancer Ward: Every person fills out quite a few forms in his life, and each form contains an uncounted number of questions. The answer of just one person to one question in one form is already a thread linking that person forever with the local center of the dossier department. Each person thus radiates hundreds of such threads, which all together, run into the millions. If these threads were visible, the heavens would be webbed with them, and if they had substance and resilience, the buses, street-cars and the people themselves would no longer be able to move They are neither visible, nor material, but they were constantly felt by man Constant awareness of these invisible threads naturally bred respect for the people in charge of that most intricate dossier department. It bolstered their authority. Linowes, estimated that there are over 8, different record systems in the files of the federal government that contain individually identifiable data on citizens. Each citizen, on average, has 17 files in federal agencies and administrations. Using these files, for example, Social Security data has been matched with Selective Service data to reveal draft resisters. IRS data has been matched with other administrative records to tease out possible tax evaders. Federal employment records have been matched with delinquent student loan records to identify some 46, federal and military employees and retirees whose pay checks might be garnished. In Massachusetts welfare officials sent tapes bearing welfare recipients Social Security numbers to some banks to find out whether the recipients had bank accounts in excess of the allowable amount. During the first pass some potential violators were discovered. Computer matching and the integration of data files into a central databank have enormous ethical implications. On the one hand, the new information can be used to uncover criminals and to identify service requirements for the needy. On the other hand, it provides powerful political knowledge for those few who have access to it and control over it. It is ripe for privacy invasion and other abuses. For this reason many politicians have spoken out against centralized governmental databanks. Good computer men know that one of the most practical of our present safeguards of privacy is the fragmented nature of present information. It is scattered in little bits and pieces across the geography and years of our life. Retrieval is impractical and often impossible. A central data bank removes completely this safeguard. I have every confidence that ways will be found for all of us to benefit from the great advances of the computer men, but those benefits must never be purchases at the price of our freedom to live as individuals with private lives There is another threat inherent in merging data files. Some of the data may be in error. More than 60, state and local agencies, for example provide information tot he National Crime Information Center and it is accessed by law officers nearly , times a day. At risk is the safety of the law enforcement officers who access it, the effectiveness of the police in controlling crime, and the freedom of the citizens who names appear in the files. This leads to a concern for accuracy. Consider the plight of one Louis Marches. Marches, an immigrant, was a hard working man who, with his wife Eileen, finally saved enough money to purchase a home in Los Angeles during the s. They took out a long term loan from Crocker National Bank. He always checked with care to insured that the teller had stamped "paid" in his book on the proper line just opposite the month for which the payment was due. And he continued to do this long after the bank had converted to its automated loan processing system. One September a few years ago Marches was notified by the bank that he had failed to make his current house payment. Marches grabbed his coupon book, marched to the bank and, in broken English that showed traces of his country heritage, tried to explain to the teller that this dunning notice was

wrong. He had made his payment he claimed. The stamp on his coupon book proved that he had paid. When faced with a computer generated screen that clearly showed that his account was delinquent, this hierarchy of bankers simply ignored the entries recorded in his coupon book and also his attendant raving.

6: Chapter 31 - Confronting Global & National Dilemmas by Abigail Bakker on Prezi

Chapter 31 - Confronting Global & National Dilemmas By: Danielle Spahr, Abbey Bakker, Semere Mengistu Globalization - "The spread of political, cultural, and economic influences and connections among countries, businesses, and individuals around the the world through trade, immigration, and communication.

7: Leadership: Facing Moral and Ethical Dilemmas

America in the Global Economy A. Define - globalization and World Trade Organization (WTO) â˜ The spread of political, cultural, and economic influences and connections among countries.

8: News, Tips, and Advice for Technology Professionals - TechRepublic

CONFRONTING ETHICAL DILEMMAS 2 Global Issue: Confronting Ethical Dilemmas Review of Subject Kay Smith is one of your top-performing subordinates. She has shared with you her desire to apply for promotion to a new position just announced in a different division of the company.

9: Ethical Dilemma Examples

The top IT issues include new technology, cloud, big data, virtualization, BYOD and BYOA, shadow IT, boomers, energy efficiency, user systems, interoperability, creating value and social networks. After a brief comment on each IT challenge, you'll find one or more suggestions for dealing with that situation.

APPLICATIONS : CONFRONTING GLOBAL DILEMMAS. pdf

Corporate psychopaths and organisational constraints Willmingtons Complete Guide to Bible Know A Psychology of Food Nuclear-weapon-free world We were liars le9 ADHD handbook for schools Peroxiredoxin systems of protozoal parasites Marcel Deponte, Stefan Rahlfs and Katja Becker Problems of Higher Nervous Activity Metric and other measurements Gabriel and the Hour Book St. Jerome and the Bible. Electronic Circuits (QPI series) It apps book for class 8 Between two souls Relativistic Effects in Atoms, Molecules, and Solids Binding the Strong Man Cash flow quadrant full The blind palmist The Yale Child Study Center Guide to Understanding Your Child Punishment and deterrence. Westfield historical calandar, 1669-1920. TR11]. Connecting hemispheres : in-depth resources, unit 4 Der Zypernkonflikt VOR Dem Europaischen Menschenrechtsgerichtshof The Sacred Interpreter V1 What is vocabulary development A Time For New Beginnings From romance to reality The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford and Mark Rutherfords Deliverance An Unexpected Family A systemoptimization perspective for supply chain network integration Praying the Jesus prayer together Brother Ramon and Simon Barrington-Ward ; with a foreword by Frederica 2014 subaru xv crosstrek owners manual Losses in later life Stihl 015 av manual Secrets of order. Control system gate notes Grandmother Stark Collectibles of the National Geographic Society Asymptotic methods in statistical decision theory The Missouri controversy and the sources of southern sectionalism.