

## 1: Homepage - Founder - The Disruptive Group

â€” Bob Dalton, Founder of Sackcloth & Ashes *"With Alexander's experience taking a crazy idea and turning it into a serious global brand success story, there's no-one better to help you define your kind of crazy, find a market for it, and turn your dream into reality.*

Christensen and introduced in his article *Disruptive Technologies: Catching the Wave*, [9] which he cowrote with Joseph Bower. The article is aimed at management executives who make the funding or purchasing decisions in companies, rather than the research community. In his sequel with Michael E. Christensen and Mark W. Johnson, who cofounded the management consulting firm Innosight, described the dynamics of "business model innovation" in the Harvard Business Review article *"Reinventing Your Business Model"*. In the late s, the automotive sector began to embrace a perspective of "constructive disruptive technology" by working with the consultant David E. The process or technology change as a whole had to be "constructive" in improving the current method of manufacturing, yet disruptively impact the whole of the business case model, resulting in a significant reduction of waste, energy, materials, labor, or legacy costs to the user. Rather, they are often novel combinations of existing off-the-shelf components, applied cleverly to a small, fledgling value network. Online news site TechRepublic suggests to end using the term, and similar related terms, being that it is overused jargon as of Christensen called the "technology mudslide hypothesis". In this hypothesis, firms are like climbers scrambling upward on crumbling footing, where it takes constant upward-climbing effort just to stay still, and any break from the effort such as complacency born of profitability causes a rapid downhill slide. What they have shown is that good firms are usually aware of the innovations, but their business environment does not allow them to pursue them when they first arise, because they are not profitable enough at first and because their development can take scarce resources away from that of sustaining innovations which are needed to compete against current competition. Meanwhile, start-up firms inhabit different value networks, at least until the day that their disruptive innovation is able to invade the older value network. At that time, the established firm in that network can at best only fend off the market share attack with a me-too entry, for which survival not thriving is the only reward. Generally, disruptive innovations were technologically straightforward, consisting of off-the-shelf components put together in a product architecture that was often simpler than prior approaches. They offered less of what customers in established markets wanted and so could rarely be initially employed there. They offered a different package of attributes valued only in emerging markets remote from, and unimportant to, the mainstream. These companies tend to ignore the markets most susceptible to disruptive innovations, because the markets have very tight profit margins and are too small to provide a good growth rate to an established sizable firm. How low-end disruption occurs over time. Therefore, at some point the performance of the product overshoots the needs of certain customer segments. At this point, a disruptive technology may enter the market and provide a product that has lower performance than the incumbent but that exceeds the requirements of certain segments, thereby gaining a foothold in the market. In low-end disruption, the disruptor is focused initially on serving the least profitable customer, who is happy with a good enough product. This type of customer is not willing to pay premium for enhancements in product functionality. Once the disruptor has gained a foothold in this customer segment, it seeks to improve its profit margin. To get higher profit margins, the disruptor needs to enter the segment where the customer is willing to pay a little more for higher quality. To ensure this quality in its product, the disruptor needs to innovate. The incumbent will not do much to retain its share in a not-so-profitable segment, and will move up-market and focus on its more attractive customers. After a number of such encounters, the incumbent is squeezed into smaller markets than it was previously serving. And then, finally, the disruptive technology meets the demands of the most profitable segment and drives the established company out of the market. The extrapolation of the theory to all aspects of life has been challenged, [18] [19] as has the methodology of relying on selected case studies as the principal form of evidence. Steel, and Bucyrus. The answer, according to Zeleny, is the support network of high technology. Such disruption is fully expected and therefore effectively resisted by support net owners. In the long run, high disruptive technology bypasses,

upgrades, or replaces the outdated support network. Questioning the concept of a disruptive technology, Haxell questions how such technologies get named and framed, pointing out that this is a positioned and retrospective act. No technology remains fixed. Technology starts, develops, persists, mutates, stagnates, and declines, just like living organisms. A new high-technology core emerges and challenges existing technology support nets TSNs, which are thus forced to coevolve with it. New versions of the core are designed and fitted into an increasingly appropriate TSN, with smaller and smaller high-technology effects. High technology becomes regular technology, with more efficient versions fitting the same support net. Finally, even the efficiency gains diminish, emphasis shifts to product tertiary attributes appearance, style, and technology becomes TSN-preserving appropriate technology. This technological equilibrium state becomes established and fixated, resisting being interrupted by a technological mutation; then new high technology appears and the cycle is repeated. Regarding this evolving process of technology, Christensen said: The technological changes that damage established companies are usually not radically new or difficult from a technological point of view. They do, however, have two important characteristics: First, they typically present a different package of performance attributes—ones that, at least at the outset, are not valued by existing customers. Second, the performance attributes that existing customers do value improve at such a rapid rate that the new technology can later invade those established markets. Joseph Bower [26] explained the process of how disruptive technology, through its requisite support net, dramatically transforms a certain industry. When the technology that has the potential for revolutionizing an industry emerges, established companies typically see it as unattractive: But then another company steps in to bring the innovation to a new market. The main high-technology advance in the offing is some form of electric car—whether the energy source is the sun, hydrogen, water, air pressure, or traditional charging outlet. Electric cars preceded the gasoline automobile by many decades and are now returning to replace the traditional gasoline automobile. The printing press was a development that changed the way that information was stored, transmitted, and replicated. This allowed empowered authors but it also promoted censorship and information overload in writing technology. Milan Zeleny described the above phenomenon. Implementing high technology is often resisted. This resistance is well understood on the part of active participants in the requisite TSN. The electric car will be resisted by gas-station operators in the same way automated teller machines ATMs were resisted by bank tellers and automobiles by horsewhip makers. Technology does not qualitatively restructure the TSN and therefore will not be resisted and never has been resisted. Middle management resists business process reengineering because BPR represents a direct assault on the support net coordinative hierarchy they thrive on. Teamwork and multi-functionality is resisted by those whose TSN provides the comfort of narrow specialization and command-driven work. More specifically, the way that news in sports circulates nowadays versus the pre-internet era where sports news was mainly on T. Social media has created a new market for sports that was not around before in the sense that players and fans have instant access to information related to sports. High-technology effects[ edit ] High technology is a technology core that changes the very architecture structure and organization of the components of the technology support net. It also affects the skills required, the roles played, and the styles of management and coordination—the organizational culture itself. This kind of technology core is different from regular technology core, which preserves the qualitative nature of flows and the structure of the support and only allows users to perform the same tasks in the same way, but faster, more reliably, in larger quantities, or more efficiently. It is also different from appropriate technology core, which preserves the TSN itself with the purpose of technology implementation and allows users to do the same thing in the same way at comparable levels of efficiency, instead of improving the efficiency of performance. The effects of high technology always breaks the direct comparability by changing the system itself, therefore requiring new measures and new assessments of its productivity. High technology cannot be compared and evaluated with the existing technology purely on the basis of cost, net present value or return on investment. Only within an unchanging and relatively stable TSN would such direct financial comparability be meaningful. For example, you can directly compare a manual typewriter with an electric typewriter, but not a typewriter with a word processor. Therein lies the management challenge of high technology. They have to be used as such, function as such, and be embedded in their requisite TSNs. They have to empower the individual

because only through the individual can they empower knowledge. Not all information technologies have integrative effects. Some information systems are still designed to improve the traditional hierarchy of command and thus preserve and entrench the existing TSN. The administrative model of management, for instance, further aggravates the division of task and labor, further specializes knowledge, separates management from workers, and concentrates information and knowledge in centers. As knowledge surpasses capital, labor, and raw materials as the dominant economic resource, technologies are also starting to reflect this shift. Technologies are rapidly shifting from centralized hierarchies to distributed networks. Nowadays knowledge does not reside in a super-mind, super-book, or super-database, but in a complex relational pattern of networks brought forth to coordinate human action. Practical example of disruption[ edit ] In the practical world, the popularization of personal computers illustrates how knowledge contributes to the ongoing technology innovation. The original centralized concept one computer, many persons is a knowledge-defying idea of the prehistory of computing, and its inadequacies and failures have become clearly apparent. The era of personal computing brought powerful computers "on every desk" one person, one computer. This short transitional period was necessary for getting used to the new computing environment, but was inadequate from the vantage point of producing knowledge. Adequate knowledge creation and management come mainly from networking and distributed computing one person, many computers. For the first time, technology empowers individuals rather than external hierarchies. It transfers influence and power where it optimally belongs: Even though hierarchies and bureaucracies do not innovate, free and empowered individuals do; knowledge, innovation, spontaneity, and self-reliance are becoming increasingly valued and promoted. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

### 2: Disruptive innovation - Wikipedia

*our founder Huy Nguyen Trieu is the CEO of the Disruptive Group. He has navigated between startups and large organizations, from CEO of a startup to Managing Director in international banks, from mentor to entrepreneurs to Resident Expert at Oxford.*

Testimonials Huy has been a wonderful inspiration in the time I have known him. His passion, extensive knowledge across the FinTech landscape and pragmatic business approach makes for a compelling mix for any business leader who is wanting to progress with success. In addition he has deep roots into academia and brings all the worldly experience of working in financial institutions. Co-editor, The Fintech Book Huy is a champion of the fintech ecosystem and advisor in this sector as he provides a fine-grained understanding on the dynamics of the financial services industry and its current technological revolution. His foresights on how technological change drives the financial sector combined with his entrepreneurial mindset and innate enthusiasm makes him an expert you can rely on. He immediately identified the key points and success factors for Early Metrics, and advised us on our global roll out strategy. His insights in the banking industry were priceless for our marketing plan in Europe and London. The finance skills he then developed put him in a unique position to embrace the next disruption cycle. He combines a relentless curiosity with unprecedented analytical skills and a rare ability to share and convey his insights into delivery. CEO Imsense acquired by Apple. He holds the rare distinction of bridging all sides of the FinTech world, with strong technical skills and strategic insight in both traditional financial services and new startups, and knowledge of both developed and emerging markets. His energy and enthusiasm for new FinTech business models is inspiring. Most importantly, he is a down-to-earth, humble and thoroughly decent individual. As a former banker, FinTech executive, writer, and entrepreneur he has broad insights into the opportunities and challenges facing FinTech and its users. He has been our guide at Oxford to navigating this space and we have benefitted greatly from his counsel. His in-depth knowledge of technology, regulations, product and user behavior makes his well-rounded advice priceless and always refreshing. He is one of the brightest minds I have encountered in the Fintech field and would highly recommend him and his recent initiative: There is no doubt his new initiatives at The Disruptive Group will lead the way to help us redesign this new world. Jean-Pierre Mustier, CEO, Unicredit Disruption is the name of the game today and without a guide, a compass, and a guru you will be completely lost. They loved his lectures, not only because of the insightful content, but also his contagious passion and his depth of experience. I would gladly recommend The Disruptive Group to anyone interested in innovation and finance. His professionalism, industry knowledge and human skills were greatly appreciated by the audience, and we are looking forward to welcoming him again. He has shared his invaluable expertise and guidance for years and many people are looking forward to the launch of The Disruptive Group. Chairman, Fintech Circle Innovate.

## 3: About the Founders – Disruptive Narrative

*In business, a disruptive innovation is an innovation that creates a new market and value network and eventually disrupts an existing market and value network, displacing established market-leading firms, products, and alliances.*

Our backgrounds touch on a wide range of industries and creative endeavors with execution depth and innovation. At our core, we focus on empowering our team and clients to create a more sustainable world with the avenues and tools for citizens, organizations, entrepreneurs, and companies to thrive, engage and contribute. She currently serves as the interim Chief Marketing and Sustainability Officer for Ascalon, LLC, a disruptive consumer and commercial bio-based products company. References and endorsements for Phillips work can be found on LinkedIn. She has held senior management positions in both the public and the private sector in the U. Can Do Kid grew up to Can Do Creations in and moved from snacks to include many other propositions around positive programs and products. Luster also helped create a packaging technologies company called Simple Packaging Solutions during , where she served as the director of operations. Over the past twenty years, Ms. Luster has served on the board of over a dozen companies in the food, publishing, and computer technology fields as well as three non-profits, colleges and dozens of Executive boards in her community. She has been featured over the years in numerous articles including Working Women, Inc. Luster has owned several publishing companies including Really Great Books and currently owns S. Luster has three teenage children and volunteers with teachers and non-profits to promote programs that support healthy children. Luther is the CEO of Win. She graduated from Vanderbilt University. She lives in San Francisco and has two grown children. An award-winning marketer and serial entrepreneur, Denise has participated in 10 startups, including two multimedia companies and a foundation with Tavis Smiley. She served as President for The Smiley Group from to She launched Pines One Publications in Prior to starting her business over 15 years ago, Ms. Her entrepreneurial experience includes developing and implementing rapid-growth market entry strategies for multi-country, online and mobile businesses, building Fortune revenue partnerships, managing design, development and service delivery teams, and leading multi-national finance and capital formation strategies. More recently, she served on the executive team of Astia www. She is advising several stealth startups as well as advising the leadership teams of Full Cycle Bioplastics and Good Causes Corporation. Conway is a communications consultant and strategist with expertise in multi-platform digital marketing, demand generation and thought leadership development across industries healthcare IT, international social enterprise competitions, oil and gas, food system innovation, and tourism. She has held senior leadership positions in the healthcare technology space and is passionate about building and scaling communications and marketing programs for startups and social enterprises across industries. Ashley grew up in Africa and Europe and is currently based in Austin, TX, where she is very involved in the local network of mission-driven businesses, startups, and nonprofit organizations. These experiences have instilled a deep, lifelong belief in the transformative power of businesses doing good. Extensive experience managing teams wide geographic locations to completion under-budget and ahead of schedule. Hoofbeats with Heart, a c 3 charity, is run solely by dedicated volunteers whose mission and passion is improving the lives of the physically and mentally challenged, anchoring at-risk youth and giving personal grief a voice through the fellowship between humans and horses. Sandra Niehaus Co-Founder, Customer and User Experience Magician The Disruptive Factory With over 20 years as a user experience design leader, developer, and marketing expert, with strategic insight and tactical expertise. Sandra has led and executed projects for a wide range of companies and industries. To transform lives for the better and improve human interactions with all types of technology. In her spare time, she hangs out in Northern California, where she practices improv comedy and mixed martial arts usually not at the same time , writes, and try to learn more about this crazy universe we call home. Originally from Armenia, he has a background in economics and more than 8 years of working experience as a business consultant and project coordinator. His main areas of expertise include business and investment planning, strategic planning, market research, analytics, as well as program implementation and evaluation. During the technology boom after the dot-com rush, Mirza spent almost a

decade at KLA-Tencor Corporation, the world leader in process control and yield management solutions for the semiconductor and microelectronics industries. From there, he landed at Autodesk, the global leader in 3D Design, Engineering, Manufacturing, and Entertainment software with a Market cap of over 25 billion. Mirza has been a strong advocate for applying a practical, results-oriented approach to strategy, tactical analysis, budgeting, team development and business alignment. Mirza is a member of the Customer Advisory Board for Microsoft at their headquarters reviewing O products and services. She spent her youth learning all aspects of the food industry, from sitting at the counter learning from the pastry chef to picking up her first knife in meat room. After getting her MBA from Thunderbird School of Global Management she went off into the world and became a global executive leading successful ventures in the United States, Australia, Singapore, and Mexico with additional consulting work in the U. Her plus years of work on four continents in myriad cultures and settings from Asian entrepreneurs to Middle Eastern royalty have given her an invaluable set of multicultural business skills. She has paired this with diverse not-for-profit experience in the area of personal service, alumni and constituent relations, business development, organizational assessment, and fundraising. Cameron imported and exported various food and beverage products between Latin America and the U. She also served as a consultant for Mexican and U. Cameron also served as a Director for CitiProp Management Pte Ltd, which developed the property holdings of multinational corporations in Asia. She consults with organizations seeking to build strategic, innovative and outcomes-driven philanthropic and constituent-relations programs. Patty Schmucker Partner The Disruptive Factory Patty is beauty industry veteran who has enjoyed a successful track record growing iconic brands in the beauty and health space. As President of American Made Beauty, she hosts a weekly radio program and has become a sought-after speaker and writer. Patty began her career as a licensed cosmetologist and advanced to become the second largest Aveda distributor in the US. Through her consulting practice, she refreshed the Chopra Center for Well Being brands and authored and delivers The Beauty Industry Market Assess program, a comprehensive training program to help US beauty brands achieve domestic and international growth. During the last decade, Patty has been involved with a variety of success stories in the cosmetic industry as an outsourced CEO, with expertise in strategic planning, product development, marketing, sales and education development, operational infrastructure, international expansion and financial management. She has over 15 years of trade and community board work and teaching at the Fashion Institute of Design and Merchandising and as a certified trainer with Franklin Covey and The Chopra Center for Well Being. Prior to joining the Disruptive Factory, she served as the Development Associate at a Los Angeles based non-profit, promoting art and culture through community building. While serving as the Development Associate, she was in charge of public relations, marketing, several fundraising campaigns event planning and overall organizational operations. She also has experience in accounting and teaching. She has been a consultant for graduate students at the University of Southern California, in policy analysis and policy proposal development. Having won multiple titles, she is a national champion of speech and debate and continues to coach students in developing fundamental public speaking skills. Usually very easy to get along with. Then add a trained eye for detail with a thirst for a job well done. What can you expect? Then the experience stacks up like: History of Industries Served:

### 4: Disruptive | Define Disruptive at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*As a Disruptive Founder, your support is critical to helping us leverage the creative power of our community to forge a future worth building. We hope you will join us! Creative Santa Fe Disruptive Founders' Circle.*

The Disruptive Technology Trends That Shaped A look back at the tech trends we expected to see last year A lot can happen in a year. As we start I thought it would be interesting to look back over the last 12 months to see what progress has been made. Robots become coworkers Whilst the use of industrial robots for manufacturing is nothing new, saw a growth in organisations implementing industrial robots alongside their human colleagues. The one limiting factor of cobots that has perhaps impacted their adoption is speed. In other words, the robots are limited to working at near human speed in order to maintain a safe work environment. Despite this expect to see significant growth in collaborative robots in the years ahead. From wearables to implantables Having showed early promise, growth in the wearables sector stuttered in as usage struggled to progeess beyond early adopters. As the tech community explore the next big disruption around personal tech, implantables are slowly gaining traction. The inaugural Disruption Summit Europe played host to Scott Cohen founder a CyborgNest a start-up that has developed an artificial sense organ. CyborgNest are already exploring new senses to augment human beings. Elsewhere Sweden has taken a new step toward digitalisation, as Swedish Railways became the first in the world to offer a new ticket type in the form of a microchip implanted in the hand. Bots usurp apps saw an explosion of new chatbots offering solutions across a wide range of industry sectors. Successful adoption of the technology has seen a raft of investment in the space. Despite initial disillusionment the chatbot economy is well underway and shows no signs of slowing any time soon. Whilst the most effective use of chatbots appear to be in handling simple administrative tasks, advances in the technology are opening up new possibilities even to the point that they have been trusted to offer mental healthcare services. Over the last 12 months, we have seen it create seedless fruit and make diseases self destruct. Major manufacturers like Adidas and Rolls Royce are using 3D printing to offer personalisation and increased efficiencies in production. This year, Apis Cor printed an entire house within just 24 hours. By , AI is expected to replace , jobs in the UK public sector alone. As worrying as this is, has demonstrated that AI and humans can work together effectively to balance efficiency with customer service. It has also shown that AI will create a whole new range of jobs for those with the right skills. Employers need workers who can understand AI as it takes on more roles within businesses. Quantum computing gets practical Late last year Microsoft released a preview of its Quantum Development Kit. The software tools were built to help developers write quantum computing applications. Whilst true quantum computing is getting ever closer, the all powerful quantum computers have yet to be built. This has been due to technological barriers such as the masses of power needed to run such a machine, as well as sheer cost. Quantum computing, therefore, is yet to become practical. Development of the technology continues to grow with almost every major manufacturer working on an Autonomous Vehicle projects, trialling in many major towns and cities. Semi autonomous capabilities have become the norm in new cars, and a plethora of tech companies, startups and automakers are speeding to overtake the general benchmark of Blockchain disrupts more than banks Blockchain has moved beyond finance and is now making an impact across a wide range of industry sectors. In the health sector Estonia has implemented blockchain technology to allow its citizens to access their health data , and even saw the UN implement blockchain to fight world hunger. Virtual Reality as a commercial reality Aside from entertainment, important functional uses of VR include training, education, and data visualisation. Retail giant Walmart prepared its employees for the Black Friday hysteria by creating a virtual experience, and healthcare professionals have adopted to technology to support education and training in the operating theatre. Despite their best efforts VR companies continued to struggle to find many commercial applications for the immersive technology beyond gaming. Robots teaching themselves By enabling one robot to do all the tasks that its owner whether a business or an individual would want it to do, self teaching methods will enable adoption rates to soar. In , the foundations were placed for industrial robots that can transfer knowledge through shared neural networks. Robots have also been taught by humans in Virtual Reality. We expect self teaching robots

will continue to grow through and beyond. Cybersecurity wars Cybersecurity has become a key issue for governments and businesses across the globe. Hacking scandals have impacted an exhaustive list of organisations including Experian, Uber, and Yahoo as criminals use digitalisation to their advantage. As the world becomes more and more connected the opportunities for cybercriminals increase. We expect to see a greater focus on cybercrime from both governments and organisations in the ahead. The things are taking over the internet The Internet of Things has expanded, enabling the development of connected transportation, smart cities, and digitally monitored industrial processes. Businesses are becoming reliant on connected supply chains to match production with demand. IoT has also moved into the consumer sphere. In this ultra connected world, data analytics and visualisation will play a major role. So will the development of improved broadband services, including the heralded 5G which has already undergone successful tests. Renewables and clean energy diversify Boosted by reducing costs, a strong solar market, and advances in energy storage the rise of renewables has been fuelled by startups and established companies alike “ BP, for example, is developing a number of blockchain solutions that could eventually be used to track renewables. Shell has also begun providing electric vehicle charging ports. Given the importance of renewable energy solutions to the continuation of humanity, this is a trend that will hopefully continue. Artificial Intelligence, Autonomous Vehicles, Blockchain, Augmented Reality, and Renewable Energy saw huge interest in attracting large companies and industry wide adoption. Cybersecurity concerns have emerged as an undeniable priority, accentuated by an increasing reliance on data. While some technologies have leapt forward during , adoption of many has been slower than expected. Moving forward into , data will dictate much of what businesses do “ and as such, they had better protect it. You can share your views on what the most influential technologies will be next year in our poll below.

## 5: THE DISRUPTIVE | Purpose Driven Brand & Influencer Development

*The Disruptive Group is an advisory firm and business builder in innovation and finance. It builds and helps to build innovative businesses in finance.*

Such behavior is disruptive to Wikipedia. Believing that you have a valid point does not confer upon you the right to act as though your point must be accepted by the community when you have been told that it is not accepted. Stop writing, listen, and consider what the other editors are telling you. Make a strong effort to see their side of the debate, and work on finding points of agreement. Do not confuse "hearing" with "agreeing with". Sometimes, this is done simply to prove a point in a local dispute. In other cases, one might try to enforce a rule in a generally unpopular way, with the aim of getting it changed. Such tactics are highly disruptive to the project. Note that someone can legitimately make a point, without disrupting Wikipedia to illustrate it. Distinguished from productive editing Editors often post minority views to articles. The burden of evidence rests with the editor who initially provides the information or wishes the information to remain.

Neutral point of view: Neutrality requires that each article or other page in the mainspace fairly represents all significant viewpoints that have been published by reliable sources, in proportion to the prominence of each viewpoint. Giving due weight and avoiding giving undue weight means that articles should not give minority views as much of or as detailed a description as more widely held views. Verifiable and noteworthy viewpoints include protoscience when this is published in reputable peer-reviewed journals. Editors may reasonably present active public disputes or controversies which are documented by reliable sources. For example, citing a viewpoint stated in a mainstream scholarly journal, textbook, or monograph is not per se disruptive editing. This exemption does not apply to settled disputes; for example, insertion of claims that the Sun revolves around the Earth would not be appropriate today, even though this issue was active controversy in the time of Galileo. Mentioning such disputes in the article may however be appropriate if the controversy itself was notable such as in this example. Sometimes well-meaning editors may be misled by fringe publications or make honest mistakes when representing a citation. Such people may reasonably defend their positions for a short time, then concede the issue when they encounter better evidence or impartial feedback.

Dealing with disruptive editors WP: DDE Following is a model for remedies, though these steps do not necessarily have to be done in this sequence. In some extreme circumstances a rapid report to Wikipedia: But in general, most situations can benefit from a gradual escalation, with hope that each step may help resolve the problem, such that further steps are not needed: First unencyclopedic entry by what appears to be a disruptive editor. Do not attack the author who you suspect is disruptive. However, revert uncited or unencyclopedic material. Use an edit summary which describes the problem in non-inflammatory terms. Consult Do not bite the newcomers , and be aware that you may be dealing with someone who is new and confused, rather than a problem editor. If editor restores, or unreverts: Ensure that a clear explanation for the difference in opinion is posted by you at the article talkpage. Refer to this thread in your edit summary. If possible, suggest compromises at the talkpage. If the reverting continues, and they are inserting unsourced information: Revert, and request an administrator via Wikipedia: Provide diffs of the multiple reverts by the tendentious editor. Try to avoid going into detailed article content issues at ANI, as it may reduce the likelihood that an admin will understand the complaint. To be most successful at ANI, your own history must be clean. At all times, stay civil, and avoid engaging in multiple reverts yourself. If the tendentious editor is using sources, but if the sources are poor or misinterpreted: Do not go to ANI yet. File a report at the Reliable Sources noticeboard , if appropriate. Continue attempts to engage the editor in dialogue. Refer to policies and guidelines as appropriate. If only two editors are involved, seek a Third Opinion. If more editors are involved, try a Request for comment. Notify the editor you find disruptive on their user talkpage. Include diffs of the problematic behavior. If other editors are involved, they should post their own comments too, to make it clear that the community disapproves of the tendentious behavior. Tendentious editor continues reverting.

## 6: Co-Founder of Ethereum: Blockchain Will be "More Disruptive" Than Dotcom Bubble

*All sorts of people believe all manner of absurd things. faced with intransigent resistance, you can't instigate change or refute bad logic without first engaging.*

### 7: The Disruptive Factory | The Disruptive Factory

*The co-founder of the Ethereum network and blockchain software company ConsenSys was speaking at the MoneyConf in Dublin, the city his company has chosen to open a new office. Lubin: Blockchain Will Be "Orders of Magnitude More Disruptive" Than the Internet.*

### 8: Wikipedia:Disruptive editing - Wikipedia

*She's a co-founder of The Disruptive Factory as a champion for disruptive technologies and the Founder of Good Causes Corp. and it's signature initiative, Passport2Good. Previously she founded the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute and was the former director of California's Department of Conservation under Governor.*

### 9: The 15 Most Disruptive Technologies of | HuffPost

*Joseph Lubin spoke at length earlier today about the disruptive potential of blockchain technology. The co-founder of the Ethereum network and blockchain software company ConsenSys was speaking at the MoneyConf in Dublin, the city his company has chosen to open a new office.*

*Introduction to Latin Answer Key Spiritual beings in the heavenly bodies and in the kingdoms of nature 4.3.2 Fourier Transform Theorems and Properties. 294 Orwellian language and the media Ase I1 study guide 16mm motion picture film maintenance manual Dickens, C. A Christmas carol. Judging nazism and communism Martin Malia Penitentiary Pacific Cool teen programs for under 100 Man and herron evolutionary analysis 5th edition Off the Motorway/Britain Introduction to discourse analysis theory and method The adventures of Captain Bonneville. EPAs High Production Volume (HPV Chemical Testing Program Mastering elasticsearch Intentional action : two-and-a-half folk concepts? Fiery Cushman Alfred Mele Goat farming project in india To Dick and Jo Costa 318 Harvard Business School (Part II: 1968-1969) Creo parametric 3.0 tutorial toogood Timing : knowing when to hire staff Going down to the barrio Cookery in Colour Calling the Shots (SS7 (Soccer Stars) The story of my life chapter wise summary The successor of the sword. The dragon in China and Japan. Railway tc syllabus Inside City Schools The devil is a part timer light novel Welcome to Kristys Farm, Book 2 (Black and White Version (Welcome to Kristys Farm) We wanted to be boosters and not knockers : photography and antilynching activism Engineering fundamentals an introduction to engineering saeed moaveni Diary of a teenage health freak The Complete vegetable cookbook, including nutritious main dishes. John Henry at Nasa Earth-Based Psychology Economics micro and macro Thirty-five years of archaeological research at Salmon Ruins, New Mexico*