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## Moral struggle definition

Low employee morale can be bad for business. To prevent it from disrupting your workspace and being valuable to your company, turn to low morale as soon as you notice it. Morale is the spirit of your employees. It is based on a series of emotions, such as appreciation, and can be high or low. Morale affects the willingness of employees to complete tasks, as well as their behavior, cheerfulness and discipline. Low morale negatively affects these areas, and according to the CBS Business Network (BNET.com), it can be contagious among your workforce. Low morale breeds a decrease in productivity and performance. When your team has low morale they are less eager to give you their best, which leads to poor quality work or tasks that haven't been redirected in time. In addition, low morale is directly correlated with high absence. Low morale comes with a high price tag. Uneth automakers' hours are wasted in employer dollars, which cannot be recovered. When employees are paid to work, but use their work time for other things, they harm the financial health of the company. High employee morale is the ultimate goal, because it means employees are happy in their workplace and willing to give employers their best. South\_agency/E+/GettyImages Besides making your work meaningful, running a business according to ethical and moral principles makes financial sense. When your customers trust you and respect you, they're more likely to bring you their recurring business. When you bring integrity to the products and services you provide, you will have a strong foundation that allows you to get behind these offers with persuasion and build strong relationships with the people who buy them. Ethics is a general belief system that controls your beliefs about right and wrong. Morality is the specific principles through which your ethical belief system is expressed. In traditional philosophy, ideas are usually expressed in terms of motives or consequences. A motivational-based ethical system will look for the larger idea behind action, such as whether you treat your customers well because all people deserve to be treated well. An ethical principle based on implications will address whether or not your customers feel treated with respect, whether you really respect them or not. The moral act of treating customers with respect may seem the same as the customer, whether you're doing it because it's true or because it's beneficial. Business owners are individuals, with diverse belief systems and codes of conduct, and ethics and morals play very differently in different businesses. For some entrepreneurs, ethics and morality are at the core of why they run a business in the first place. This is especially true of businesses founded for a specific purpose, such as engineering Friendly technologies or importing Fairtrade products. Other business owners run their companies as extensions to their personal values, for example by treating customers and employees with kindness. Fair transactions are also moral, and a business owner can apply ethics and morals to practices such as delivering quality products and services, paying invoices on time, and providing precise change. Many companies publish their codes of ethics specifically detailing their guiding principles and commitment to moral actions. But it's not enough to just write and publish code with me: you and your employees should also work this code for every aspect of your daily operations. At their best, business codes are tools that remind management and employees of the deeper purpose behind the company's operations. An explicitly stated code of health can also empower employees to behave in ways that conform to the declared code. Publishing your specific ethical guidelines will be used to avoid confusion about customer service and business practices. There are a large number of different educational frameworks in business; New employees may have worked under completely different employees before joining your organization. Photo: the.mutator>Welcome back to midweek meditations, Lifehacker's weekly dip into the stoic pool of wisdom, and a guide to using its water to reflect and improve your life. Welcome back to midweek meditations, Lifehacker's weekly dip into the pool of stoic wisdom, and... Read more The weekly selection comes from Seneca in On Providence. He asks why we waste our energy complaining when we are destined for adversity: therefore, everything must be patiently drawn, because events do not fall our way, as we imagine, but come by normal law. It has long been settled on what you should rejoice and what you should cry about, and although the lives of individual men seem different from each other in a variety of details, yet the total amount comes from one and the same: we will soon die, and the gifts we get soon to die. Note this section: Why, then, should we be angry? Why should we be sorry? We are prepared for our fate: let nature cope as it will with its own body; Let us be cheerful at all costs, and ponder eagerly that this is nothing of our own that is starving. What is the duty of a good man? Succumbing to fate: This is a great comfort. To drift along with the entire universe: every law rests on us that is how we must live and therefore we must die, resting on the gods. G/O Media may get commission what it means everything that happens to us in life – good or bad – must suffer because it is the nature of our universe. Inherent distress in reality. To exist, there is no other choice but to endure the struggles set by The world around us. These are the same struggles that others have faced in the past, over and over again. What will make you and what will make you sad are the same things that have affected people since the dawn of man. You may think you're different, but it's not true. You will struggle, you will die, and all the material items you have accumulated will no longer be yours. These things are known and non-negotiable, so why be angry? Why waste time and energy complaining about what can't be changed? You'll be glad you have the gift of life, but remember that nothing of your life gets lost when you die. Our bodies belong to nature, so you must be willing to return yours as timely ones. Take that as your goal. You'll find comfort in that. You must live and die by the nature of our universe. Only the gods could change the rules. What to take away from him if you're struggling now, know that you're just doing your duty as a living person in this world. To live is to struggle. A hungry animal seeks food, a thirsty plant hopes and reaches out for rain, a metal beam fights gravity to carry great weight, and a struggling man overcomes a challenge laid before them. This is our reality, and it can't be changed. So, try to catch yourself when you complain, when you cry out in anger, when you frown and wonder if someone else has it as bad as you do. Someone does, and many have it worse. Save the energy spent on emotional turmoil and use it to find a way forward. Now, this concept —the struggle is only natural—is not meant to be depressing, or to say that life is nothing but through miserable experiences. This idea is meant to be liberating and comforting. You're not cursed, you're not brown, and you can't ride out the storm. So you encounter a difficult challenge – battling through it like everyone else, as everything else does. It's easier said than done, of course, but if everything was pleasant and simple, we'd be violent, not human. Catch up on the latest daily buzz with the daily buzzFeed newsletter! Power is the ultimate untitled. A few years ago, I wrote an article complaining about the unfortunate state of power supplies, and how there should have been a better, smarter way to give juice to the peripherals we connect to our computers. To date, things haven't improved much more, both FireWire and USB lack the ability to fully operate our connected devices. Now we have another potential power problem on our hands: next-generation GPUs and CPUs have a powerful appetite for power, and this view, there aren't enough features to save built-in electricity. But desktop systems don't use batteries, so saving power doesn't matter, does it? Guess again. And a complete pass on the modern computer owner, by James Harvey Young PDF for printing. This article has many forces combined to create the need for the Food and Drug Law 1906. The author is a professor of history at Emory University and is the author of numerous books and articles on the regulatory history of food and medicine. On June 30, 1906, Rye Day in Washington, President Theodore Roosevelt went to the Capitol to sign the bill with nearly 100 bills that rushed through Congress when it was drafted. Among them was one passed the day before by the Senate and House in a form agreed upon by the Conference Board, the Food and Drug Act. Teddy Roosevelt used his weight everally in 1906 to ensure that this time Congress was not rejected, as has often been the case in the past, leaving such legislation reasoned. The relevant background of the 1906 Law in America begins with colonial food laws relating to bread and meat. The first law of nationality was passed in 1848 during the Mexican War. She banned the importation of adulterous drugs, a chronic public health problem that finally got the attention of Congress. The first prolonged and presiding controversy in Congress involving the issue of pure food took place in 1886, causing the reigning champion, Butter, to face a challenger, Uliyaomargreen. Butter won, and oleomargarine was taxed and placed under another restraint that lasted at the federal level until the 1950s. The 1886 debate between natural food defenders and those of his supposed artificial substitute was based not only on matters of interest, but also pondered concerns about public health, issues of government authority and the myths with which the meaning of the American experience was enshrined. Such issues resonated in the Congressional Chamber as the Senate and House later debated broader food and drug control bills in interstate commerce. The first broad bill was introduced in 1879, though a decade before Congress expressed serious interest. One way to build the complex pure food story is to consider seven C. These are change, complexity, competition, cross, amalgamation, compromise, and catastrophe. Change means the tumultuous re-defense of the American way of life that occurred when society is industrialized and urbanized. Alongside, indeed cultivation, such changes came a revolution in science and technology, with its planned and also unpredictable consequences. Discoveries in chemistry, for example, have led to new synthetic drugs and radically changed both the growth and processing of food. Transportation developments have brought processed food into an increasingly national market, making the growth of huge cities possible. The inhabitants of these cities have lost the ability of the villagers to be firsthand judges of the food they ate. Part of Food housed in the city took a harmonica magister and jars veered greatly from the village garden produce. Chemicals can be used to increase color, change flavor, soften texture, discourage spoiler, and even make ingredients like apple resididue, glucose, charcoal tar paint, and Timothy seeds for a hanger labeled strawberry jam. Adultery may be a years-old problem, but, in the words of a Senate report in the 1890s, it has only been since the great opportunity for fraud provided by modern science... That the sophistication of the trade articles has reached its current peak. The second C represents complexity. All of one's concerns are increasingly complex, and some complexity has become her neighbor to the question of how the federal government might deal with fraud and dangers in the supply of food and medicine. Some products, like oleomargarine and tia, were governed by individual laws. Conventional legislation in Congress, however, was complex, omnibus bills surrounding food, drink and drugs. All the food and drinks and most of the drugs went into the body orally, and they were all subjected to similar adulteration. So it was natural to deal with the problem all at once. British precedent pointed in this direction, causing an outcome in the campaign for U.S. law. Not only did state and federal bills turn to guidance for British experience; American businessmen and farmers engaged in food exports often felt the bite of, and therefore well known, British law. Broad omnibus bills would mean that many interest groups would be subject to the provisions of the law, with manufacturing and processing units located in each congressional district. Such circumstances have inevitably become a long and preventable legislative process. Competition in the market, the third C, is behind the earliest omnibus bills. By a kind of Gresham's law, from adulterous food that can be sold cheaper is threatened to banish the sounder ride. Alarmed, the more respected wing of the food industry turned to Congress for help and gave advice to that body. In 1879, a commercial journalism editor persuaded his brother-in-law, a wholesale grocer, to put an award on the best draft law submitted to the National Board of Trade. The award was presented by an English food analyst who adapted British law from 1875 to American circumstances. The Board of Commerce award committee renewed the analyst's proposal, and in 1881 a Connecticut congressman introduced the draft committee as a bill. Over the next quarter, the pain of what they thought unfair competition caused business groups to revive their appeals to Congress for protection that would be addressed by the Nationality Act. As the 1890 Senate report put it, trust in commercial integrity, the foundation of trade, has been undermined. Proliferation of containing state laws Provisions that made action at the national level the only logical solution. As it is now, complained the maker of Jam, we have to produce differently for each country. A national law may state that ordinary countries will abide by it. Farmers in agricultural countries, as their campaign against ulummargreen demonstrated, also felt aggrieved by what they thought was unfair competition. Dodgy processors adultere fertilizers, deodorant rotten eggs, animal listening butter, glucose replacement for honey. Farmers began learning about such scams from a new breed of agricultural chemism, often trained in Germany, located in an official state and assisted with federal funds. These chemists can apply their scientific skills to expose the work of chemists employed by the industry to constitute the value of food products, as the Senate report put it, in greed for profit. Exposure costs agited farmers, who passed their demand for the Protective Nationality Act. Those threatened by the new contest can bring omnibus bills before Congress, but cannot guarantee their passage. At the height of the populist movement in 1892, agricultural pressure received one bill in the Senate, but divided business interests and constitutional conscience blocked it in the House. During the remaining years of the 19th century, no broad pure food bill passed through any of the congressional chambers. The contestants spoke in contradictory voices, all heard in Washington. The general public was not yet very aroused. When the first omnibus accounts began to appear, George T. Angel represented the prime example of a cross, the Fourth C. Angel, a lawyer whose claim to public recognition has been tampered with in his fight against animal cruelty, has advocated strict regulation of all food processors, arguing that serious dangers to health have plagued every market. Angel thought business-sponsored accounts were not too consumer-sponsored matters, while businessmen thought Angel worrisomely diabolical. Later, such committed consumer champions such as the National Consumer League and the General Federation of Women's Clubs joined the crusade for a tough law, and so with the new century, did journalists. Harvey W. Whaley was the leader of the Pure Food Crusade. An Indiana chemist and physician, chemist and professor at Purdue University, Wiley traveled to Washington in 1883 as chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture. He did the research of food

adultery in his bureau's main business, at first only enraged by what he saw as essentially damaging fraud. Over time, sensing real threats to health, Wiley could express himself in writing, conversation and son with animals, clarity, domestic wit and moral passion. He toured the country and, um, all of Rostrom is a stall for the pure food bar. Besides the prodigy for the law, Wiley played other necessary roles. He asked to organize, Allies and recruits to a coalition that may be strong enough to move Congress into action. Kueness is the fifth C. Wiley forged ties between agricultural chemists, food and drug officials, women's club members, the medical profession, sympathetic journalists, the reformed wing of business, and members of Congress who passed away favorably. It was a great effort that required the escape of patience and diplomacy. Can all factions that support the law in principle, especially elements of the complex business community, come to an agreement in support of a specific bill? Compromise, the sixth C, seemed like a path to success. In three national food and drug congresses held from 1898 to 1900, Wiley sought to align private sector agreements that might smooth the bill's passing. The size of the mission is offered by looking at some of the groups represented: trade associations, for example, of millers and breweries, butter marketers and candy manufacturers, fishermen and beetens, wholesale grocers and retailers, wholesale pharmacists and proprietary pharmaceutical manufacturers. Also present were representatives from government and federal agencies, farm organizations, professional companies of chemists and pharmacists, even the National Peace Conference and the Women's Christian Temperament Association. The delegates will run in diligently and have made great progress, but not enough. Some differences seemed too wide to bridge, like those between dairy products and margarine interests, between aloe producers and tartare cream baking powders, and between straight whisky distilleries and blenders. As the new century began, efforts continued to compromise, but in the corridors and committee rooms of Congress. In some ways the constantly revised version of the battered basic bill became more rigorous because crossover accelerated. Growing criticism from the American Medical Association making a living and by journalists of patent drug violations, for example, has brought controls aimed at Nostrum into the bill - at the cost of supporting drug trafficking. And Der Wiley's sober scientific effort, which began in 1902, to test his hypothesis that processed chemical preservatives pose a threat to health, reported flamboyantly in the press as experiments by the toxicology unit, made a growing audience aware of the adulteration and account pending. Twice an omnibus bill passed the House under the aegis of its directors, members of Congress from Western states where agricultural interests were dominant. But business lobbying, particularly whisky founders and proprietary pharmaceutical manufacturers, for all the power of Wiley's coalition, prevented the Pure Food Act from becoming law. The opposition was quieter than blunt, making its weight felt through parliamentary obstruction. Southern conservatives did openly challenge the constitutionality of such legislation. Federal Not created to cut your penis fingernails or warts. Ultimately, it takes the seventh C, a disaster, to fuel the final compromise and enact the law. The disaster concerns the flesh. Meat was separated from other food for special legislative treatment in 1890 and 1891. A federal probe has begun not to protect the U.S. diet but to reassure European countries that they have banned american pork imports on the excessive charge that it caused epidemics of trichinosis. A newspaper scare closer to home arose during the Spanish-American War, when packers were accused of shipping a stenchy meat that healed the soldiers. The investigation pinpointed some of the troubles for the rapid growth of bacteria in the flesh exposed to the hot Cuban sun. Then, in 1906, Upton Sinclair published his socialist novel, THE JUNGLE, which, as he later said, was towards people's hearts, but damaged their beneficiaries instead. His few pages describing filthy conditions in Chicago's packaging plants, widely reported and approved by a government investigation, cut meat sales in half, angered President Roosevelt, and pushed for a meat-testing bill aimed at protecting the local market through Congress. The president, in December 1905, finally sent a terse message to Congress urging him to enact a pure food law. The Senate responded. Amid the meat crisis, when the House leadership seemed determined once again to give the food index the silent treatment, Roosevelt called out the speaker and insisted that the bill be brought to the floor. Wiley marched his coalition into a final burst of pressure. Committees dealt with a final storm of compromise. And the law became law. The 1906 law contributed to interstate and foreign trade in food and drugs that was viewed and incorrectly. Offensive products could be seized and condemned; Injury to people can be fined and jailed. Drugs would either comply with purity and quality standards established in the U.S. PHARMACOPEIA and NATIONAL FORMULARY, an employee prepared by committees of doctors and pharmacists, or meet individual standards selected by their manufacturers and declared their labels. Effort failed to place legal food standards as defined by agricultural chemers, but the law prohibited food adultery by removing valuable ingredients, replacing ingredients to reduce quality, the addition of harmful ingredients, and the use of spoiled animal products and vegetables. False or misleading label statements about food or medicine were mis-branding. The presence and quantity of alcohol or certain narcotics had to be declared on proprietary labels. The law sought to protect the consumer from fraud or harm, primarily by making a preferential assumption that the average person was careful enough to plan His own course and avoid risks if tagging made him aware of them. In that spirit, some passionate pure food advocates predicted the law would usher in millennials. Defeated business interests, on the other hand, congratulated themselves on how the bill's adherence, especially through their lobbying, did not prove more difficult than they were. Anxiously, those interests waited to maintain the temperament of enforcement. Dr. Wiley believed that, for pioneering law, the measure turned out pretty well. He was optimistic that Congress would easily correct weaknesses in the law he immediately recognized, and those knowledge that would be further sebbly called rather than by enforcement efforts. Although there was some plume in the administrative orders, the law gave Wiley's Bureau of Chemistry the task of locating violations and preparing cases for the courts. Both a larder and a compromiser in the long struggle to secure the law, Wiley has determined, now that Congress has put power in his hands, to wear his armor and enforce the measure to the end. The new battles, he'll learn quickly, will be the grittiest he's ever fought. See also the story of the rules behind the labels. Labels.

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