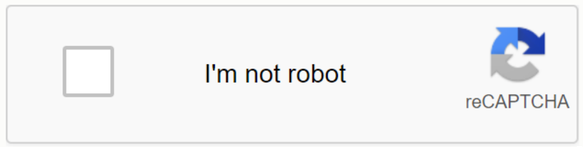

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Amendments simplified pdf

Life is definitely not simple, especially in business. Technology is supposed to make things easier and in many ways, but at the same time change comes so fast and the goals are so high that many people don't have the skills and knowledge necessary to cope with even everyday projects. Well, the world won't stop turning around so you can get off. You need to figure out how to take a complex project or a complicated task and simplify it so you can get it done and move on to the next important opportunity. Here are 9 tips you can apply in almost any situation to simplify the task. Master it all and never let complexity block your path to success.1. Translate it into 12-year-old language. Languages are constantly changing and a new generation and experts are adding new words and phrases every week. Trying to understand complex theories or technical jargon can be a huge pain. Then trying to really explain all this to others without really confusing them can be more of a challenge. Take a minute or two to think about what the underlying theme or message is and translate the language into something every teenager can understand. Use a thesaurus or dictionary if you must.2. Break into small pieces. As they grow, projects, problems, and companies can become so complex that you don't even know where to start when trying to achieve something. Sometimes, all you need to do to simplify things is break them down into small pieces so you can see each aspect one by one. Once shared, you can prioritize and create plans and calendars to solve problems efficiently.3. A list of sections you don't understand. There may be parts of the problem that are beyond your immediate knowledge or skills. Identify this issue so that you can resolve the need before you get into the knee. Finish first, one by one, and then you'll be ready to take the whole project easily from start to finish. There is no glory to your ego in failing yourself. If you don't understand how something is supposed to work, go get someone who isn't. You may only need to answer questions, or minor adjustments made. But an expert can let you focus your efforts where you are strong and speed up your process. These days you can find an expert for almost anything on LinkedIn.5. Look at the big picture. When you're deep in a complicated problem, it's easy to get caught up in minutiae. Take a moment to retreat and see it from the bird's eye view. A larger perspective can reveal that a small problem is just a symptom and can be easily with larger and simpler systemic solutions. For example, maybe sales people keep saying the wrong things because there is no scripted sales process trained every week. Visuals can be very useful in troubleshooting and project management. Set up a plan and create a visual path to get to the finish line. This map makes it easy for you and your team members to track progress and apply the appropriate energy. With a little bit You may find that others have solved this problem or mastered some processes. You can use their experience as a map for yourself. For all the complexity that new technologies and innovations create today, most really help, too. Check online to see if there are any apps, techniques, or books that might take you to the finish line easier and faster. Not all will work for you so choose carefully. But you can always try a few, combine them, or just create your own tools that make your project easier to complete.8. Eat like an elephant. When you stare at a big complex problem, you may be tempted to attack it on a possible front or you may not even know where to start. The only way to eat elephants is one bite at a time. Start with small steps and learn as you go. This will seem slow and almost insurmountable at first. But before long, you'll get an understanding and prowess that will take you to the end with increased momentum. You don't have to do it alone. Sometimes the best way to master a complex problem or project is so you don't solve it at all. Recruit teams and manage to the end. Or better yet, outsourcing to knowledgeable third parties. There's nothing simpler than just writing a check. The Supreme Court could hear a case that would test the state's commitment to protecting protest organizers. April 22, 2020 Mark Wallheiser/Getty No matter how many times Bud Abbott explains Who exactly was the first, Lou Costello never managed to get it. Costello will be right at home on today's Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. That rogue court has had four opportunities to apply basic First Amendment precedent, and has bobbled it each time. That error, in the case of the so-called Mckesson v. Doe, is a threat to free speech and freedom of assembly. The Supreme Court had before petitioned to review Mckesson's decision to a lower court. Groups as diverse as the NAACP, Rutherford Institute, and the Institute for Free Speech have filed briefs on behalf of DeRay Mckesson, a civil rights organizer who is threatened with financial ruin by the case. (So far, no one has filed a defense of the lower court's decision —not even the plaintiff.) The right course will be a summary reversal. No briefs, no oral arguments—an unsigned one-line order entered judgment for Mckesson. Most importantly, there is no remand: The Fifth Circuit cannot be trusted with this case anymore. The precedent that the Fifth Circuit does not want to be understood is called NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware. The problem is when can sue protest organizers over the results of protests that turn violent. As the Supreme Court has acknowledged repeatedly, the fear of a private tort lawsuit could silence dissent as effectively as the fear of criminal prosecution. Claiborne Hardware, which was decided in 1982, limits the responsibility of those who organize protests. People harmed by violence at these protests can sue those who hurt them, but they cannot prosecute those who organize unless they can demonstrate that the organizer himself personally incited specific violence that caused their injury. In other words, plaintiffs cannot sue speakers or organizers at rallies because violence breaks out on the outskirts. This is an important precedent. During the 1960s and 70s, southern segregation used lawsuits to undermine the civil rights movement. Claiborne Hardware ended that deception, and that decision remains an important part of free speech and the law of the free assembly today. Mckesson has for years been known nationally as the organizer of the Black Lives Matter movement. In July 2016, Mckesson joined the now infamous protest in front of police headquarters in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Four days earlier, local police had shot and killed a black man named Alton Sterling. During the protest, someone—not Mckesson—threw an object injuring the plaintiff, known in the case only as Officer John Doe. Doe sued Mckesson and the rest of #BlackLivesMatter hashtag for damages. The district court dismissed the case, citing Claiborne Hardware. (As for the other defendants, the judge solemnly noted that there is no federal court jurisdiction over the Twitter hashtag.) Doe appealed, and the case sailed into the legal-free zone that is the current Fifth Circuit. The appeals court declined to hear oral arguments, and held the case for two years. Then, without warning, the three-judge panel—E. Grady Jolly, Jennifer Walker Elrod, and Don Willett—reversed the district court. They stated that Mckesson could be responsible for Doe's damages. That's not because he threw the stone, but because he ignored the predictable risk of violence that his actions created. This is a flat contradiction of claiborne hardware rules. The alarm spread quickly in First Amendment circles, and Mckesson asked the Fifth Circuit to vacate the opinion and practice the en banc case —meaning with all circuit judges present, not just a subset. Instead, the same three-judge panel granted what they called practice. It wasn't hearing at all; again, they didn't hear an argument from Mckesson—they just put out a new opinion that agreed with themselves. Four months after that, Willett, a Donald Trump appointees, stepped up the case and announced he was shifting his vote and now dissenting from previous decisions. In his new opinion, Willett cites Claiborne Hardware and argues that the case should be dismissed. That sparked another opinion by two other judges, in which they again strongly agreed with themselves. For those who score at home, that is three decisions, with a total of four opinions, by the same panel in the same case. Second opinion the first, and the third empty the second. But wait! There's more! On January 28, the Fifth Circuit released a new order denying practicing by the full court. 10 00:00:00,000 --& 00:00:00,000 - The Supreme Court appears to be the next dismissal. But, the order revealed, the court is full, full, asked—what lawyer called it sua sponte—had considered vacating the third opinion, and had divided 8–8. A tie meant that the request to practice was denied, leaving Doe's victory in place. Surprisingly, however, on the main issue —can DeRay Mckesson be prosecuted for Doe's injury?—the actual division in court is seven yes, nine no. Mckesson should have won. But one circuit judge ruled that although the panel's opinions were wrong, he would uphold them anyway. Meet the enigmatic Judge James Ho, the former Texas attorney general and another newly minted Trump appointed to the Fifth Circuit. Ho embodies an old lawyer's joke that God has delusions of grandeur because he thinks he's a federal judge. In the months after his confirmation, Ho had issued an opinion that rebuked campaign finance reform advocates for their ridiculous voting choices: If you don't like big money in politics, then you should oppose big government in our lifetimes. (Historical record: Informing citizens of who to vote for, since the impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase in 1804, is seen as a judicial faux pas.) Soon after, Ho wrote in a dissent that lawsuits arising from police shootings should not go to court: If we want to stop mass shootings, we must stop punishing police officers who put their lives on the line to prevent them. In another case, a 12-year-old student challenged an unsan bailed-out search of his pocket by a school official; Ho's opinion harshly criticized the boy's lawyer, so much so that the full court withdrew him. However, even by his own standards, Ho's performance in Doe is inexplicable. First, he constructed Louisiana's tort law to conclude that as a professional savior, Officer Doe had no right to bring a lawsuit against anyone for his injuries on duty. (This is an issue not raised below, or briefed by the parties.) As such, Mckesson should not be linked to Doe's injury. As for the First Amendment question, he said, Mckesson deserves to lose. Why? Claiborne Hardware is concerned by a boycott by naacp leaders of a white store in Port Gibson, Mississippi. The boycott demanded an end to racist hiring practices in those stores. Ho now claims this makes Mckesson's case completely different: The rejected theory of responsibility at Claiborne Hardware is inherently based on expressive activity content. If the defendants had advocated in favor of white traders, no court would have held them accountable for the speech. So the theory of tort responsibility adopted by the state court certainly ignites the content of the expressive activities of the defendants. Description Claiborne's hardness — that the Mississippi law issued in Claiborne Hardware contains racial elements, making a ruling that applies to protests against segregation alone —is, not putting too fine a point on it, swinging. I can't find anything in the record to support it. Mississippi certainly has explicit racial laws, but they are not at stake in this case. Instead, it focuses on conspiracy, which has no racial element. The ruling was undoubtedly a product of racism -- but the mississippi court's ruling did not contain the inherent racial premise Ho created. And if the plaintiff's motives are a test, then the verdict against Mckesson seems to be the same product of racism as the one in Claiborne Hardware.One conservative commentator tried to distinguish Claiborne Hardware from Mckesson by suggesting that in Mckesson's case, the protesters broke the law by demonstrating on the highway outside police headquarters. Police did arrest Mckesson and others at the scene on the charges—but later refused to stand trial. So any illegality is theoretical. The amicus brief filed by the Dream Team of First Amendment scholars reminds the Supreme Court that most major civil rights protests involve technical acts of violation or other minor violations: If a protest organizer tells his followers to enter without permission or occupy the street, the organizer may be liable for violating that particular ordinance. But allowing open civic responsibility for protest organizers to follow bre[a]ch is too aggressive, and that responsibility has the potential to hinder many of the historical movements that helped shape our nation for the better. I don't know why Judge Ho would distort the record in this way. But I note that he has made it clear that he sees protecting the police as a major concern. He has tortured Mckesson's facts in a way that preserves the possibility that police can prosecute protesters. Because the en banc court did not vacate it, the opinion of the three panels — the organizers of the demonstration can be held accountable for the actions of others — remains good law in the Fifth Circuit. Some states don't have professional rescue rules, and in other states (even in Louisiana, next time a police officer wants to silence an uppity protester), a good lawyer will find a way around it. DeRay Mckesson's specific case could be dismissed —but the next unpopular defendant may face bankruptcy. Back in the 1930s, Lou Costello pretended not to understand who was really at first—but that was part of the action. Every sophisticated observer understands the solemn shtick imposed on Mckesson. In the post-legal era brought about by Trump's ascent, the honorable rights of speech and assembly are under attack in ways they haven't done for 50 years. The flood of extremists onto the appeals bench has put some very basic First Amendment principles in play. The conservative majority on the Supreme Court, of course, never tired of teaching us all about his highly principled commitment to free speech—regardless of the speaker's beliefs. On the Circuit Old-South Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas—The Court of Appeals marked an open season of minority activism. The time to drop the curtain on this jurisprudential clown show is now. This story is part of the Project Battle for the Constitution, constitution, partnership with the National Constitution Center. Center.