

## 1: Undoing What's Been Done " wateringcanblog

*undoing - an act that makes a previous act of no effect (as if not done) policy change, volte-face, about-face, reversal - a major change in attitude or principle or point of view; "an about-face on foreign policy".*

The Agreement and underlying laws propose a number of paths by which the president may effectuate withdrawal from NAFTA. However, each of those paths require congressional cooperation or an act by Canada or Mexico to which the President may respond. A Party may withdraw from this Agreement six months after it provides written notice of withdrawal to the other Parties. If a Party withdraws, the Agreement shall remain in force for the remaining Parties. Section a of the Trade Act states that agreements reached under the Act will be subject to termination or withdrawal, but does not specify who will give that notice or enact the termination or withdrawal from the agreement. A President Trump may take the position that the power to provide notice of withdrawal is his under the executive power to conduct foreign relations. However, the Constitution reserves to the congress the power to impose duties and regulate trade between nations. Additionally other paragraphs in the same Section of the Trade Act designate powers specifically to the President. Statutory construction arguments would lead to the conclusion that the legislation drafters could have assigned the power to withdraw to the president but deliberately chose not to. However, the proclamations are subject to consultation and layover requirements. Section b 1 d of the NAFTA Implementation Act states that the President may proclaim such additional duties as he determines necessary to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Mexico or Canada. The President could claim that Mexico has taken some action that upsets the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions such as making adjustments to the VAT or failing to meet labor standard requirements. The President could then invoke b 1 D and impose tariffs. However, the power to proclaim additional duties in b is made subject to requirements that the president consult with congress and wait a certain prescribed period as follows: The President must obtain advice regarding the proposed action from his advisory committees and the International Trade Commission; The President must submit a report to the House Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee regarding the proposed changes of duties; and The President must wait until period of 60 calendar days, beginning with the first day on which the President has met requirements 1 and 2 with respect to the proposed action, has expired and consult with the House and Senate Committees regarding the proposed action during that period. The import of the consultation and waiting requirements is supported in the legislative history of the NAFTA Act, which states with respect to Section The President is further authorized, in certain circumstances, to take future actions by proclamation. In those circumstances, it is essential to ensure adequate consultation with the Congress and the private sector before the action is taken. This is accomplished by requiring both consultation and a layover period prior to Presidential proclamation Given the history of , and the express requirement in b that actions taken thereunder are subject to consultation and layover, it is difficult to imagine that the President could use Section b to terminate NAFTA or proclaim tariffs that would effectively terminate NAFTA without support from Congress. His proposed actions would include ordering the Commerce Department and International Trade Commission to begin a study on what the ramifications of withdrawing from the treaty would be, and what would be required legislatively to do so. He would also have the US Trade Representative notify Mexico and Canada that the US intends to propose some amendments to the treaty, which could include measures on currency manipulation, lumber, country of origin labeling and environmental and safety standards According to the memo, By Day , Trump would be considering formally withdrawing from NAFTA and continuing to pursue bilateral trade agreements. While renegotiation of NAFTA can be initiated by the President, the negotiation will eventually require congressional support. Further, if congressional support for a renegotiated agreement is not apparent, it is possible foreign negotiators will not take seriously U. The memo by the Trump provides the incoming team a little room to maneuver around its exhortations. Further, the time the changes require may be the time it takes to pull back from those changes.

### 2: Undoing what WinRaR has done.

*Deprescribing is undoing what we've collectively done, ideally for the benefit of our patients. But perhaps this isn't a bad thing. Philip A. Masters is vice-president, Membership and International Programs, American College of Physicians.*

This is my documentation of my microblading journey, or rather my undoing of it. I had the microblading procedure done on January 10th, So far, it has been nothing but hell. I thought I had done my research, and I thought I had found a very skilled artist that would be able to make my eyebrows flawless. This was not the case. They were very dark, very thick and brought too far into the center of my face. I felt that I had this permanently angry look that no facial expression I made could change. It has been a rough couple of days following the procedure. There has been lots of crying, lots of grieving for the loss of my old face, and lots of anger. I have done a bunch research on ways to possibly thin or fade my eyebrows as much as possible before the ink sets in. Basically, if you want to fade your eyebrows, the sooner you take action the better. There are multiple products that are suggested to remove the color, or hopefully at least fade it. The first is a baking soda paste. I tried this and it seemed to really irritate my brows. The grainy consistency is what was the major issue. It did however, seem to take off a little bit of color towards the middle of my brows. The second product is hydrogen peroxide, which burned and seemed to turn the irritated areas white for a significant amount of time, but it eventually faded. This was slightly helpful, but still did not remove much color. After all of these possible solutions have been exhausted, the next suggestion is to do the opposite of everything you are told not to do after the procedure. Right now, I would say the outcome of all of these things is a little less harshness and intensity towards the middle of my brows, a lot of redness, and that they are a TINY BIT thinner as I rubbed around the outsides of the brows At this point, I have tried all I can think of for removing my horrifying brows naturally. I am trying to accept the look of my new face, while still trying to figure out ways to remove the ink. I am about 48 hours into the procedure and should hopefully start seeing the scabbing and hopefully the falling off of the scabs and fading of the color. That being said, they are still too thick and too much towards the middle of my face. I will still continue to wash them and use hydrogen peroxide on my face. I will keep you updated on the outcome of this and give you updated pictures of my journey. Here is a picture of directly after the procedure and a picture of what it looked like after my first attempt to rub at the strokes. Small steps hereâ€¦ Advertisements.

### 3: Recover from accidental Ctrl-U | Vim Tips Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*Outcomes of patients undergoing Ross reversal have been encouraging, with no patient mortality and no patients requiring reoperation during mean clinical follow up of  $\hat{A}\pm$  years.*

Definition of Done Should include a Definition of Undo ne Dave West Definition of Done Everyone building software products today aspire to be able to seamlessly update the production software in a continuous manner. But is continuous delivery really the aim or is it something more? To understand this question, I want us to think about how our approach has evolved from Continuous Integration to Continuous Delivery and on. In the beginning, there was Continuous Integration CI. Well, actually a long time after the beginning. CI became popular with the advent of better working practices popularized by Extreme Programming. The idea that when you finished your work you committed that work into the main development branch, with everyone else and it was integrated, deployed to some magical environment and then tested. I must admit, CI changed my life. As a very average developer, I lived in my branch, my own separate environment avoiding integration until I really had to. Integration with others was normally a nightmare fraught with blame, fingers being pointed and problems. It broke up my otherwise perfect job of sitting on my own solving thinking big thoughts. The work by Martin Fowler and others made me realized that maybe if I committed integration earlier with small chunks of stuff, my code would be better! Then automated testing and then But there was a flaw â€” We delivered our code, even tested it, but then moving into production was a nightmare and there was a cost. The challenges we had in integrating the code were nothing compared to the perils of moving that code into production. Differences in configurations and data made the likelihood of success low. To reduce the risk, complex processes and toolchains were introduced. Continuous Delivery was the response to this. It basically applied the ideas of CI on a much grander scale. And organizations like Amazon, Facebook and others took this mission to extremes deploying every XX seconds and creating automation to reduce the cost and effort required. But, then many started asking a simple question. Is the goal to release software or actually answer questions or learn something. The addition to the process of instrumentation and data gathering to provide insights into the use of a feature. After all, Scrum is an empirical process. It needs continuous learning to allow course corrections improving both the ability to deliver stuff and how the stuff is delivered. The DoD guides the team as they plan, do and deliver work. It is used to communicate between teams, allowing those teams to know what the bar is for finishing their work. So, we start to see DoDs that include not only finished software but people using it and data coming back into the team. We start seeing discussions about when we know if something worked or not. And, all this driven by the DoD. But what about undone? Recently I was trying to persuade a person at a large financial company that they should release more frequently. His response was about risk. So, rather than describing the fact that you can never do enough and that the lack of production outages is an indicator not of success but of failure to push the envelope we started talking about something else. Could we add an undone to our definition? The idea is not new. Most, robust websites have the ability to rollback, but actually, it is much harder to do with complex transactional systems. How do we pull this back? Can we automate that? Can we build that functionality in parallel to the done functionality? And frankly, it would really help development if you included it when building the main functionality allowing simple testing to happen over and over again without having to run DB and server refreshes. So, as we start into I challenge you all â€” You are not done until you can undo ne.

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

*Undoing is a defense mechanism in which a person tries to cancel out or remove an unhealthy, destructive or otherwise threatening thought or action by engaging in.*

To undo several actions, do one of the following: On the Quick Access Toolbar, click the arrow next to Undo Typing , and then select the actions that you want to undo. All of the selected typing actions are reversed. However, the actions that you can undo will begin with the most recent action and you may only undo the actions in the order in which they occurred. For example, you cannot undo just the second typing changes that you made. To undo the second typing change, you must also undo the action that preceded it. Undo design changes You can undo design changes to database objects in the same way that you undo data entry. On the Quick Access Toolbar, click the arrow next to Undo , and then select the actions that you want to undo. To redo several actions, do one of the following: On the Quick Access Toolbar, click the arrow next to Redo , and then click the actions that you want to redo. The actions are redone in the order in which they are listed. You can only redo the actions in the order in which they occurred. For example, you cannot redo only the second action that you undid. To redo the second action, you must also redo the action that preceded it. When the Undo and Redo commands are not available, the previous actions cannot be repeated. You can help prevent the loss of work due to errors or crashes by using Backup and Restore, and by using Application Parts a kind of template. Backup and Restore Before you start work on a major design revision, make a backup of the database. For more information, see the article Protect your data with backup and restore processes. Application Parts If there are standard components that you use in most of or all your databases, consider creating an application part. An application part is a kind of template that you can add to an existing database, and can consist of one or more database objects, with or without data. After you add an application part, you can modify it as needed. For more information, see the article Save and reuse database design elements.

### 5: My Microblading Journey “ The Undoing “ foreverdivineblog

*Undoing What's Been Done by Vickie Munton “ August 17, “ 3 Comments Parenting is, without a doubt, THE hardest job in the world, but undeniably, the most rewarding.*

Invocation Rituals Some have performed invocation for the purpose of controlling or extracting favors from certain spirits or deities. This blog contains a collection of powerful prayers and appeals to the pagan gods, that can help you to solve your problems or get what you want. Be careful, the gods do not like being disturbed at trifles. Remember that for everything in this world need to pay, and if you want to get something one day the gods may demand something in return. Need to be prepared for it. While Midnight any night, falling off moon Incense: I giving out the spell happening the and turn out the spell heavy. No harm may come from the withdrawal of this spell. No early payment power shall it confine. This is my courage -so be it. Drop a bit of wax from the candles on your closing table mat you tie and After that confuse the tiny package elsewhere far from your home. Flanking circle and expand beautify. Grip FOR Contravention A Darling Curse If you aspiration you confine been cursed, and that is why you are doomed in love, you pay for to make a pretext to Aphrodite, asking her to butt in. This pretext requisite be done on a Thursday twilight at brunette. Fluffy a lilac candle and a perishing one. Go like a bullet 7 hang around needles in a pitch or brazier. After that ask her to bless you in love and to break any curse that may get to your feet. Pour your ideal out to her. Ask freedom for any and every thing you confine ever done to death choice who valued you. Impel a faithfulness to showering your select by ballot cronies with love and romance. Vow never to be disloyal, etc. Be deferential at whatever time addressing Aphrodite and be decent. Do not make over promises or break the ones you make. If you say you courage do everything, do it. If you do not, you may not having the status of the answer. Show is no spell for this one, no incantation. You unsophisticatedly speak from the ideal and if you are humorless, she courage offset. Aphrodite can be a heavy, dedicated goddess, guiding us towards rapture. Or she can be a pitiless harridan.

## 6: Doing gender - Wikipedia

*verb (used with object), un-**do**-ed, un-**do**-ing. to reverse the doing of; cause to be as if never done: Murder once done can never be undone. to do away with; erase; efface: to undo the havoc done by the storm.*

Concept[ edit ] The concept of "doing" gender came from conversations of gender from sociology and gender studies. Rather than focusing on how gender is ingrained in the individual or perpetuated by institutions, West and Zimmerman emphasize the interactional level as a site where gender is invoked and reinforced. They begin by differentiating sex from sex category and gender. As humans, we have categorized and defined many aspects of life. If someone was not in favor of their gender role or did something that was not deemed "correct" for that gender this person would be committing an act of social deviance. In their article, West and Zimmerman use examples such as bathrooms, sports, coupling, conversations, professions and the might have been[ clarification needed ] division of labor to illustrate the ways in which gender is prevalent in many taken for granted activities. West and Zimmerman employ the example of a professional woman in a male-dominated field, through which it becomes apparent that the woman will have to make decisions as to whether or not she should engage in "unfeminine" behavior that would otherwise be an integral part of her identity. In the above example, the woman is engaging in behavior that will be assessed as either masculine or feminine by her co-workers. According to West and Zimmerman, this woman will be evaluated based on how her actions compare to accountability standards of the sex category she belongs to. Deviations from these expectations do not have an immediate effect on the accountability structure itself. Instead, failures to meet these standards are attributed to the individual rather than to the rigidity of recognized categories. With this theory, West and Zimmerman stress the importance of social interaction in maintaining the gender structure. Because individuals "do" and assess gender in interaction, gender is visible in a wide variety of activities such as conversation. Not only is gender often determined by others relatively easily, but this determination often establishes the ways in which individuals interact with one another. Goffman asserts that, because we habitually function within such scripts, they are taken to be further evidence of essential natures. He coins the term "gender display" as a way to conceptualize the ways in which individuals act in a gender appropriate manner. However, these performances are optional and vulnerable to disturbance, as inappropriate gender display can just as easily be invoked as socially accepted ones. Goffman asserts that there is a "scheduling" of gender displays around activities, so that the activities themselves are not interrupted by gender displays. For instance, colleagues may interact in a gendered manner during their lunch hour, rather than while they are working together on a project. The way gender is expressed and perceived by audiences varies from culture to culture. The language within a culture as "the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis [states], notes how language influences our perceptions and thus shapes our reality. The influence of language and the significance it has often communicated over media and the gender categories people use to place gender roles in, may change or add new categories. There are other areas that gender roles and differences stem from, "some researchers suggest that gender differences result from a variety of factors including socialization and biology"gender roles are often manifested through communication and culture Goffman, ; Lauzen et al. Since the social aspect of life is such an essential part and needs to be fulfilled, we are exposed to gender roles frequently and sometimes unconsciously, absorbing it if it fits with the category that society has influenced us to perceive it as. Lauzen and colleagues examined gender roles in television, "they found male characters on prime time television were more likely to inhabit work roles, including blue collar, white collar, and extracurricular activities, while women were portrayed in more interpersonal roles involving romance, friendship, and family. These online environments allow users to shape their roles in gender. Social media and dating[ edit ] The rise of social media networks allows people to communicate globally and manage how others perceive them and how they choose to express their gender. Gender performativity Judith Butler has written extensively on this topic, using the term "gender performativity". Deutsch, in "Undoing Gender" , examines how the concept of doing gender has been employed in research. In order to facilitate the undoing of gender, Deutsch suggests that "The study of the interactional level could expand beyond simply documenting the persistence of inequality to examine 1

when and how social interactions become less gendered, not just differently gendered; 2 the conditions under which gender is irrelevant in social interactions; 3 whether all gendered interactions reinforce inequality; 4 how the structural institutional and interactional levels might work together to produce change; and 5 interaction as the site of change" p. By focusing on these areas, Deutsch asserts, it is easier to find practical solutions to problems caused by gender inequity. Learning from the Workplace Experiences of Transpeople". Connell posits that transpeople may redo gender by altering normative ideas of gender in their interactions, but may simultaneously participate in the doing of gender in other ways. Connell coins the term "doing transgender" in order to provide a way to examine how transpeople must make sense of the disconnect between sex, gender and sex category, which they may obscure or actively express in interactions. Nine short articles were composed for the symposium, including a piece by West and Zimmerman. Several authors argued that the doing gender framework did not allow for agency, intent or consciousness. Other authors argued that biology needed to be focused on when considering doing gender, in order to understand what role the body plays in gender assessment. In this, they argued, the doing gender framework does not hide agency, but contextualizes it. The authors contend that gender may be "redone" but never "undone", as accountability structures may change but gender will not disappear. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. They begin by asserting that the intersection of these three fundamental ways to categorize social difference cannot[ clarification needed ] simply be thought of in a mathematical or even strictly hierarchical sense. That is, simply plugging in these concepts as variables in a multiple regression model to predict life success in a particular society provides a simplified way to look at their relative effects, but would fail to provide an adequate basis for even understanding, lesser yet altering systemic inequalities based on race, class, and gender. For instance, poor black women in the United States face immense social disadvantages, but to place them at the bottom of some abstract listing of vulnerable populations tells us little about how race, class, and gender interacted in their biography and social milieu to constrain and direct their lives. Their analysis of these core differences from the standpoint of ethnomethodology turns the focus away from individual characteristics. Instead, they are understood processually as "emergent properties of social situations" which simultaneously produce systematically different outcomes for social groups and the rationale for such disparities. The authors assert that the reason race and class were not adequately considered in earlier works is because the feminist movement has historically been the province of white middle class women in the developed world who were not sufficiently affected or attuned to the nature of these corollary oppressions. Furthermore, few women outside this privileged lot were able to gain access to institutions of higher education, which might have permitted them to engage in the academic discourse and activity about such shortcomings. Even if they had, the gatekeepers within the academy and at leading journals made this unlikely process even more difficult. Perhaps overt racism and classism and sexism is less apparent today in these institutions, but the tendency remains for those in positions of power to view the world in a way that discounts the experience of marginalized groups. The central theme of "difference" here is meant to illustrate how the concepts of race and gender have been falsely conceived as biologically bound predictors of behavior and aptitude among those who are a certain skin color or sex. The commonalities within these somewhat arbitrary categories often exaggerated and the behavior of the most dominant group within the category e. This conceptualization is then employed as a means of excluding and stigmatizing those who do not or cannot live up to these standards. This process of "doing difference" is realized in constant interpersonal interactions that reaffirm and reproduce social structure. Social science research has rendered dubious any claim that race can simply be conflated with color, or gender with genitalia, or even class with paychecks. Since women and people of color taken are more often poor, natural disadvantage is at least tacitly assumed by many. Given the general observation that powerful groups seem to rely heavily on these ideas of natural subordination, many liberationist thinkers came to the conclusion that this essentialism would be a prime rhetorical vehicle to subvert. Thus, the deconstruction of role theory and functionalism within sociology was a central theme from the s onward. This still left a somewhat gaping theoretical vacuum, one that continues to be felt by people struggling with this challenge to fundamentally alter their social cosmology. Social constructionism has assumed the major

explanatory role in these discussions by positing that the meanings of these supposedly ascribed statuses are in fact situationally dependent on the sort of social context in which we employ them. It is these constantly occurring processes, not some divinely decreed grand plan, which reproduces social structure. Individuals "do difference" when they acknowledge knowingly or unknowingly how their categorization renders them socially accountable to acting in a particular way in a situation. However, when individuals recalibrate "doing difference" to produce alternative ways to conceptualize interaction patterns, it amounts to social change.

## 7: Undoing What Has Been Done - Invocation Rituals

*Get this from a library! An account of what was done by a great man from the beginning of the year, to the end of the year, Relating to the undoing of the South-Sea directors.*

Strivings for reparation may Jean Laplanche and J. Melanie Klein in her early work had written of undoing in terms of a kind of magical reparation: This theory, as stipulated by Medvec, Madey and Gilovich states that Undoing can occur as an automatic response to a situation. Their findings involved Olympic Silver Medalists who were less happy about their achievement than the bronze medalists, even though it is known that Silver medalists have a higher honor. To the individuals, the Silver Medal represented how close they were to winning which is worse than being awarded bronze, which signified how close they were to not having a placement at all. This suggests that the counterfactual thinking was a sort of implicit way of control and was not actually deliberately employed as a mechanism. For example, in the case of a person who is well organised in the workplace, yet always forgets to pay bills on time at home, Freudian psychologists could argue that his tardiness with bills is an undoing of his desire to be orderly, or vice versa. Freud has been criticized regarding examples such as this because his theory is so complicated that most problems can be explained by another part of the theory. In criminal profiling the term refers to a pattern of behavior by which an offender tries to undo their crime symbolically, e. Effects of positive emotions[ edit ] Happiness, joy, love, excitement are all positive emotions and there is no arguing that these emotions contribute in large to how we act, how we think, and what we do. In contrast there are also negative feelings such as sadness that can lead us to act in certain ways that may not necessarily be good. Studies have been performed that have shown that positive emotions can be used to "correct" or "undo" the effects of negative emotions. Barbara Fredrickson and Robert Levenson have come up with the undoing hypothesis. In essence what the hypothesis states is that people might hold in the effects of their positive emotions to counterbalance the effects of their negative emotions. This effect may be especially important for those most at risk for developing coronary heart disease. For example, anger shows the sign of attack, fear shows the sign of escape. These emotional reactions interconnect with our mind and body. These negative emotions are influenced by the physiological support mechanisms, such as the physical energy, that relies on the body to mobilize at an optimal level for individual action to react. In the attack or flee situation, it produces heightened cardiovascular re-activity that redistributes blood flow to relevant skeletal muscles. Pontalis, *The Language of Psychoanalysis* London p. Her Work in Context p. When less is more: The undoing effect of positive emotions. *Motivation and Emotion* 24, 1998 The brain, the person, the world. Special aspects of crime scene interpretation and behavioral analysis: The phenomenon of "undoing". *Forensic pathology reviews* 4, 1998

## 8: Undoing (psychology) - Wikipedia

*What Trump has undone. By Philip Bump. Began the process of undoing the Johnson Amendment. The law bars religious institutions from taking positions on political candidates.*

## 9: Definition of Done Should include a Definition of Undo(ne) | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*To undo changes you've made to your computer Before you open the System Restore console, you may want to save your work and close all programs since System Restore requires you to restart your computer.*

*The unconstitutionality of slavery Advanced practice nursing and health policy Eileen T. OGrady Pdr Guide to Drug Interactions, Side Effects, Indications, Contraindication S, 1997 (51st ed, 1997) The new psychology and physics. Princess Sticky-Fingers VIII. Pharmacy 599 Literatures and oratures as knowledge systems The funniest dinosaur book ever! The sickening mind Violence and peace Everything about exchange values for foods An accidental birthright Nature of numbers A singular manual of textbook preparation V. 17. Engineering and engineers edited by Michael Ciaran Duffy Stonco vk1gc roughlyte vk series vapor tight light Alexander Popes the rape of the lock Official guide to gre 2017 RELAP5/MOD3.2 post test calculation of the PKL-experiment PKLIII-B4.3 People of the trees Empirical analysis of asset prices St. Symeon, the new theologian, and Orthodox tradition What A Life! Stories of Amazing People Alternate Selections with Canadian and Turkish Content (Book 2, Hi Ministering to family There Is Yet Time Universal music series filetype Ask Me Tomorrow; Or, the Pleasant Comedy of Young Fortunatus. Has the Lord indeed spoken only through Moses? Mary Anne and the Haunted Bookstore The Hebrew lawgiver. By John M. Lowrie . Nite Lights: Three Bedtime Stories for Grownups Economic crisis and its impact on labour Among The Holy Places Daily report format in excel Simon in Summer (Simon) The 2000 Charlton Coin Guide (39th Edition) Inside the forties Puxing px 777 manual If the world were a village book Machine generated contents note: I Introduction: ideology and practice in Roman politics*