

Chapter 1 : Opportunity Quotes, Sayings about Opportunities

Opportunities Found and Lost: Labor, Radicals, and the Early Civil Rights Movement Created Date: Z.

You spend weeks or even months building a relationship, investing both time and resources into a potential deal and then the deal falls through. Overall, the average lead-to-deal conversion rate is 0. The only option to keep your pipeline full is keep prospecting. But if the opportunity slips through your fingers, what do you do? This might sound surprising, but the deal you have just lost could turn out to be the best thing that ever happened to you! Picking yourself up and moving is the classic attribute of a good sales person. But to take your game to the next level – a level that your competitors are not reaching – is to understand that the loss of a sales opportunity can actually be rewarding, providing you follow specific steps. Analyze your sales process B2B sales is a numbers game. To key to performing great analysis comes in saving detailed records of all your sales opportunities. When a potential sale falls through, all the information relating to the sale is available at your fingertips , providing this information is recorded. If you track your sales process and create notes at every stage in your CRM system, all the information you need to evaluate your actions can be easily retrieved. And when you have a system to track your activities , you can always quickly search through any sales period to see where deals were won or lost and what issues should be tackled right away. By doing this, you can uncover which steps were not effective. Most importantly, by taking a step back and analyzing the data, you should be able to pinpoint at which stage of sales process the sale fell off. Once you know this, you can make the necessary changes to your sales process. Think about that for a moment: As the data suggests, sales reps can spend valuable time managing prospects that simply will not buy. And as a result, the opportunity was not really lost – it was never yours to be won the first place! Moving forward, how can you spend less time on opportunities that are destined to lose? Start by understanding who your ideal customer profile is and identify ways how to reach as many prospects that fit this profile. To do this, there are few simple questions you can ask, such as: What people are you most successful at selling to? What needs are you most successful in addressing with your solutions? When you have a clear view of who your ideal customer is, be proactive. Identify the lost deals way before actually losing. You could be wasting your time. Lose the deal, remove it from your sales pipeline and start focusing on the deals you can win instead. Understand why deals are lost Finding out the reason why a deal was lost is priceless information. This is a huge sales opportunity! To take advantage of this sales opportunity, always ask lost prospects for feedback. Feedback questions can include: Why did you choose a competitor? What stopped you from buying from us? Was anything missing that would have changed your mind? Let the prospect know that you have accepted the loss and that you are not going to try and change their mind. This information will help you in the long run. At best, your prospects will be so impressed with your sincerity that it might actually cause them to reconsider the contract. Nothing wrong with that, is there? Implement a social selling strategy to engage with your customers and provide relevant content when they need it. This can make a real difference when you are trying to close that sales opportunity in the future. This is known as lead nurturing , which can have a positive impact on sales, for example: You can also use email marketing to engage with prospects to promote new content, events and seminars or other industry news. People develop new skills or needs – always be ready to jump on a sales opportunity. For every lost opportunity schedule a check-up call. The time when you schedule your back-in-touch call depends on the length of contract you were selling. You now that the time until they need to renew the services is coming to an end. Conclusion No one likes to lose deals. Losing a deal you have been working on for months can be gut-wrenching. But it can also be a potential growth opportunity. Take the time to reflect and analyze. What are some of the best ways you have turned lost deals into open sales opportunities? Please share a comment or tip below. If you got something valuable from this blog post, remember to tweet about how to turn lost deals into open sales opportunities! You can connect with Toma on LinkedIn.

Chapter 2 : Find Your Lost Pet

The authors wish to thank Eileen Boris, William Chafe, Charles Eagles, Sara Evans, Jacquelyn Hall, Alice Kessler-Harris, Steven Lawson, Susan Levine, Leslie Rowland, Harvard Sitkoff, David Thelen, Seth Wigderson, and several readers for the Journal of American History for their helpful comments.

A social psychological perspective further suggests that stereotypes can be viewed as person perception schemas. By examining the cognitive representation of stereotypes important questions can be addressed: Under what conditions are stereotypes activated? Under what conditions do stereotypes guide social judgments and behavior? Why do behaviors reflect negative stereotypes more so than positive ones? As reviewed in the paper by Richeson and Shelton in this volume, there is a wealth of evidence describing positive and negative stereotypes of older adults and a growing literature indicating the conditions under which stereotypes are activated. Finally, although both younger and older adults hold negative views associated with aging Hummert et al. In other words, there is a need to distinguish implicit from explicit activation of stereotypes. To examine such implicit constructs and processes, social psychologists have developed a battery of implicit measures that do not call for conscious self-reports of the construct or process. The earliest such measures were in essence disguised self-reports e. The Impact of Stereotypes on Self and Others. The National Academies Press. Recently, implicit measures based on reaction times have demonstrated considerable utility in predicting behaviors that could not be predicted by direct self-reports e. Furthermore, even when direct self-reports were useful in predicting behavior, implicit measures have been shown to account for additional variance e. Two measures have captured the bulk of recent research attention. One measure is based on priming procedures developed initially by cognitive psychologists. With this measure, participants are presented with different stimuli e. Reaction times for the classification of the words are assessed. To the extent that elderly faces facilitate responses to negative words or inhibit responses to positive words in comparison to young faces, one can infer that a negative attitude toward the elderly is automatically activated when the face appears e. The second measure is the implicit association test Greenwald, McGhee, and Schwartz, It assesses the strength of association between a target concept e. If people are classifying young e. The relative pattern of reaction times to the categorization task is informative with respect to whether the category of elderly is more closely associated with good or bad. Both the priming measure and the implicit association test have been used successfully in research on prejudice toward a wide variety of social groups see recent reviews by Blair, ; Fazio and Olson, With respect to aging, Hummert and colleagues, using the implicit association test, found that people of all ages were faster to respond to young-pleasant and old-unpleasant trials than to old-pleasant and young-unpleasant trials. Furthermore, all individuals had implicit age attitudes that strongly favored the young over the old. Interestingly, just as activating stereotypes about the elderly can cause Page 85 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Thus, after activating the stereotype of the elderly, young college students walked more slowly down the hall Bargh et al. Understanding the mechanisms behind the effect of stereotypes is an area ripe for research. Different explanations have been favoredâ€”self-stereotype activation versus other stereotype activationâ€”although the behavioral and judgmental effects of activating these stereotypes are quite similar Wheeler and Petty, Older men are perceived more positively than older women Kite and Wagner, A gender-based double standard is applied to typical, but not optimal aging Canetto, Kaminski, and Felicio, Simulated juries are more likely to vote for conviction when the victim is an older statesman than an older grandfather Nunez et al. Few studies have considered race or ethnicity, with only a handful of studies examining cultural differences. Researchers in social psychology have recognized the importance of examining the degree to which social context and shifting standards moderate automatically activated stereotypes, such as race and gender Blair, They argue that studying a single status category such as age from any physical context may exaggerate the importance of global stereotypes and attitudes and obscure the importance of contextual variation. Social judgments typically result from multiple categorizations of the same individual, such as age and role, age and race, or age and gender. There is recent evidence that shows that the automatic evaluations that result from multiple

simultaneous categorizations reflect emergent properties of combined categories e. For example, whites generally have more negative automatic evaluations of blacks than they do of whites e. That is, this particular race and role combination changes the automatic response. This research relies on a social cognitive approach that examines how individuals extract information from multiple sources and combine them in complex ways to produce both controlled and automatic patterns of bias. Research has not yet addressed how automatic evaluations of the elderly are affected by other variables, such as occupational or other roles, gender, or race. Given the importance of automatic evaluations and stereotypes in af- Page 86 Share Cite Suggested Citation: As the population of older workers is growing, an important topic is stereotyping in the workforceâ€™the interfaces among employment status and age and occupational roles and stereotypic beliefs. Since relatively little relationship has been found between age and job performance Salthouse and Maurer, , it is important to identify social context effects that moderate such perceptions. Other status variables such as health, gender, and ethnicity may interact with age to produce combined categories. How various stereotype categories become activated has implications for hiring practices, training, and retirement. Another important process that needs to be considered is the context in which the elderly person is being evaluated. According to the shifting standards framework, people make judgments about individuals who belong to stereotyped groups on the basis of within-category judgments Biernat, ; Biernat and Manis, For instance, because men are assumed to be stronger than women, when a women is described as strong there is an implied assumption that she is strong for a woman. Similarly, if one says an elderly person is healthy, it likely reflects a judgment made in comparison to other older adults. And even if there are objective differences in memory performance, an elderly individual may be judged to have a good memory because of the implicit comparison against other older adults. It is possible for people to know certain information about themselves, but have contradictory feelings about that information. For instance, although people may be accurate in reporting their objective age and even use terms that are appropriate for their age group, they may subjectively view themselves as being much younger than that age. That is, they may believe certain stereotypes about older adults, but not believe that those stereotypes apply to them because they are not, subjectively, old. What accounts for individual differences in age identity and what are the effects of those differences on the quality of life for older adults? It may be possible, paradoxically, that a lifetime of discrimination is protective in old age. This stress may be associated with numerous physical health problems, including shortened life expectancy. However, the evidence on mental health is more ambiguous see Richeson and Shelton, in this volume. For example, decades of research comparing the self-esteem of African Americans to European Americans have found small differences between the groups, with slightly higher self-esteem among African Americans Porter and Washington, ; Rosenberg, Crocker and Major argued that recognizing that negative treatment and outcomes are the result of prejudice is protective for self-esteem. That is, African Americans can attribute negative outcomes, such as doing poorly on a task or being treated poorly, to prejudice rather than anything personal. One possibility is that stigmatized group members learn coping strategies for dealing with discrimination Miller and Major, , perhaps by comparing their outcomes to those who share their stigmatizing condition rather than to the population as a whole. Thus, they might value domains that favor their own group and devalue those that favor other groups Steele, Spencer, and Aronson, For those who survive and manage to cope with life-long prejudice, the experience of aging might be quite different than it is for those who have not faced discrimination. Their coping methods may allow them to deal with ageism in much the same way that was adaptive in the past. Research could examine how the experience of being discriminated against over the life course may prepare elderly members of stigmatized groups to cope with age discrimination. Attention should be focused on the strategies that older adults use for preserving well-being in the face of age discrimination. For example, they might compare themselves only to people of a similar age and value only those domains in which positive outcomes are associated with aging. Some research suggests that older adults may disidentify with their age group in the face of age discrimination Zebrowitz and Montepare, to avoid a stigmatized identity and its harmful effects on well-being. Group identification may enable older adults to avoid negative effects of age discrimination as a form of secondary control Garstka et al. In this way older adults could adaptively respond to negative and uncontrollable consequences of age discrimination. It would

be important to tease apart and expand the repertoire of control strategies in the context of age discrimination. Furthermore, learning about this repertoire of control strategies may also suggest new ways for people to cope with other stereotypes, including those surrounding the cognitive or physical limitations that frequently occur with aging.

Page 88 Share Cite Suggested Citation: In recent years, experimental approaches to social cognition have demonstrated that at least part of the documented decline in cognitive functioning can be attributed to beliefs about aging and the social context of the testing. Because there are widespread beliefs in the culture that memory declines with age, tests that explicitly feature memory may invoke performance deficits in older people. In one study, Tammy Rahhal and her colleagues compared memory performance for adults of different ages 17 to 24 and 60 to 75 under two conditions Rahhal, Hasher, and Colcombe. This study showed rather dramatic effects: In a series of studies, Steele and colleagues have shown that when people fear confirming a negative stereotype they may perform badly, possibly due to the anxiety involved e. Thus, when the task was labeled as a memory task, it might have invoked the forgetful stereotype of the elderly. Alternatively, considerable research also suggests that merely priming stereotypes or specific traits can cause people to act in accordance with the primed concepts even if the stereotypes and traits are not self-relevant. Thus, priming the elderly causes young people to walk more slowly Bargh et al. Research is needed to pin down the mechanism by which the elderly and other individuals respond to activated stereotypes and primes. Thomas Hess and his colleagues have also documented depressed performance when aging decline is emphasized to participants Hess, Auman, Colcombe, and Rahhal. In their study, older participants read one of three simulated newspaper articles prior to completing a memory task. One article reaffirmed memory decline and stated that older people should rely on others to help them. The second article described research findings that suggested that memory may improve in some ways with age. The third article was neutral about memory. In this study, younger people outperformed older people in each condition, but the age difference was significant.

Page 89 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Participants had been required to write down as many words as they could remember. Those who had read the positive account about memory were more likely to use an effective memory strategy, called semantic clustering, in which similar words are grouped together. Thus, it appeared that strategic efforts were not recruited as skillfully in those participants who were reminded of age deficits. Indeed, one recent study by Levy and colleagues suggests that beliefs about aging, as assessed more than 20 years earlier, predicted longevity: Of course, it is possible that those with most negative attitudes were already experiencing more serious declines in health, but this finding raises the important alternative that what people believe about the aging process influences biological aging. Much greater attention needs to be given to how personal beliefs about aging influence psychological abilities such as memory, as well as physical health. In sum, the degree to which older adults reach their performance potential may be hindered as a function of stereotype threat. Research can identify the conditions under which stereotype threat effects operate in many everyday situations, especially those that involve relations with others who may hold negative stereotyped beliefs about aging e. Research can also investigate ways to eliminate stereotype threat, such as exploring socially based remediation strategies for aging-related reductions in basic skills in contrast to more traditional cognitive interventions, such as strategy training or providing a more supportive cognitive environment.

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PSAContent1 Introduction At least 30 reports have been submitted to PA-PSRS involving surgical pathology specimens that were lost somewhere between specimen retrieval from the patient and processing in the laboratory. Some specimens can be repeated, such as a bowel biopsy to rule out inflammation or celiac disease. However, doing so places the patient at risk from the additional procedure and imposes a greater burden on the healthcare system through additional costs, time, and labor. Of greater concern are specimens that cannot be replaced, such as fully excised tumors, skin lesions, or organs. The loss of such specimens may result in inappropriate or unnecessary treatment. An OR specimen was transported to laboratory. The cutting room called to say there was no specimen in the container. The specimen was a completely excised ovary mass. A patient underwent a liver biopsy. It was discovered that another patient had two specimens in his bottle. The patient had a repeat biopsy performed. A patient had two specimens excised from her breast. The specimens were sent to radiology for x-ray. The lab reported that only one specimen was received. Unable to locate the other specimen. The ovary and tube were not ultimately removed from the cul-de-sac. Upon pathology review it was identified that the ovary and tube were missing. The patient returned to the OR, where the ovary and tube were located and removed. Specimen was lost for 5 days. Specimen was left in the cooler. Specimen was discarded during clean up and was not sent to Pathology as requested. The Process The handling of specimens before reaching the pathology laboratory is referred to as the preanalytic phase. It involves many healthcare workers. Surgical pathology involves processing multiple specimens collected and labeled by numerous people. There may be little or no automation in the preanalytic phase. The persons handling the specimens have various levels of training. As a result, there is great potential for error. Correctly identifying the patient. Error analysis focuses on what safeguards can be put into place to reduce the risk of error in a flawed system—a system that may set up healthcare workers for error. Interventions can then be piloted and outcomes measured to determine the extent of improvement. Improving Information Access Making clinical information easily accessible can be accomplished by computerized medical record information or the availability of the paper medical record when requisitions are completed. These include barcoding, preprinted supplies that improve labeling, supplies to prevent specimen mishandling, procedures requiring audible verification read back of patient identification and specimen type, hand-offs between personnel or departments at points of specimen transfer. Bar codes and remote order entry into a computer system may help track specimens. Chain of custody is designed to maintain the integrity of the specimen and to ensure that the specimen and results are correctly matched to the person from whom the specimen was removed. In the healthcare environment, chain of custody documentation has been used to track such things as police-requested blood alcohol specimens and pre-employment, employment, school drug testing. Chain of custody concepts are also used by blood banks to ensure that the correct blood product is administered to the correct patient. Chain of custody can also be used in tracking pathology specimens from procurement to arrival in the pathology department. This process may be especially valuable for irreplaceable excisional diagnostic biopsy specimens. Establish mechanisms for chain of custody to ensure accountability. Consistent communication patterns should be established between personnel at change of shift or relief. Reducing the number of hand-offs and using technology and chain of custody documentation to track specimens reduces complexity,^{1,4,5} and, thus, the potential for error. System Design — Error Detection Incorporating quality control monitors into the specimen handling process involves reviewing the chain of custody documentation and double checking when the specimen logs do not agree with specimens received in pathology. Specimens expected can be compared with specimens received. Any discrepancies can be investigated and reconciled. With these approaches, specimens may be recovered if errors are caught in a timely fashion. Monitoring adherence to clearly defined policies and procedures for specimen handling will confirm competencies,⁵ ensuring that the right people are doing the right job. Workload Adjusting work schedules in the surgical

setting and pathology department is an effective risk reduction strategy, particularly during times of fatigue, unexpected changes, or stress. The cultural environment “one based on a systems approach rather than individual blame” encourages identification of system issues, encourages problem solving, and reduces self-protective behavior in which errors are not reported. Periodic observation of performance helps to confirm that competencies are maintained over time. The pathology department volunteered to assume responsibility for the specimen transport process. A designated pathology department staff person went to the operating rooms at regular intervals, collecting the specimens and ensuring that all specimens were accounted for and delivered to the laboratory for same-day processing. During the study period of one year, no specimens were lost, and there was a significant reduction in the number of specimen transport times longer than 24 hours.

Quality Management in Anatomic Pathology: Lost, mislabeled, and unsuitable surgical pathology specimens. *Gone but not forgotten: Qual Manag Health Care Fall;10 1*: College of American Pathologists. Association of Perioperative Registered Nurses. Nakhleh R, Fitzgibbons PL, eds. Quality management in anatomic pathology: College of American Pathologists; The Pennsylvania Patient Safety Advisory may be reprinted and distributed without restriction, provided it is printed or distributed in its entirety and without alteration. Individual articles may be reprinted in their entirety and without alteration, provided the source is clearly attributed. Current and previous issues are available online at <http://>

Chapter 4 : Between Court and Church: Opportunities Lost and Found

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First of all, congratulations. Do you know many people never do? Do you understand how many people go through their entire lives aimlessly floundering; only to realize at the very end of it that none of what they did was what they wanted? And most of those people thought they had it all figured out at twenty-three. There are infinite hoards of people who will tell you what to do and where to go. There are endless opportunities for you to make money and prosper. All you have to do is let go of what you want for yourself. If you are lost at twenty-three, you are exactly where you need to be right now. I know that it is not where you would like to be stuck in the middle of uncertainty and failure and your own inconsistent desires. But the fact that you are lost right now tells you something. It tells you that your life as it has been is not your life as it will be. The fact that you are lost tells you that you would rather be living in the middle of uncertainty than dead-set on something that makes you consistently miserable. How few people still give a shit about doing something meaningful with their lives. How many more people we need who are just like you—lost and reeling, yet still pushing themselves to do better. You are lost because you care. At 23, JK Rowling was broke. Tina Fey was working at the Y. Oprah had just gotten fired from her first job as a TV reporter and Walt Disney had declared bankruptcy. None of these wildly successful individuals could have predicted what was in store for them next but the one thing they all had in common was that they knew that there was more to them than what they were doing at the time. If your life is lying splintered on the floor, which pieces do you want to pick up and keep? Which do you leave? Because that is exactly the chance that you have at twenty-three. You get to strip your life down to its bare bones and build the whole thing back up from scratch. The most rewarding thing and the kind of thing you only get the opportunity to do through being lost. So right now, let yourself be a little bit lost. You get found by doing exactly what it is that you are doing right now—which is delving right into the heart of your life and fighting like hell for what matters.

Chapter 5 : Read This If You're 23 And Lost | Thought Catalog

Lost-n-Found Youth also has a number of 'back-office' types of opportunities including grant writing, public speaking, communications, event planning and project management. Creative Lost-n-Found Youth publishes web, social media and print materials frequently throughout the year.

Olympian denied chance to compete in now helps college runners meet their goals July 20, He also was a silver medalist in the 1, at the first International Association of Athletics Federations World Championships in But among his most notable memories is one he never got a chance to make. He placed first at the U. Olympic Trials in but missed the games in Moscow due to the U. Scott later competed in two Olympics, and this year, as a new generation of Olympians prepares to compete, he reflected about his career as a runner and coach, and what that missed opportunity meant to him. Were you interested in running while you were growing up? I was a baseball player. It was an accident that I got involved in running. In eighth grade, a high school coach came to our school and hosted a cross country race between us and our rival junior high. I went out for cross country without knowing anything about it. The main thing that hurt me was not getting the chance to go and get a feel for what the Olympics were about. I went to the U. Olympic Trials in , when I was a sophomore in college. The experience of would have made me more comfortable going into the games in When did your running career peak? I was the silver medalist in the world championships. I had the American record and was just a couple of tenths off the world record. I changed the way I trained, my tactics, my travel. Honestly, I freaked out in about the chance to just run in the Olympics. They were held in the area where I grew up Los Angeles. It was in my hometown. I felt tremendous pressure to perform. What were the Olympics like? By , I was very relaxed and calm. I kept things in perspective. I traveled with the team and stayed in the Olympic Village. At that point, I was a little too old. Back then we ran three races in three days. Three 1, meter races at age 32 in three days made it difficult. Did you plan to become a coach? They thought it would be nice if I said some nice words at the groundbreaking. When the time came, I had a family emergency. I felt really bad. I told them that I wanted to make up for it. They arranged for me to meet him at his house, and we went for a run. He asked if I knew anyone who would be interested in coaching. Is being a coach satisfying? Each kid has their own goal. One may want to break 21 minutes in a 5K. But I have another one who wants to run My goal is to help them achieve their goals. Last year was our first chance to run in the California Collegiate Athletic Association meet, and I gave our team a pep talk on how both programs should try to finish in the top three. We were third in the women and fourth in the men, so we came pretty close. I get the satisfaction when they achieve their goals.

Chapter 6 : Lost Surgical Specimens, Lost Opportunities | Advisory

Lost & Found has plenty of ways to get involved as a partner in the office, at events, or in our groups. Whether you volunteer for a single event, help monthly, or commit to a year, your gift of time will transform the lives of Lost & Found children and families.

As Catholics, we affirm that marriage is a sacrament of the Church and, as such, belongs to the divine deposit. As Catholic Americans, then, we should have every reason to understand and even endorse a clear difference between the sacrament of marriage and the contract of civil union on the other. In fact, to a certain degree, we already do. Why the big to do? The simple and, I would argue, most Constitutionally consistent solution would have been to officially separate them. The First Amendment ensures that religious organizations and persons are given proper protection The Constitution, however, does not permit the State to bar same-sex couples from marriage on the same terms as accorded to couples of the opposite sex. That opportunity was lost. In fact, as anyone who has any familiarity with the annulment process can tell you, it would be of great benefit to the Churchâ€”religious and laity alikeâ€”if we all knew enough to be perfectly clear on these points. This, they say, is their whole point. Far from seeking to devalue marriage, the petitioners seek it for themselves because of their respectâ€”and needâ€”for its privileges and responsibilities. And their immutable nature dictates that same-sex marriage is their only real path to this profound commitment You might think that, while recognizing the unique status and importance of marriage, the Court might also have noticedâ€”and been inclined to be greatly concerned byâ€”its marked decay over the last century. Alas, though of course, the Court did no such thing. If anything, this ruling gives us even more reason for a renewal of our commitment to evangelization by example. Although we should not rush too cheerfully into this task. There is a hard truth we must face and confess before we can bring light to the nationâ€”if not all as individuals, then undeniably as members of this communityâ€”and it is a truth that explains as well as any other why the tide of public opinion turned as it did: How could we ever have expected not to lose this argument if we obstinately refuse to live by the tenets for which we argue? As our culture drifts unwittingly into darkness and chaos, let us become beacons of light by truly living by the Word instead of just vainly speaking it. State Sovereignty and Federalism Finally, the Court had before it two distinct questions and might have answered them separately. The first, presented by the cases from Michigan and Kentucky, is whether the Fourteenth Amendment requires a State to license a marriage between two people of the same sex. The second, presented by the cases from Ohio, Tennessee, and, again, Kentucky, is whether the Fourteenth Amendment requires a State to recognize a same-sex marriage licensed and performed in a State which does grant that right. Whatever the case, especially given the rather free hand with which the Court has dealt with the legal issues in its current ruling, it seems there would have been no real barrier to granting the second question without insisting upon the first. Bradley, have sown more confusion than anything else. Nevertheless, such a step could have advanced federal unity while exercising restraint with regard to the internal social and legal views of individual states. As Justice Roberts suggests in his dissenting opinion [emphasis added]: Five lawyers have closed the debate and enacted their own vision of marriage as a matter of constitutional law. Stealing this issue from the people will for many cast a cloud over same-sex marriage, making a dramatic social change that much more difficult to accept. Who must offer what services to whom and where are the boundaries between the public market and private conviction? While the arguments were heated, I believe that the majorities on either side of the opposition were not yet fully entrenched in their positions. This ruling, however, will almost certainly cause many to begin closing ranks and, I fear, things might get ugly. The Common Good Catholics have a duty of obedience to honor political authority in pursuit of the common good and with due respect for the dignity of all human persons. Whatever your business, sell your goods equally to all customersâ€”that is the legitimate law of our land. Opportunities Lost and Found: Let us praise God, thank Him for this hard lesson, ask His forgiveness for having required it again , and rejoice that Spirit works in us with such strength that we can bear the weight of these challenges. Trust in the Lord. Offer His peace to your neighbors. Honor the gift of His forgiveness by continuing to extend it to all those who know not what they do. Show the certainty of your

Faith by sharing your love for the world with the world. If we seek enemies, we will find them but looking for the devil requires looking away from God. Do not be tempted by fear. Be not afraid, the Lord is with you. If God is for us, who can be against us?

Chapter 7 : Lost & Found of the Ozarks :: Volunteer

Opportunity can be found or lost. May this quote by Hazel Lee not be you: "I held a moment in my hand, brilliant as a star, fragile as a flower, a tiny sliver of one hour.

Mashkioya Christianity In First Samuel chapter nine, you will read about Saul, who was to become the first king of Israel. And Kish said to Saul his son, Take now one of the servants with thee, and arise, go seek the asses. And he passed through the hill-country of Ephraim, and passed through the land of Shalishah, but they found them not: When they were come to the land of Zuph, Saul said to his servant that was with him, Come, and let us return, lest my father leave off caring for the asses, and be anxious for us. And he said unto him, Behold now, there is in this city a man of God, and he is a man that is held in honor; all that he saith cometh surely to pass: Then said Saul to his servant, But, behold, if we go, what shall we bring the man? And Samuel answered Saul, and said, I am the seer; go up before me unto the high place, for ye shall eat with me to-day: And as for thine asses that were lost three days ago, set not they mind on them; for they are found. And for whom is all that is desirable in Israel? And Samuel took Saul and his servant, and brought them into the guest-chamber, and made them sit in the chiefest place among them that were bidden, who were about thirty persons. The whole purpose for this was for Samuel to anoint Saul as the first king of Israel. Then Samuel took the vial of oil, and poured it upon his head, and kissed him, and said, Is it not that Jehovah hath anointed thee to be prince over his inheritance? The asses were found by someone, as Samuel told Saul, And as for thine asses that were lost three days ago, set not they mind on them; for they are found. Sometimes we will have an opportunity to ask someone who is lost for a Bible study. Sometimes there are opportunities for doing good for someone. When we have an opportunity like this, we need to take advantage of it. We should not lose it. However, we should always be looking for opportunities, and we should not let them pass by and be lost. When you see a chance to ask someone if they will study the Word with you, take the opportunity! It could lead to another soul obeying the Gospel. When we see someone for whom we can do something good, we should take advantage of that opportunity. In Philippians chapter four, Paul wrote about the Philippians, and how they saw an opportunity to help Paul: But I rejoice in the Lord greatly, that now at length ye have revived your thought for me; wherein ye did indeed take thought, but ye lacked opportunity. We should look for opportunities to teach the Gospel to the lost: For if I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of; for necessity is laid upon me; for woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel. So then, as we have opportunity, let us work that which is good toward all men, and especially toward them that are of the household of the faith.

Chapter 8 : Lost Job Means Opportunities Found

That was an opportunity lost. On another occasion the editor of the American Artist Magazine saw my painting that was included in the Arts For The Parks Top in Jackson Hole Wyoming and called me to ask for my written permission to use it on the cover of the magazine.

What is an Opportunity Gap? Entrepreneurs do not simply adapt to change – they often instigate it. This refers to the level of knowledge in the market, when supply and demand for the product is known then the opportunity is founded through the allocative process or opportunity recognition, when only one variable is of no doubt then the opportunity has been discovered, and when neither supply or demand is known, the opportunity has been created. Opportunities are independent of entrepreneurs – they exist regardless of whether or not they are discovered. The phrase suggests that these market opportunities arise from a single method and that they are created by the entrepreneur rather than discovered. This blog will propose that the entrepreneurial process regarding opportunity exploitation is not restricted to one view, whether it be the creationist view, discovery view or the allocative view, but in fact argue that opportunities arise from all three circumstances. Overall, while looking into detail at the key differences outlined by Sarasvathy, Venkataraman, Dew and Velamuri, we will demonstrate using examples that each of the three views exists and occur in the world of entrepreneurship. The creationist theory of entrepreneurial opportunities, although the youngest of the three, is favored by academic economists such as Bhowmick, as well as Ronstadt, Ardichvili and Buenstorf. Some say that opportunities are socially constructed and are retrospectively recognized. The theory finds its roots back in philosophy. In the case of the opportunity creation theory the philosophical background lies with James and Dewey and the philosophy of pragmatism. This theory suggests that ignorance is the key to create an opportunity, and is boomed where the supply and demand of the product or service does not yet exist. In doing so, the entrepreneur will create a new market opportunity. As Buchanan and Vanberg illustrate, the key idea of this view is that the end product is not ignored or imposed, and that the market opportunity emerges through interactive human activities. For a market opportunity to be considered as opportunity creation, the business venture would have to be completely new, with no prior knowledge available for the entrepreneur making the future of the market unknowable. This is what Knight called true uncertainty. While the level of risk involved in market creation is high, the economic rewards in terms of profits are much greater than in a venture associated with less risk. Creative process is enhanced when entrepreneurs are placed in a high uncertainty environment Sarasvathy, Venkataraman, Dew and Velamuri, The entrepreneurial opportunity that became the architect of Netscape consisted of a new idea, belief and action. The idea was of a user-friendly web browser. The belief was that even though the supply of, and especially the demand for the idea that was Netscape was unknown, a market would be created and the idea could be commercialized. Finally the entrepreneurial action of Marc Anderson and Jim Clark brought the idea and belief to life. Due to this example being an actual event rather than theoretical occurrence, it proves that opportunities are created. The method of opportunity discovery revolves around the idea that only one market variable is known, whether it is the supply of, or demand for the product or service. Therefore the market is pre-existent, but is unknown in advance. Kirzner and Shane explain that these opportunities can be found by discovering unsatisfied needs and wants in the economy. Therefore opportunity discovery occurs when the entrepreneur realizes an existing market which is currently unknown or unsatisfied. The entrepreneur discovers or finds the market potential. An example of this is often visible in the medical field, where new diseases are being cured by new treatments. The cure to a disease always has a level of demand, however the cure may not always be available, therefore demand exists but the supply needs to be discovered. Once the cure is discovered the market opportunity can be satisfied. This is similar to the market opportunities available in the world of computers. Computer users may demand new software for various reasons, faster RAM speed, or a faster internet connection. The demand is obvious, but to realize and truly discover the market, the problem of supply must be rectified. In this case new editions of computer software are released, such as Microsoft Word, new hardware devices that increase a computer's RAM are produced, and the conversion from dial-up internet

to DSL are all discovered and used to answer the problem of supply, and satisfy consumer demand. The discovery of the answers to the issue of supply, both in the world of computers and diseases, were not stumbled upon, nor were they thrust upon an individual, they were purposely sort after by the entrepreneurial body in an effort to discover, realise and satisfy the presence of a gap in the economy. The third method of entrepreneurial opportunity realization is widely known as opportunity recognition. However, this view has also been called an allocative process by academics such as Dantec and Sarasvathy. As with the creation and discovery views, allocative theory has its origins in philosophy, this time in the equilibrium based calculus of Marshall, Walras and many others. The allocative process occurs when both market forces are known, that is when supply and demand can be calculated or measured to a degree of accuracy. Due to this, opportunity recognition involves the least amount of risk for the entrepreneur when compared to the discovery method or the creation process. Baron describes opportunity recognition as the perception of complex patterns by an entrepreneur allowing him or her, to interpret the environmental stimuli in a way that it can be used to create economic value. Lindmark on the other hand, suggests that in opportunity recognition supply and demand exist quite obviously, indicating the complex patterns expressed by Baron do not apply. Clear occurrences of the allocative theory in action are in the form of franchising. While many of the economists explicitly support the creationist theory, such as Ardichvili, Bhowmick, Buenstorf, and Ronstadt, it is impossible to deny the existence of entrepreneurial opportunities being identified through the discovery and allocative processes. This is particularly shown in the works of Sarasvathy, Venkataraman, Dew and Velamuri. This blog also demonstrates how their views are not completely accurate either. It suggests and explains that entrepreneurial opportunity occurs in all three forms, recognition, discovery and creation. While it may be argued that seizing an opportunity through the creation process is more entrepreneurial than the opportunities presented by discovery and recognition, due to the level of risk involved in successfully implementing a business venture via market creation, it still does not exclude the actuality of the existence of discovery and recognition. A good entrepreneur is constantly searching for new opportunities. In effect, this means that they are never really satisfied with the way things are at any moment in time. Click to Share the Story: Retrieved April 4, from [www. Journal of Business Venturing, 19, Economics and Philosophy 7, no. Nottingham, UK; Nottingham University. Journal of Economic Literature, 35 1: Stockholm, Sweden; Stockholm School of Economics. Cheltenham, UK; Edward Elgar. Three Views of Entrepreneurial Opportunity. A general theory of entrepreneurship:](#)

Chapter 9 : Missed Chances Quotes (22 quotes)

This qualitative study examines the communication between and among participants during the planning process for inclusion in an urban high school. Participant groups (administrators and teachers) were found to be "talking past one another."