



# Transcript

## Crime Statistics and Criminal Locators

by Elizabeth Harmon

If you have ever wondered what the day-to-day crime activity or crime statistics in your area or a particular area is, a good source for such information is [www.crimemapping.com](http://www.crimemapping.com). This simple-to-use website is filled with an absorbing amount of visual and graphic details that engages the user much more than reading a litany of dry facts and related details. A United States map appears on the first page of the site, where the user is instructed to pick a state. Once chosen, the area will appear on a map with a variety of icons, which represent the various crimes committed. It is also possible to designate a preference for searching by crime type, date of crime, address, or law enforcement agency.

The date range of occurrences is displayed above the map, with the most recent crimes committed on view along with the total number of laws broken during that time period. However, the dates specified can be changed by the viewer at any time. Above the dates is the icon legend, which explains each symbol that appears on the crime map. These are also at the discretion of the user, who may choose to have all the icons displayed at once or can pick 1 or more particular crimes. The crimes range from arson to homicide to weapons-related. A click on an icon will provide the date/time, location, description, and even case number of the occurrence and a "zoom" feature allows for a close-up look at the crime scene location.

Included above the crime map are two options: A "Trend Report" and a "Detailed Report" of the highlighted date and city or area chosen. These reports provide a broader, comparative look at what is occurring during a particular date-range in question. The "Trend Report" is displayed on a colorful pie graph showing the crime-type summaries. The "Detailed Report" is displayed on an equally colorful bar graph and charts the crime-types by the day of the week when they occur. Both show the comparisons of results in an easy-

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## Equal Protection or Equality?

by John Patrick Quigley

### Equality vs. Liberty

May First is Law Day (or Labor Day in many socialist countries), celebrated annually by the American Bar Association with ideas, resources, and even coffee mugs. This year, to recognize the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, they feature the theme "Equality Under the Law." An odd choice, since that proclamation doesn't mention "Equality." It does, however, mention "Freedom" three times and "Free" once. Even in the nuanced jargon of lawyers, freedom can be taken as synonymous with "liberty," which was shouted with "equality and fraternity" by bloodthirsty French revolutionaries. It's hard to imagine a fraternity that beheads its members, and the concepts of liberty and equality seem incompatible. For a different analysis, more scholarly, lengthy and detailed, see Modern Constitutional Law, Floor 4 KF4550.A75 2011, Volume 1: "Liberty and Equality," especially Part III (pp. 409-762).

### Equality Under the Law?

Both liberty and equality are worthy concepts and, in an ideal society, need to be balanced. Personally, I favor the former. And, despite our Declaration of Independence stating that "All men are created equal," they obviously are not! Some are stronger, smarter, or more attractive. And some are richer, who are often targeted by politicians for their wealth. As for myself, I wish to be the equal of neither the beggar nor the billionaire, as long as another's riches don't give him power over my liberty. But it's more than fear of that, or greed; advantages of greater wealth may be resented by others, especially those born with other advantages, such as the strong, smart, or attractive. They might prefer an economic "level playing field," however much lower that may be.

### Equal Protection of the Laws

And so, the recent emphasis by the elites is on "equality." Despite the claims of the ABA, that term is not mentioned in the Constitution. The Fourteenth Amendment does, however, mandate the "equal protection of the laws," which raises its own questions about interpretation, without further confusing it with "equality under the law." "Equal Protection" is discussed in pp. 394 – 415 of Constitutional Analysis in a Nutshell, Floor 4 KF4550.Z9B34 2003. See Section

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**Crime Statistics***(Continued from page 1)*

to-read format.

For instance: Anaheim, California in the 2nd week of March, 2013 showed 287 crimes committed, of which the highest percentage of crimes were vehicle break-ins/ thefts. Additionally, the highest number of thefts occurred on Friday of that week but the highest number of vehicle break-ins/ thefts were on Tuesday. Burbank had a similar number of crimes [285] but the highest occurrence was theft/larceny, which were committed the most frequently on Wednesday. On the other coast, both Miami-Dade and Miami proper had the highest percentage of theft/larceny crimes and in both places they occurred most frequently on Tuesday, while Nashville, Tennessee had the distinction of having a number of episodes of driving under the influence, assault, vandalism, and drug violation. In that same time slot, Bakersfield had the only homicide of areas visited and two gun-related crimes.

Not every state is represented – Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming are some that aren't - and some only have a limited number of areas to choose from - Connecticut (1), New York (1), and New Jersey (3) - but all-in-all, this is an informative and engrossing website. 

**Equal Protection***(Continued from page 1)*

7 of Appendix A: "Leading Case Outline." Summarizing: "The government ... runs afoul of this principle ... when two groups of citizens are ... treated differently for no good reason or for some bad reason," (p. 394).

**Affirmative Action & Integration**

The leading case that held that "separate but equal education" did not constitute equal protection of the laws was *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), Floor 3 KF101.A2U5. Subsequent cases, among other actions, attempted to compensate for the effects of past discrimination by mandating affirmative action to racially integrate education. But that hardly meets any definition of equal protection either, and the Supreme Court's conservative Justices have tended to view it as a temporary measure.

**Diversity Becomes the Nation's Newest Buzz-Word**

In 2003, the U.S. Supreme Court distinguished between two different University of Michigan integration plans. *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 306, from the law school, was approved, but *Gratz v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 244, from an undergraduate college, was ruled to violate the equal protection clause. Some have claimed that the Court affirmed continued reliance on affirmative action in the first case, but that is not true. Only three (liberal) Justices approved affirmative action. They joined Justices O'Connor and Breyer, to rule that the law school's desire for diversity justified its integration plan. But both plans were subjected to strict scrutiny, and O'Connor and Breyer joined four conservative judges to rule that the college's plan, although also motivated by a desire for diversity, was too much like a quota to survive the test for equal protection.

**The Liberal View**

The *Gratz* and *Grutter* cases are ten years old, and it is getting harder to justify continued affirmative action, but there is still inequality in the education of African-Americans and other minorities. The Liberal position is well stated in *The Conservative Assault on the Constitution*, Floor 4 KF4550.C426 2010: "The problem is that the Court sees no difference between invalidating laws requiring segregation and invalidating laws to end segregation" (p. 61). No, the problem is that the author sees no difference between invalidating laws denying equal protection and validating laws to promote equality. That's the difference between limiting government power and increasing that power.

**Unequal Education Continues**

There is no question that in many parts of the country, especially large urban areas, the education of some minorities is at a near-crisis level. To the extent that this is due to financial disparity, there would be no Constitutional objection to providing additional funding, although many, both Liberals and Conservatives, doubt whether this would be enough. Many Conservatives advocate providing vouchers to students of limited means, so they can attend private schools better than the public schools available, but Liberal politicians often protect teacher unions who are opposed to vouchers. Liberals often seem to want to continue relying on forced racial integration as a solution, but that is usually met with "white flight" out of the school district, then the city, the county, and even the state, or to private schools. Our President does no less!

**The Cost of Diversity in Colleges – A Conservative View**

It's difficult to argue with professors who profess the benefits of having minority views in class and on campus. But in addition to legal arguments in his dissent to the *Grutter* opinion, the Court's only African-American Justice, Clarence Thomas, cited studies by African-American scholars that addressed the effect on minorities who were encouraged to attend elite schools. Because they were shown preferential treatment in their admission, they suffered higher drop-out

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## Looking at the Web

by Mora Prestinary

ask a  
librarian

### Tax Forms:


States, California [www.taxadmin.org/Fta/link/default.php?lnk=2](http://www.taxadmin.org/Fta/link/default.php?lnk=2)  
Federal [www.irs.gov/](http://www.irs.gov/)

The local Orange County IRS Office is located at:  
801 Civic Center Drive W, Santa Ana, CA 92701  
For other localities:

[www.irs.gov/uac/Contact-My-Local-Office-in-California](http://www.irs.gov/uac/Contact-My-Local-Office-in-California)

Equality Under the Law: cases tried can be accessed at  
[www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html](http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html)

Grutter v. Bollinger, 539 U.S. 306

Gratz v. Bollinger, 539 U.S. 244 

Q

Where can I access criminal records on the web?

A

### Criminal Searches

<http://criminalsearches.com/?gclid=CLfOqpWf0JkCFRjdxwodGCZFuw>

Orange County Sheriff's Dept.

<http://ocsd.org/howdoi/get/>

### Search Systems Net

[http://publicrecords.searchsystems.net/Free\\_Public\\_Records\\_by\\_Type\\_of\\_Record/Criminal\\_Records/](http://publicrecords.searchsystems.net/Free_Public_Records_by_Type_of_Record/Criminal_Records/)

## Law Day May 1, 2013


This year's theme is -- **Realizing the Dream: Equality for All.** "Law Day, May 1, 2013, will provide an opportunity to explore the movement for civil and human rights in America and the impact it has had in promoting the ideal of equality under the law. It will provide a forum for reflecting on the work that remains to be done in rectifying injustice, eliminating all forms of discrimination, and putting an end to human trafficking and other violations of our basic human rights."

[http://www.americanbar.org/groups/public\\_education/initiatives/awards/law\\_day\\_2013.html](http://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/initiatives/awards/law_day_2013.html)

### Equal Protection

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rates. But minorities attending less competitive schools tended to do as well as their classmates.

Furthermore, they argue that even those who succeed may have their success stigmatized by suspicions that they are less qualified than other graduates. And what is the effect on their self esteem from such a patronizing, even insulting role? Is it any better than what it would be under mandated segregation? Or is any sense of self reliance replaced by one of entitlement? 

Our Spring Book Display features some uncommon books about "Not So Common Laws"

Items selected by Molly Solazzo  
Display by Elizabeth Harmon  
Bibliography by Mora Prestinary



by Molly Solazzo

## WHAT'S GOING ON

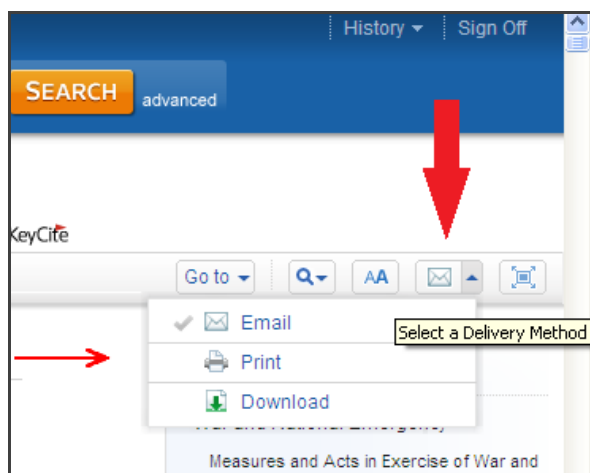
**New!**

**WestlawNext™**

### Email & Download

You can now email and/or download (as well as print) your WestlawNext results!. When you're reading a document online, look in the Right Hand corner of the screen. There should be a pull-down menu that will enable you to select your Delivery Method. For most (*not ALL*) results you will be able to choose the Delivery Method you prefer: Email, Download, or Print.

**Tip:** The icon in the pull down menu may look different: it may show an envelope, or a printer, or a diskette. Click on the pull down menu to see what options are available for that particular document.



Westlaw "Classic" delivery options remain the same (print or download).

The Library will be Closed:

April 1  
and  
May 27, 2013

**New!**

### E-Filing station available at Law Library

The Library has set up a dedicated computer station in our Public Computer area for E-filing for cases in Orange County Superior Court. The station has direct links to the Court's website which lists (and provides links to) the mandated Electronic Filing Service Providers; it has Open Office software for you to compose pleadings, and a dedicated scanner for documents that you need to scan to submit to the Court.

### Law Library Workshop

#### Clean Up Your Criminal Record

Every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month, at 2 pm.

You must check-in at 2 pm to be admitted and you must bring your California criminal record(s) from the Court(s) in which convicted, OR, your California Dept. of Justice Rap Sheet; if necessary your own interpreter.

### Orange County Public Law Library

Monday-Thursday	8 am - 6 pm
Friday	8 am - 5 pm
Saturday	9 am - 5 pm

515 North Flower Street  
Santa Ana, CA 92703  
Civic Center Plaza, Building 32  
Tel: (714) 834-3397

[www.ocpll.org](http://www.ocpll.org)

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