

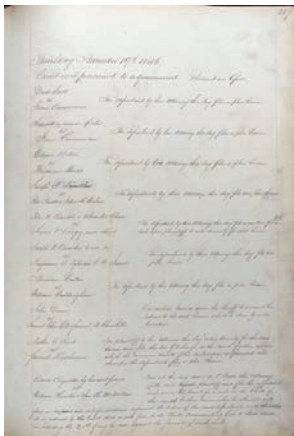
BRIEFING BEYOND WORDS

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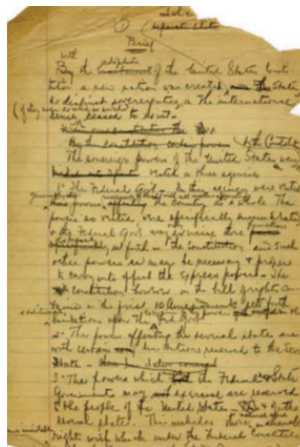
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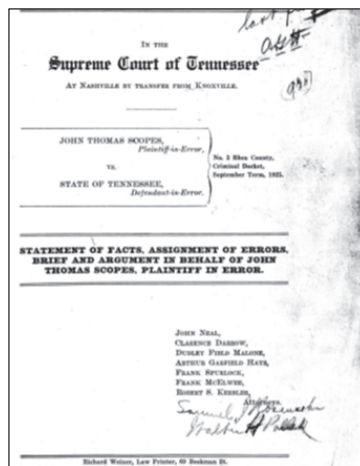
Briefing with Just Words



Dred Scott complaint



Trial brief in Scopes Monkey case



Tennessee Supreme Court brief in Scopes Monkey case

340 The Yale Law Journal (Vol. 108, 507)

crime for two different reasons: a greater sensitivity to harm and a greater likelihood of becoming a victim. Individuals who fall into the former category may be labeled "extra-sensitive victims," and individuals who belong to the latter may be called "high-risk victims."

A state may address the problem of vulnerable victims in one of two ways. First, it may impose harsher sanctions on those who commit crimes against vulnerable victims. Second, it may devote more resources to identifying and prosecuting individuals who attack such victims. While both strategies are likely to discourage attacks on vulnerable victims and thereby to provide them with greater protection, the latter strategy may sometimes be infeasible or too costly. Therefore, equalizing protection through the imposition of harsher sanctions may sometimes be the only way by which the state can provide vulnerable victims with more protection and consequently equalize their vulnerability to that of other potential victims.

Yet the principle of equalizing protection against crime should be constrained in certain ways. The fair distribution of protection does not require absolute equality of the expected costs of crime. Under a radical interpretation, equal protection against crime might be understood to require the state to equalize the expected costs of crime for all potential victims. This view of equality would imply a duty on the part of the state to address any vulnerability to crime, regardless of its source or reason, and to place all of its citizens on equal footing in terms of their exposure to crime. But such a radically egalitarian view cannot provide a solid basis for understanding the nature of criminal law; nor can it be morally justified. Vulnerability to crime is a function of myriad factors such as wealth, age, attitude toward risk, life experience, and physical and intellectual prowess. Not all of these factors should be taken into account by the state. Some disparities in the vulnerability to crime depend on the investment in precautions by the victim herself. Other disparities may be grounded in luck and other factors that do not mandate interference by the state. The state cannot be reasonably expected to amend all of the disparities in the vulnerability of different potential victims of crime.

The impossibility of the radical egalitarian view should not, however, prod one to embrace the radically inequalitarian view, namely, the view that the state should be blind to differences in vulnerability among victims. In fact, the state's failure to redress some of the differences in the expected costs of crime among different potential victims is inexcusable and unjust. This Essay argues, therefore, for an intermediate position, one which requires the state to amend certain disparities in the vulnerability of different victims while allowing other disparities to remain. More specifically, we take the position that, at a minimum, a liberal state must redress disparities in vulnerability to crime that result from certain inamenable personal characteristics of the victim.

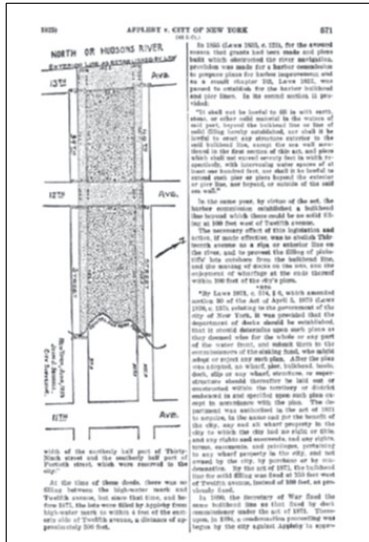
Every law journal article ever...

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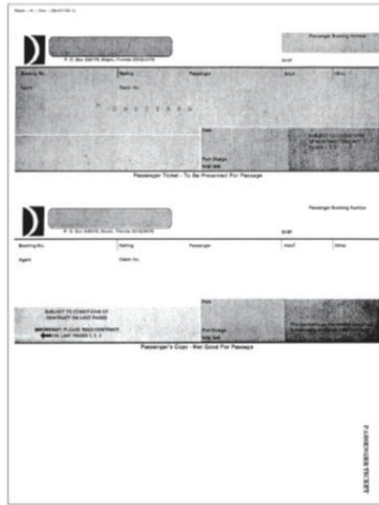
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SCOTUS Visuals in the Pre-digital Age



Appleby v. City of NY (1926)



Carnival Cruise Lines, Inc. v. Schute (1991)



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The New York Times

Wednesday, May 27, 2020

World U.S. Politics NY Business Opinion Tech Science Health Sports Arts Books Style Food Travel Magazine T Magazine Real Estate Video

Listen to "The Daily" Can the Postal Service survive the pandemic?

In the "DealBook" Newsletter (the grant leap for SpaceX)

The Book Review Podcast (a long talk about "The Mighty and Inevitable Tide")

California Becomes Fourth State With 100,000 Known Cases

Other parts of the country also reported an increasing number of infections as the nation approached 100,000 deaths from the coronavirus.

The uptick of infections came as California's governor, Gavin Newsom, made moves to loosen restrictions in some areas. Here's the latest.

Live 25m ago 188 comments

An 'Avalanche of Evictions' Could Be Bearing Down on America's Renters

The economic downturn is shaping up to be particularly devastating for renters, who are more likely to be lower-income and work hourly jobs cut during the pandemic.

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Companies Are Struggling, So Why Is Wall St. Soaring?

Wall Street analysts are pessimistic about the outlook for corporate profits, even as investors have pushed markets steadily higher.

May 27 588 comments

De Vos Demands Public Schools Share Pandemic Aid With Private Institutions

Education Secretary DeVos says she will force public school superintendents to share coronavirus rescue funds with private schools.

5h ago

In child care a public good? Some Democrats have argued that it is, and that it should be funded accordingly.

6h ago 73 comments

Live Updates a few seconds ago

Global

- An aid package for its worst crisis could make the E.U. look more like a central government than ever.
- France is no longer allowing hydroxychloroquine as a treatment.
- As frustration with lockdown mounts, Merkel's control over an orderly reopening appears to be slipping.

Economy

- Disney World will begin to reopen in July.
- Boeing will lay off 6,700 workers, part of a plan to cut 10 percent of its work force.
- One giant leap for the private space business.

New York

- Cuomo met with Trump in Washington.
- New Jersey is ramping up testing and contact tracing.
- A giant mural will honor health care workers and virus victims.

Feature World Cases U.S. Cases Markets

United States On May 26 14-day change Trend

New cases	18,856	-8%
New deaths	747	-61%

Cases are rising in: IL, NY, WA, CA, TX, AZ, HI, IA, MN, MO, WI, IN, OH, PA, WV, KY, TN, MS, AL, GA, SC, NC, VA, MD, DE, NJ, CT, RI, MA, VT, NH, ME, VT, NH, ME

Cases are falling in: AK, HI, IA, MN, MO, WI, IN, OH, PA, WV, KY, TN, MS, AL, GA, SC, NC, VA, MD, DE, NJ, CT, RI, MA, VT, NH, ME

U.S. cases Worldwide cases

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Whirlpool v. Camacho

Top Of Dryer

Back Of Dryer

Heating Element

Drum Inlet Grill

Lint Chute

Blower Housing

Blower Scroll

Lint Transport

Recirculation Tube

Exhaust Air

Replace Back

APPENDIX A

Lint Chute

Lint Transport Tube

Blower Housing

Heating Element

Blower Fan

Exhaust Vent

Inlet Grill (Inside Water Box)

Dryer Drum

Heating Element (Inside Water Box)

Water Box (In/Out)

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First appeared as part of the conference materials for the 30th Annual Conference on State and Federal Appeals session "Briefing Beyond the Words"