There are several different aspects of before the law, the law, and against the depicted in the story. In the first section Joanne Grange's story or rather incident displays several different concepts of before the law ideals of normativity constraint, capacity as well as time and space. Mrs. Grange reports her mugging to the police not because she is angry over the theft of her purse and other personal items but rather to do it for the common good of protecting society and others from being attacked by the same men. Mrs. Grange's reason for reporting the crime was similar to the women who sued the grocery store when she slipped on a piece of fruit in before the law. Neither woman did so to further their own self-interest but did so for the good of society and community.
As a whole, Mrs. Grange also demonstrates the true meaning of law: the police are set up by the law to achieve justice (whether that justice is good or not). She suggests that the police should always act in accordance with the law and that the suspects should always be treated fairly. Mrs. Grange portrays herself as a lawyer who is more concerned with the law's fairness than with the outcomes that might result from it. She argues that the police should always act in accordance with the laws, regardless of the outcomes that might result from it. In contrast to this, she portrays the police as being more concerned with the outcomes than with the law's fairness. Mrs. Grange's perspective on law is that it should be upheld at all costs, even if it means ignoring the outcomes that might result from it.
Mrs. Grange also demonstrates the law ideals of capacity, loyalty to the Sgt behind the police, always get there man with the rules and regulations, the law. The police can use this as a mean to achieve justice without prejudice. The two muggers behind Grange story also portrays the law ideals of the law as impartial and impartial. Is clearly driven to report this crime by his own self-interest. His car was stolen and he wants the police to do something about it. Unlike Grange, he doesn't have a blind faith in the law but seems to view it more as a game. He is willing to not get his way, rather his request to have more police on the street block then he will go to court. Like Mike Chapin, the common place of law. Sonsini believes that if he organizes a large group of neighbors then they can take on the system. Maybe find a loop hole or at the very least be the better players in the game of law. Because together, they'd have more influence. Sonsini also looks to other precedents of law to back up his demands for more police.
by saying "If a block experiences repeated
criminal acts to their own
request, you have to provide
extra police protection." Sontia
knew
the law to be extralaw and was
able to use it to defend
this case. Wilson
Sontia story clearly
contains many of the different ideas
representing from the with law
perspective.

The section involving Deinio Edesto
portrays the idea that the story
perspective (the law) does not only protect the community, but
also
keep faith in the law and its absolutes.

The excerpt from Common
law
excises from Common Law
the law into

Transformations.
as some kind of vigilante justice. Esposito's actions were respected and revered. He seemed aware of this and was proud of his work. Esposito was known to operate in a system that was not always fair or just. He believed in his own justice system, one that he had created to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. He was a man of honor and integrity, and his actions were guided by a sense of justice that was not always recognized by the law.

Esposito's methods were unique and often controversial. He believed in taking justice into his own hands, and his actions were not always legal. However, his methods were effective, and he was able to achieve results that were not possible through the traditional legal system. Esposito's actions were a reflection of his own justice system, one that was based on his own sense of right and wrong.

Esposito's actions provided a sense of justice to those who were victims of crime. He was a man of the people, and his actions were seen as a way to protect and defend those who were vulnerable. Esposito was a man of action, and his methods were often harsh and brutal. However, his actions were effective, and he was able to achieve results that were not possible through the traditional legal system.
- Constituent parts of a GL lacking

- parts of the common place of law
  - present in the three cultures
  - together to portray aspects + ideas

- The 3 different sources all work

- Straining from a better the law presented

- moving many concepts

- examples: Sensimilia, criteria, criteria

- law to change run the idea that

- humanistic or as a means to use the
1. There are many different ideas and thoughts regarding the basis of law in my country. For instance, according to [legitimate] law was something handed down by God as a guideline for how to act morally versus arguing that law's basis is religion. However, in the perspective from the medical marijuana act as well as the act to remove discrimination based on sexuality orientation, one could argue that it is the majority of the will of the people and votes that influence law or the donors i.e., people with money who wanted to change the law. According to Kafka, it is the nobility and the people with the most wealth, power, and prestige who make the basis for law and then pass it down to the rest of society.
Others argue that law is something we learn from our parents as in how to act and behave in response to ourselves and others. Galanter argued that it is the people with the resources and knowledge who have the ability to change and manipulate the laws. Mckinnon argues that law is constructed based on social interaction with people. In my opinion, my society's basis for law stems from many of these ideas but I am most likely to agree with Mckinnon in her ideas that law occurs through social interaction. I think a person must have in the past had to have done something wrong to another person and people recognized that action made a law then making it illegal. Our lives are all about...
how we interact with different people on a daily basis. We construct legal laws as well as social laws for what type of speech, behavior, etc that is acceptable. Thus, I think that the basis in our society is in part due to our social interaction. However, the way our laws are taught to us, I believe, are also learned through social interaction. Parents teach us right from wrong, how to act, manners, and from the world around us we learn laws and what's acceptable. In school, we learn about violence, drugs, alcohol, from the D.A.R.E. they teach us that against the law. But I think it's our life experiences and interactions with other people that provide our basis for our current