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2. *Railroad rate divisions—Group-basis evidence and findings.*—The ICC has authority to take evidence and make findings on a group basis, and in ratemaking or rate divisions cases involving large numbers of railroads the necessities of procedure and administration require proceeding on that basis. *Chicago & N. W. R. Co. v. A., T. & S. F. R. Co.*, p. 326.

3. *Railroad rate divisions—Technical expertise—"Expert discretion."*—The ICC's "expert discretion" plays a considerable role in the technical area of railroad rate divisions and there was sufficient explanation for its exercise here. *Chicago & N. W. R. Co. v. A., T. & S. F. R. Co.*, p. 326.

4. *Trailer-on-flatcar service—Availability to truckers.*—The ICC has authority to promulgate a rule requiring that any railroad offering TOFC service through its open-tariff publications must make that service available "to any person" on nondiscriminatory terms, and the ICC has power to authorize motor carriers to use TOFC service when it is offered by railroads to the public on open tariffs. *American Trucking v. A., T. & S. F. R. Co.*, p. 397.

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priateness of the issues for judicial determination and the immediate severity of the regulations' impact on the respondents, the pre-enforcement challenge to these regulations is ripe for judicial review. *Gardner v. Toilet Goods Assn.*, p. 167.

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4. *Statutory construction—Final agency action.*—Since the issue of statutory construction is purely legal, and the regulations of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs concerning the labeling and advertising of prescription drugs bearing proprietary names are final agency action under the Administrative Procedure Act, the case presents a controversy "ripe" for judicial resolution. *Abbott Laboratories v. Gardner*, p. 136.

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2. *Electronic eavesdropping—New trial.*—Since there was apparently no direct intrusion into attorney-client discussions, there is now no adequate justification to require a new trial. Case is remanded to the District Court for a hearing, findings and conclusions on the nature and relevance to all these convictions of the recorded conversations, and any other conversations that may be shown to have been similarly overheard. *Hoffa v. United States*, p. 231.

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TARIFFS. See **Interstate Commerce Commission**, 2-5.

TAXES.

1. *Estate taxes—Marital deduction—Monthly stipend to widow.*—In the legislative history of the marital deduction there is no indication that Congress intended the deduction to be available only where the "specific portion" is expressed as a "fractional or percentile" share. The "specific portion" must be determined on the basis of the "amount of the corpus required to produce the fixed monthly stipend." *Northeastern Nat. Bank v. U. S.*, p. 213.

2. *Federal estate taxes—Transfers of property—State law.*—Where federal estate tax liability turns upon the character of a property interest held and transferred by the decedent under state law, federal authorities are not bound by the determination made of such property interest by a state trial court; if there is no decision by the State's highest court federal authorities must apply what they find to be the state law after giving "proper regard" to relevant rulings of other courts of the State. *Commissioner v. Estate of Bosch*, p. 456.

TESTAMENTARY TRUSTS. See **Taxes**, 1.

THREE-JUDGE COURTS. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2-3;
Jurisdiction, 1-2.

THROUGH ROUTES. See **Interstate Commerce Commission**, 2-3.

TRAILER-ON-FLATCAR SERVICE. See **Interstate Commerce Commission**, 4-5.

TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY. See **Taxes**, 2.

TRANSPORTATION. See **Interstate Commerce Commission**, 2-5.

TREASURY REGULATIONS. See **Taxes**, 1-2.

TRIALS. See **Procedure**, 1-2.

TRUCKERS. See **Interstate Commerce Commission**, 4-5.

TRUST ESTATES. See **Taxes**, 1.

UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS. See **Venue**.

UNIONS. See **Venue**.

UNITED STATES CITIZEN. See **Citizenship**; **Constitutional Law**, III.

VARIABLE ANNUITIES. See **Securities Act of 1933**, 1-2.

VENUE.

Suit in federal court against unincorporated association—"Doing business."—Residence of an unincorporated association (which should be viewed as an entity for venue purposes) under the previous version of 28 U. S. C. § 1391 (b) refers to wherever it is "doing business"; and if the District Court now finds that respondent was not "doing business" in Colorado, the appropriateness of venue under the current version of § 1391 (*i. e.*, whether the claim "arose" in Colorado) should be considered. *Denver & R. G. W. R. Co. v. Trainmen*, p. 556.

VERDICTS. See **Procedure**, 1.

VIRGINIA. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; **Jurisdiction**, 1.

VOTING. See **Citizenship**; **Constitutional Law**, II, 2-3; III; **Jurisdiction**, 1-2.

WAIVERS. See **Constitutional Law**, I; VI, 1; VII; **Juvenile Delinquents**.

WARRANTS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV-V; VI, 2; **Search and Seizure**.

WATER POWER. See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.

WITNESSES. See **Constitutional Law**, I; VI, 1; VII; **Juvenile Delinquents**.

WORDS.

1. "*Afflicted with [a] psychopathic personality.*"—§ 212 (a) (4), Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, 8 U. S. C. § 1182 (a) (4). *Boutilier v. Immigration Service*, p. 118.

2. "*Where all defendants reside.*"—28 U. S. C. § 1391 (b). *Denver & R. G. W. R. Co. v. Trainmen*, p. 556.

WRONGFUL DEATH. See **Procedure**, 1.

It is a well-known fact that the medical profession has been the subject of much criticism and attack in recent years. This is due to many causes, but one of the most important is the fact that the public has become more educated and more critical of the medical profession. This has led to a demand for more information and a more active participation in the medical decisions that affect their health. The medical profession has responded to this demand by the establishment of many new organizations and by the adoption of many new methods of practice. These changes have been necessary in order to meet the needs of the public and to maintain the high standards of the medical profession.

The American Medical Association has been one of the most active of these organizations. It has been instrumental in the establishment of many new medical schools and in the adoption of many new medical standards. It has also been instrumental in the establishment of many new medical organizations and in the adoption of many new medical methods. These efforts have been necessary in order to meet the needs of the public and to maintain the high standards of the medical profession. The American Medical Association has been one of the most active of these organizations.

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