

I N D E X

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2. *Unambiguous state statute—No uncertain issue of state law.*—Since here the state statute is unambiguous and there is no uncertain issue of state law, the federal court properly proceeded to determine the federal constitutional claim. *Wisconsin v. Constantineau*, p. 433.

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New York's program—Home visitation.—The home visitation provided for by New York law in connection with the AFDC program is a reasonable administrative tool and does not violate any right guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. *Wyman v. James*, p. 309.

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1. *Finality of decision—Government's appeal under 18 U. S. C. § 1404.*—Stay of Court of Appeals' judgment pending disposition of petition for certiorari granted in view of substantial nature of previously undecided questions presented, concerning (1) propriety of Government's appeal under § 1404, and petitioners' right to appeal from adverse Court of Appeals' ruling, and (2) validity of Court of Appeals' rule that "probable cause" is not necessary for an extended border search. *Harris v. United States* (DOUGLAS, J., in chambers), p. 1211.

2. *Invalidation of state statute—Not applicable to Puerto Rico.*—Title 28 U. S. C. § 1254 (2), which provides for an appeal to Supreme Court from a court of appeals' judgment invalidating a *state* statute on constitutional grounds, does not apply to an appeal involving a Puerto Rico statute. *Fornaris v. Ridge Tool Co.*, p. 41.

APPEALS BY THE GOVERNMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Procedure**, 4.

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BAIL.

Appeals — Conduct of federal agents — Provocation. — Since Mr. JUSTICE BLACK is not sure that three of his Brethren will agree with his view that the Government's conduct in this case raises questions worthy of review, he will take no action on the application for bail pending appeal but will refer it to the full Court at its first meeting in October. *Marcello v. United States* (BLACK, J., in chambers), p. 1208.

BALLOTS. See **Elections**, 1-3; **Stay**, 1-2.

BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Accrued vacation pay—Property.—Bankrupt wage earner's vacation pay, accrued but unpaid at time of filing of petition, does not pass to trustee in bankruptcy as "property" under § 70a (5) of the Act. *Lines v. Frederick*, p. 18.

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- CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.** See Pleas, 1-3.
- CARGOES.** See Admiralty; Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.
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- CASEWORKERS.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.
- CATHOLIC PRIEST.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1; Venue.
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- CENSORSHIP.** See Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity.
- CERTIORARI.** See also Constitutional Law, VII; Procedure, 2; Sentences.
Improvidently granted—Increased sentence—Conduct after first sentence.—Greater severity of petitioner's second sentence, as Court learned after granting certiorari on issue of retroactivity of *North Carolina v. Pearce*, 395 U. S. 711, was based on petitioner's conduct (specifically referred to at resentencing) after the first sentence; writ is therefore dismissed as improvidently granted. Odom v. United States, p. 23.
- CESSION OF JURISDICTION.** See Indians; Jurisdiction.
- CHANGED REQUIREMENTS.** See Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1-2.
- CHANGE OF VENUE.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1; Venue.
- CHICAGO.** See Interstate Commerce Act.
- CHIEF OF POLICE.** See Abstention, 2; Constitutional Law, III, 4.
- CHILDREN.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.
- CIRCUS EMPLOYEE.** See Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention.

- CITY ELECTIONS.** See **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.
- CIVIL JURISDICTION.** See **Indians; Jurisdiction.**
- CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.** See also **Sex Discrimination.**
Sex discrimination—Hiring policy—Business necessity.— Under Title VII of the Act, an employer may not, in the absence of business necessity, refuse to hire women with pre-school-age children while hiring men with such children. *Phillips v. Martin Marietta Corp.*, p. 542.
- CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968.** See **Indians; Jurisdiction.**
- CLAIMS.** See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.**
- COCONSPIRATORS.** See **Constitutional Law, I.**
- COERCION.** See **Habeas Corpus; Procedure, 5.**
- COLLATERAL ATTACK.** See **Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.**
- COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.** See **Labor Management Relations Act; Remedies; Seamen.**
- COLORADO.** See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.**
- COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO.** See **Abstention, 1; Appeals, 2.**
- COMMUNITY PREJUDICE.** See **Constitutional Law, III, 1; Venue.**
- COMPETITION.** See **Standing to Sue.**
- COMPROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.** See **Standing to Sue.**
- CONCURRENT JURISDICTION.** See **Indians; Jurisdiction.**
- CONDUCT OF FEDERAL AGENTS.** See **Bail.**
- CONDUCT OF TRIAL.** See **Constitutional Law, III, 2; Contempt; Trials.**
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- CONSIGNEES.** See **Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.**
- CONSPIRACY.** See **Constitutional Law, I.**

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTES. See **Abstention**, 1; **Appeals**, 2.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also **Abstention**, 2; **Aid to Families With Dependent Children**; **Appeals**, 1; **Certiorari**; **Contempt**; **Obscenity**; **Pleas**, 1-3; **Procedure**, 1-2, 4; **Sentences**; **Taxes**; **Trials**; **Venue**; **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970**.

I. Confrontation Clause.

Evidence of coconspirator's statement—Georgia law.—Court of Appeals' holding that Georgia statute, which allows into evidence a coconspirator's out-of-court statement made during concealment phase of conspiracy, violated appellee's right to confrontation secured by Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments, is reversed. *Dutton v. Evans*, p. 74.

II. Double Jeopardy.

Mistrial.—Judgment dismissing information on ground of former jeopardy, on appellee's pretrial motion where judge had discharged jury and aborted earlier trial in order that witnesses consult with attorneys, is affirmed. *United States v. Jorn*, p. 470.

III. Due Process.

1. *Change of venue—Misdemeanors.*—State law that categorically prevents change of venue for jury trial in criminal case, regardless of extent of local prejudice against defendant, solely on ground that crime with which he is charged is misdemeanor, is violative of right to trial by impartial jury guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. *Groppi v. Wisconsin*, p. 505.

2. *Criminal contempt—Vilification of judge.*—Here, where defendant in state criminal contempt proceeding vilified the judge during course of defendant's trial and was sentenced by that judge to 11 to 22 years for contempt, he is entitled under Due Process Clause to a public trial before another judge. *Mayberry v. Pennsylvania*, p. 455.

3. *Income tax exemptions—Cutoff date.*—Section 501 (c) (14) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code, which limits income tax exemption for nonprofit mutual insurers to those organized before September 1, 1957, is not an arbitrary classification violative of due process requirements, Congress having had a rational basis for concluding that an extension of the cutoff date could adversely affect federal programs. *U. S. v. Maryland Savings-Share Ins. Corp.*, p. 4.

4. *Posting names in liquor outlets—Absence of notice and hearing.*—Label or characterization given an individual by "posting" his

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name in liquor outlets and forbidding sales or gifts of liquor to him for one year, though mark of illness to some, is to others such a badge of disgrace that procedural due process requires notice and opportunity to be heard. *Wisconsin v. Constantineau*, p. 433.

IV. Fourth Amendment.

Home visitation by caseworkers.—The home visitation provided for by New York law in connection with the AFDC program is a reasonable administrative tool and does not violate any right guaranteed by the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. *Wyman v. James*, p. 309.

V. Freedom of Expression.

Obscenity—Use of mails.—The administrative censorship scheme created by 39 U. S. C. §§ 4006, 4007, permitting the Postmaster General to detain and return certain allegedly obscene mail, violates the First Amendment since it lacks adequate safeguards against undue inhibition of protected interests. *Blount v. Rizzi*, p. 410.

VI. Search and Seizure.

Smuggling narcotics—Extended border search.—Stay of Court of Appeals' judgment pending disposition of petition for certiorari granted in view of substantial nature of previously undecided questions presented, including validity of Court of Appeals' rule that "probable cause" is not necessary for an extended border search. *Harris v. United States* (DOUGLAS, J., in chambers), p. 1211.

VII. Self-Incrimination.

Testimony before grand jury—Immunity.—Writ of certiorari, granted to resolve question whether "transactional" rather than "use" immunity is constitutionally required to compel a witness to testify before New York grand jury, is dismissed as improvidently granted in light of another decision by highest state court holding that transactional immunity is required in New York and that its earlier decision in the instant case may have rested on that premise. *Piccirillo v. New York*, p. 548.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. See **Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.**

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS. See **National Labor Relations Act, 1-2.**

CONSULTING ATTORNEYS. See **Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.**

CONTEMPT. See also **Constitutional Law**, III, 2; **Trials**.

Vilification of judge — Criminal contempt — Due process.— Here, where defendant in state criminal contempt proceeding vilified the judge during course of defendant's trial and was sentenced by that judge to 11 to 22 years for contempt, he is entitled under Due Process Clause to a public trial before another judge. *Mayberry v. Pennsylvania*, p. 455.

CONTRABAND. See **Appeals**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, VI.

CONTRACTORS. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

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COUNSEL. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Habeas Corpus**; **Pleas**, 1-3; **Procedure**, 4-5.

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COURTS. See **Indians**; **Jurisdiction**.

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CRIMINAL CONTEMPT. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2; **Contempt**; **Trials**.

CRIMINAL LAW. See **Appeals**, 1; **Bail**; **Certiorari**; **Constitutional Law**, I-II; III, 1-2; VI-VII; **Contempt**; **Habeas Corpus**; **Pleas**, 1-3; **Procedure**, 2, 4-5; **Sentences**; **Trials**; **Venue**.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS. See **Internal Revenue Service**, 1-2; **Intervention**.

CUSTOMS AGENTS. See **Appeals**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, VI.

CUTOFF DATES. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3; **Taxes**.

DEALER'S CONTRACT LAW. See **Abstention**, 1; **Appeals**, 2.

DEATH PENALTY. See **Pleas**, 1-3.

DEBTS. See **Indians**; **Jurisdiction**.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS. See **Constitutional Law**, V; **Obscenity**; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

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DEFENDANT'S OPTION. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Procedure**, 4.

DEMURRAGE CHARGES. See **Federal Maritime Commission**; **Judicial Review**; **Procedure**, 3.

- DEPENDENT CHILDREN.** See *Aid to Families With Dependent Children*; *Constitutional Law*, IV.
- DETENTION OF MAIL.** See *Constitutional Law*, V; *Obscenity*.
- DISCHARGE OF JURY.** See *Constitutional Law*, II; *Procedure*, 4.
- DISCONTINUANCES.** See *Interstate Commerce Act*.
- DISCRETION OF JUDGES.** See *Constitutional Law*, II; *Procedure*, 4.
- DISCRIMINATION.** See *Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970*; *Voting Rights Act of 1965*, 1-2.
- DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT.** See *Civil Rights Act of 1964*; *Sex Discrimination*.
- DISENFRANCHISEMENT.** See *Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970*.
- DISGRACE.** See *Abstention*, 2; *Constitutional Law*, III, 4.
- DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 2; *Contempt*; *Trials*.
- DISTRIBUTORSHIPS.** See *Abstention*, 1; *Appeals*, 2.
- DISTRICT COURTS.** See *Federal Maritime Commission*; *Judicial Review*; *Procedure*, 3; *Voting Rights Act of 1965*, 1-2.
- DOUBLE JEOPARDY.** See *Constitutional Law*, II; *Procedure*, 4.
- DRINKING.** See *Abstention*, 2; *Constitutional Law*, III, 4.
- DRUGS.** See *Appeals*, 1; *Constitutional Law*, VI.
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- ECONOMIC INJURY.** See *Standing to Sue*.
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- EDUCATIONAL INELIGIBILITY.** See *Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970*.
- 18-YEAR-OLD VOTING.** See *Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970*.
- ELECTIONS.** See also *Indians*; *Jurisdiction*; *Stay*, 1-2; *Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970*; *Voting Rights Act of 1965*, 1-2.

1. *Candidates for federal office—State filing fees.*—Since equities of granting injunctive relief favor the applicant, who was denied ballot place as congressional candidate because of his refusal to pay

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filing fee required by Florida law, Florida is directed to have his name placed on ballot without payment of filing fee. *Fowler v. Adams* (BLACK, J., in chambers), p. 1205.

2. *Candidates for federal office—State law.*—Would-be candidates for Congress seek to stay judgment of Florida Supreme Court upholding state law requiring state officials to resign before becoming candidates for another office. Since constitutional issues cannot be finally resolved prior to primary election, and the risk of injury to applicants outweighs that to Florida, applications for stays are granted. *Davis v. Adams* (BLACK, J., in chambers), p. 1203.

3. *Placing candidates on ballots—Preserve status quo.*—Stay granted to preserve *status quo ante* to enable Court, at first Conference in October, to determine disposition of appeal. Reconsideration denied on basis of appellants' representation that appellee parties' candidates can be placed on ballot for November 1970 election. *Rockefeller v. Socialist Workers Party* (HARLAN, J., in chambers), p. 1201.

ELIGIBILITY TO VOTE. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.**

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EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964; Sex Discrimination.**

EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.**

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- EXTENDED BORDER SEARCHES.** See Appeals, 1; Constitutional Law, VI.
- EYEWITNESSES.** See Constitutional Law, I.
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- FAMILY OBLIGATIONS.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964; Sex Discrimination.
- FEAR OF DEATH PENALTY.** See Pleas, 1-3.
- FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.** See Bail.
- FEDERAL COURTS.** See Abstention, 1; Appeals, 2.
- FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION.** See also Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.
Conferences of terminal operators—Revised tariffs—Prior approval.—The Commission, the agency responsible under the Shipping Act, 1916, for supervising conferences of marine terminal operators and uniquely qualified to consider disputes involving overall conference policies, had primary jurisdiction over the question whether prior administrative approval of the tariff amendment was required. *Marine Terminal v. Rederi. Transatlantic*, p. 62.
- FEDERAL OFFICES.** See Elections, 1-2; Stay, 1.
- FEDERAL PROGRAMS.** See Constitutional Law, III, 3; Taxes.
- FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.** See Constitutional Law, V; Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention; Obscenity.
- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS.** See Abstention, 1-2; Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Appeals, 2; Constitutional Law, III, 3; IV; VI-VII; Elections, 1-2; Habeas Corpus; Indians; Jurisdiction; Procedure, 1-3, 5; Stay, 1; Taxes; Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.
- FEES.** See Elections, 1.
- FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.** See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.
- FIFTH AMENDMENT.** See Constitutional Law, II; III, 3; VII; Pleas, 1-3; Procedure, 2, 4; Taxes.
- FILING FEES.** See Elections, 1.
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- FINAL ORDERS.** See Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.
- FINANCIAL AID.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.
- FIRST AMENDMENT.** See Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity; Procedure, 1.
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- FORFEITURES.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
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- FOURTH AMENDMENT.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Appeals, 1; Constitutional Law, IV; VI.
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- FRAUDULENT TAX RETURNS.** See Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.
- FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.** See Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity.
- FREEDOM OF SPEECH.** See Procedure, 1.
- FREEDOM TO CHANGE RESIDENCE.** See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.
- FREEDOM TO TRAVEL.** See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.
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- GENERAL MINING ACT OF 1872.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- GEORGIA.** See Constitutional Law, I.
- “GEORGIAN.”** See Interstate Commerce Act.
- GIFTS OF LIQUOR.** See Abstention, 2; Constitutional Law, III, 4.

- GOVERNMENT AGENTS.** See Bail.
- GOVERNMENT LANDS.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- GRANDFATHER CLAUSES.** See Constitutional Law, III, 3; Taxes.
- GRAND JURIES.** See Constitutional Law, VII; Procedure, 2.
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- GUILTY PLEAS.** See Pleas, 1-3.
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Voluntariness of statement—Shortcomings of state procedure.—Applicant for federal habeas corpus relief is not entitled to new hearing on voluntariness of statement introduced at his trial merely because of shortcomings in state procedure used to decide voluntariness issue, as he must also show that his version of the events, if true, would require conclusion that statement was involuntary. *Procunier v. Atchley*, p. 446.
- HARTFORD, WISCONSIN.** See Abstention, 2; Constitutional Law, III, 4.
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- HOME VISITS.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.
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- IMPROVEMENTS.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
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INDIANS. See also **Jurisdiction.**

State court jurisdiction—Action of Tribal Council—Civil Rights Act of 1968.—Blackfeet Indians Tribal Council's unilateral action adopting provision for concurrent civil jurisdiction of Tribal Court and Montana courts was insufficient to vest jurisdiction in state courts either under 1953 Act, which required affirmative state legislative action, or under 1968 Civil Rights Act, which calls for majority vote of all enrolled Indians. *Kennerly v. District Court of Montana*, p. 423.

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INTERNAL REVENUE CODE. See **Constitutional Law, III, 3; Taxes.**

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. See also **Constitutional Law, II; Intervention; Procedure, 4.**

1. *Summons enforcement proceeding—Records of taxpayer's employer—Intervention.*—Petitioner has no proprietary interest in his former employer's records (his sole interest therein being that they presumably contain details of payments to him), and since he has no other protectable interest by way of privilege or otherwise, he has no absolute right under Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 24 (a) (2) to intervene in IRS summons enforcement proceeding. *Donaldson v. United States*, p. 517.

2. *Tax investigation—Summons.*—Under 26 U. S. C. § 7602 an IRS summons may be used in connection with a tax investigation if it is issued in good faith and prior to a recommendation for prosecution. *Donaldson v. United States*, p. 517.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

Discontinuance of rail service—Connecting lines—Notice.—Section 13a (1) of the Act does not require a railroad seeking to discontinue its segment of a through passenger train that is operated in conjunction with another railroad to give notice of the proposed discontinuance in States served only by the connecting line. *United States v. City of Chicago*, p. 8.

INTERVENTION. See also **Internal Revenue Service**, 1-2.

Internal Revenue summons enforcement proceeding—Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 24 (a) (2).—Petitioner has no proprietary interest in his former employer's records (his sole interest therein being that they presumably contain details of payments to him), and since he has no other protectable interest by way of privilege or otherwise, he has no absolute right under Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 24 (a) (2) to intervene in the IRS summons enforcement proceeding. *Donaldson v. United States*, p. 517.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS. See **Abstention**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

INVESTIGATIONS OF TAXES. See **Internal Revenue Service**, 1-2; **Intervention**.

INVOLUNTARY PLEAS. See **Pleas**, 1-3.

INVOLUNTARY STATEMENTS. See **Habeas Corpus**; **Procedure**, 5.

IRONWORKERS. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

JEOPARDY. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Procedure**, 4.

JOB ASSIGNMENTS. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

JOB DISCRIMINATION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**; **Sex Discrimination**.

JUDGES. See **Constitutional Law**, II; III, 2; **Contempt**; **Pleas**, 1-3; **Procedure**, 4; **Trials**.

JUDICIAL DISCRETION. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Procedure**, 4.

JUDICIAL REVIEW. See also **Constitutional Law**, V; **Federal Maritime Commission**; **Obscenity**; **Procedure**, 3; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

Federal Maritime Commission order—Administrative Orders Review Act—Timeliness.—District Court correctly concluded that it had no authority to review FMC's decision, which constituted a final order and as such, under the Act, was exclusively reviewable by the Court of Appeals. When the case returned to the District Court, time for review by Court of Appeals had expired, precluding any judicial review on the merits of the FMC decision. *Marine Terminal v. Rederi. Transatlantic*, p. 62.

JURIES. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Procedure**, 4.

JURISDICTION. See also **Federal Maritime Commission**; **Indians**; **Judicial Review**; **Labor Management Relations Act**; **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920**; **Procedure**, 3; **Remedies**; **Seamen**.

State court jurisdiction—Action of Blackfeet Tribal Council—Civil Rights Act of 1968.—Blackfeet Indians Tribal Council's unilateral action adopting provision for concurrent civil jurisdiction of Tribal Court and Montana courts was insufficient to vest jurisdiction in state courts either under 1953 Act, which required affirmative state legislative action, or under 1968 Civil Rights Act, which calls for majority vote of all enrolled Indians. *Kennerly v. District Court of Montana*, p. 423.

JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

JURY TRIALS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Venue**.

“**JUST CAUSE.**” See **Abstention**, 1; **Appeals**, 2.

LABOR. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

LABOR AND IMPROVEMENTS. See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920**.

LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT. See also **Remedies**; **Seamen**.

Seamen's wage claims—Optional remedy.—Enactment of § 301 of the Act, which provides for enforcement of grievance and arbitration provisions of collective-bargaining agreements in industries affecting commerce, did not abrogate, but merely added an optional remedy to, the remedy of 46 U. S. C. § 596, which permits seamen to sue for wages in federal court. *U. S. Bulk Carriers v. Arguelles*, p. 351.

LAND CLAIMS. See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920**.

LAND OFFICE. See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920**.

LEGISLATIVE CLASSIFICATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3; **Taxes**.

LESSER INCLUDED OFFENSES. See **Pleas**, 1-3.

LIQUOR PURCHASES. See **Abstention**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

LITERACY TESTS. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970**.

LOADING CARGO. See **Admiralty**.

LOCAL PREJUDICE. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Venue**.

- LOCATION OF POLLS.** See Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1-2.
- LONGSHOREMEN.** See Admiralty.
- LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.** See Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.
- MAGAZINE DISTRIBUTORS.** See Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity.
- MAILS.** See Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity.
- "MANIFEST NECESSITY" DOCTRINE.** See Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.
- MARIHUANA.** See Appeals, 1; Constitutional Law, VI.
- MARINE TERMINAL ASSOCIATIONS.** See Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.
- MARITIME CLAIMS.** See Labor Management Relations Act; Remedies; Seamen.
- MARYLAND.** See Constitutional Law, III, 3; Taxes.
- MERCHANT SEAMEN.** See Admiralty; Labor Management Relations Act; Remedies; Seamen.
- MEXICO.** See Appeals, 1; Constitutional Law, VI.
- MINERAL LANDS.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- MINERAL LEASING ACT OF 1920.**
Oil shale claims—Assessment work—Jurisdiction.—The Act's Saving Clause makes the United States the beneficiary of all claims that are invalid for lack of assessment work or otherwise, and the Interior Department had subject matter jurisdiction to determine whether respondents' claims were "maintained" within the meaning of that clause, including the performance of adequate assessment work. *Hickel v. Oil Shale Corp.*, p. 48.
- MINIMUM AGE FOR VOTING.** See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.
- MINING CLAIMS.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- MINORITY GROUPS.** See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.
- MISDEMEANORS.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1; Venue.
- MISSISSIPPI.** See Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1-2.
- MISTRIALS.** See Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.
- MONTANA.** See Indians; Jurisdiction.
- MOTHERS.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964; Sex Discrimination.

MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION. See Elections, 3; Stay, 2.

MOTIONS IN BAR. See Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.

MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES. See Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1-2.

MURDER. See Constitutional Law, I; Habeas Corpus; Pleas, 1-3; Procedure, 5.

NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT. See Appeals, 1; Constitutional Law, VI.

NARCOTICS. See Appeals, 1; Constitutional Law, VI.

NATIONAL BANKS. See Standing to Sue.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS. See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.

1. *Section 8 (b) (4) (B)—Secondary conduct—Job assignments.*—In seeking to force general contractor to bind all subcontractors on project to particular form of job assignments and implying by its demands that general contractor would have to force change in subcontractor's policy or to terminate subcontractor's contract, respondent union engaged in flagrant secondary conduct within prohibition of § 8 (b) (4) (B). *NLRB v. Operating Engineers*, p. 297.

2. *Section 8 (b) (4) (D)—Jurisdictional disputes—Remedies.*—Section 8 (b) (4) (D) is not an exclusive remedy for secondary pressure aimed at involving neutral employer in jurisdictional dispute over work assignments made by primary employer. *NLRB v. Operating Engineers*, p. 297.

NECESSARY AND PROPER CLAUSE. See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.

NEGLIGENCE. See Admiralty.

NEGROES. See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.

NEUTRAL EMPLOYERS. See National Labor Relations Act, 1-2.

NEW YORK. See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV; VII; Elections, 3; Procedure, 2; Stay, 2.

NOLO CONTENDERE. See Pleas, 1-3.

NONPROFIT MUTUAL INSURERS. See Constitutional Law, III, 3; Taxes.

NORTH CAROLINA. See Pleas, 1-3.

NOTICE. See **Abstention**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **Interstate Commerce Act**.

OBSCENITY. See also **Constitutional Law**, V.

Use of mails—Administrative censorship.—The administrative censorship scheme created by 39 U. S. C. §§ 4006, 4007, permitting the Postmaster General to detain and return certain allegedly obscene mail, violates the First Amendment since it lacks adequate safeguards against undue inhibition of protected expression. *Blount v. Rizzi*, p. 410.

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2; **Contempt**; **Trials**.

OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**; **Sex Discrimination**.

OIL SHALE CLAIMS. See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920**.

OPERATING ENGINEERS. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

OPERATIONAL NEGLIGENCE. See **Admiralty**.

OPTION OF DEFENDANT. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Procedure**, 4.

OREGON. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970**.

ORIGINAL ACTIONS. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970**.

OUT-OF-COURT STATEMENTS. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

PASSENGER TRAINS. See **Interstate Commerce Act**.

PATENTS TO LANDS. See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920**.

PENNSYLVANIA. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2; **Contempt**; **Trials**.

PERSONAL INJURIES. See **Admiralty**.

PLEAS.

1. *Guilty plea—Fear of death penalty.*—Guilty plea that represents a voluntary and intelligent choice among alternatives available to a defendant, especially one represented by competent counsel, is not compelled within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment because entered to avoid possibility of death penalty. *North Carolina v. Alford*, p. 25.

2. *Guilty plea—Protestation of innocence.*—Accused may voluntarily, knowingly, and understandingly consent to imposition of prison sentence even though he is unwilling to admit participation in the crime, or even if his guilty plea contains a protestation of in-

PLEAS—Continued.

nocence, when, as here, he intelligently concludes that his interests require a guilty plea and the record strongly evidences guilt. *North Carolina v. Alford*, p. 25.

3. *Lesser included offenses*.—The Fourteenth Amendment and the Bill of Rights do not prohibit the States from accepting pleas to lesser included offenses. *North Carolina v. Alford*, p. 25.

POLITICAL PARTIES. See **Elections**, 3; **Stay**, 2.

POLLING PLACES. See **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

PORNOGRAPHY. See **Constitutional Law**, V; **Obscenity**.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS. See **Constitutional Law**, V; **Obscenity**.

“POSTING” OF NAMES. See **Abstention**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

POSTMASTER GENERAL. See **Constitutional Law**, V; **Obscenity**.

POTENTIAL DISCRIMINATION. See **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

PREJUDICE. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Venue**.

PREPARING TAX RETURNS. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Procedure**, 4.

PRE-SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**; **Sex Discrimination**.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970**.

PRIEST. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Venue**.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS. See **Elections**, 2; **Stay**, 1.

PRIMARY JURISDICTION. See **Federal Maritime Commission**; **Judicial Review**; **Procedure**, 3.

PRIOR APPROVAL. See **Federal Maritime Commission**; **Judicial Review**; **Procedure**, 3; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

PRIOR RESTRAINTS. See **Constitutional Law**, V; **Obscenity**.

PRISONERS. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

PRIVATE INSURERS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3; **Taxes**.

PRIVILEGE. See **Internal Revenue Service**, 1-2; **Intervention**.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENSHIP. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970**.

PROBABLE CAUSE. See **Aid to Families With Dependent Children**; **Appeals**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, IV-VI; **Obscenity**.

PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS. See **Abstention**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

PROCEDURE. See also **Abstention**, 1-2; **Appeals**, 1-2; **Bail**; **Certiorari**; **Constitutional Law**, I-II; III, 1-2, 4; V-VII; **Elections**, 1-3; **Federal Maritime Commission**; **Habeas Corpus**; **Indians**; **Internal Revenue Service**, 1-2; **Interstate Commerce Act**; **Intervention**; **Judicial Review**; **Jurisdiction**; **Labor Management Relations Act**; **Obscenity**; **Pleas**, 1-3; **Remedies**; **Seamen**; **Sentences**; **Standing to Sue**; **Stay**, 1-2; **Venue**; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

1. *Application for restraining order—First Amendment rights—Re-examination of holding.*—Restraining order requested by applicants, who rely on *Dombrowski v. Pfister*, 380 U. S. 479, denied since re-examination of holding in that case is involved in cases to be argued in coming Term. *Dexter v. Schrank* (DOUGLAS, J., in chambers), p. 1207.

2. *Certiorari—Testimony before grand jury—Immunity.*—Writ of certiorari, granted to resolve question whether "transactional" rather than "use" immunity is constitutionally required to compel a witness to testify before New York grand jury, is dismissed as improvidently granted in light of another decision by highest state court holding that transactional immunity is required in New York and that its earlier decision in the instant case may have rested on that premise. *Piccirillo v. New York*, p. 548.

3. *Collateral attack—Administrative hearing.*—Respondent, having been represented by its agent in the administrative hearing and having also had every opportunity to participate before the FMC and to seek timely review in the Court of Appeals, cannot collaterally attack the FMC's order. *Marine Terminal v. Rederi. Transatlantic*, p. 62.

4. *Double jeopardy—Mistrial.*—Judgment dismissing information on ground of former jeopardy, on appellee's pretrial motion where judge had discharged jury and aborted earlier trial in order that witnesses consult with attorneys, is affirmed. *United States v. Jorn*, p. 470.

5. *Habeas corpus—Voluntariness of statement—Shortcomings of state procedure.*—Applicant for federal habeas corpus relief is not entitled to new hearing on voluntariness of statement introduced at his trial merely because of shortcomings in state procedure used to decide voluntariness issue, as he must also show that his version of the events, if true, would require conclusion that statement was involuntary. *Procunier v. Atchley*, p. 446.

- PROMPT JUDICIAL REVIEW.** See Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity.
- PROPERTY.** See Bankruptcy Act.
- PROPRIETARY INTEREST.** See Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention.
- PROSPECTORS.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- PROTECTABLE INTEREST.** See Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention.
- PROTECTED INTERESTS.** See Standing to Sue.
- PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE.** See Pleas, 1-3.
- PROVOCATION.** See Bail.
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.
- PUBLIC LANDS.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- PUERTO RICO.** See Abstention, 1; Appeals, 2.
- PUNISHMENT.** See Certiorari; Sentences.
- QUALIFICATIONS FOR CANDIDATES.** See Elections, 2; Stay, 1.
- QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING.** See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.
- RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.** See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970; Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1-2.
- RAILROADS.** See Interstate Commerce Act.
- RECIPIENTS OF WELFARE.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.
- RECONSIDERATION.** See Elections, 3; Stay, 2.
- RECORDED STATEMENTS.** See Habeas Corpus; Procedure, 5.
- RECORDS OF EMPLOYMENT.** See Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention.
- RE-EXAMINATION OF HOLDING.** See Procedure, 1.
- RELIABILITY.** See Constitutional Law, I.
- RELIEF.** See Elections, 1-2; Stay, 1.
- RELIEF BENEFITS.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.
- RELOCATION.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

REMEDIES. See also **Admiralty; Labor Management Relations Act; National Labor Relations Act, 1-2; Seamen; Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1-2.**

Seamen's wage claims—Optional remedies.—Enactment of § 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, which provides for enforcement of grievance and arbitration provisions of collective-bargaining agreements in industries affecting commerce, did not abrogate, but merely added an optional remedy to, the remedy of 46 U. S. C. § 596, which permits seamen to sue for wages in federal court. U. S. Bulk Carriers v. Arguelles, p. 351.

REMOVAL FROM COURTROOM. See **Constitutional Law, III, 2; Contempt; Trials.**

REPRESENTATIVES. See **Abstention, 1; Appeals, 2.**

REPROSECUTIONS. See **Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.**

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING. See **Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1-2.**

RESENTENCES. See **Certiorari; Sentences.**

RESERVATION INDIANS. See **Indians; Jurisdiction.**

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.**

RESISTING ARREST. See **Constitutional Law, III, 1; Venue.**

RESTRAINING ORDERS. See **Procedure, 1.**

RESTRAINTS ON MAILING. See **Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity.**

RETRIALS. See **Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.**

RETROACTIVITY. See **Abstention, 1; Appeals, 2; Certiorari; Sentences.**

REVIEW. See **Bail.**

REVISED TARIFFS. See **Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.**

RIGHT TO CONFRONTATION. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

RIGHT TO INTERVENE. See **Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention.**

RISK OF INJURY. See **Elections, 2; Stay, 1.**

RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. See **Constitutional Law, V; Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention; Obscenity.**

SAILORS. See **Admiralty; Labor Management Relations Act; Remedies; Seamen.**

SALES OF LIQUOR. See **Abstention**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

SAVING CLAUSES. See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920**.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3; **Taxes**.

SEAMEN. See also **Admiralty**; **Labor Management Relations Act**; **Remedies**.

Wage claims—Optional remedies.—Enactment of § 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, which provides for enforcement of grievance and arbitration provisions of collective-bargaining agreements in industries affecting commerce, did not abrogate, but merely added an optional remedy to, the remedy of 46 U. S. C. § 596, which permits seamen to sue for wages in federal court. *U. S. Bulk Carriers v. Arguelles*, p. 351.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE. See **Appeals**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, VI.

SEARCHES. See **Aid to Families With Dependent Children**; **Constitutional Law**, IV.

SECONDARY PRESSURES. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

SECOND-DEGREE MURDER. See **Pleas**, 1-3.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. See **Mineral Leasing Act of 1920**.

SELF-INCRIMINATION. See **Constitutional Law**, VII; **Procedure**, 2.

SENTENCES. See also **Certiorari**; **Constitutional Law**, III, 2; **Contempt**; **Pleas**, 1-3; **Trials**.

Increased sentence—Conduct after first sentence—Certiorari.—Greater severity of petitioner's second sentence, as Court learned after granting certiorari on issue of retroactivity of *North Carolina v. Pearce*, 395 U. S. 711, was based on petitioner's conduct (specifically referred to at resentencing) after the first sentencing; writ is therefore dismissed as improvidently granted. *Odom v. United States*, p. 23.

SEX DISCRIMINATION. See also **Civil Rights Act of 1964**.

Discrimination in employment—Hiring policy—Business necessity.—Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, an employer may not, in the absence of business necessity, refuse to hire women with pre-school-age children while hiring men with such children. *Phillips v. Martin Marietta Corp.*, p. 542.

- SHALE.** See Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- SHIPOWNERS.** See Admiralty.
- SHIPPING ACT, 1916.** See Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.
- SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS.** See Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.
- SHIPS.** See Admiralty.
- SHORTCOMINGS OF STATE PROCEDURE.** See Habeas Corpus; Procedure, 5.
- SIXTH AMENDMENT.** See Constitutional Law, I; III, 1; Venue.
- SMUGGLING.** See Appeals, 1; Constitutional Law, VI.
- SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY.** See Elections, 3; Stay, 2.
- SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.
- SPECIAL AGENTS.** See Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention.
- SPECIAL ELECTIONS.** See Indians; Jurisdiction.
- STANDING TO SUE.**
Travel agents—Competition with national banks—Zone of protected interests.—Court of Appeals erred in dismissing complaint for lack of standing of travel agents seeking to invalidate Comptroller of Currency's ruling that national banks may provide travel services for their customers, as § 4 of Bank Service Corporation Act "arguably brings a competitor within the zone of interests protected by it." *Arnold Tours v. Camp*, p. 45.
- STARE DECISIS.** See Procedure, 1.
- STATE COURTS.** See Indians; Jurisdiction.
- STATE ELECTIONS.** See Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.
- STATEMENTS.** See Constitutional Law, I; Habeas Corpus; Procedure, 5.
- STATE OFFICIALS.** See Elections, 2; Stay, 1.
- STATE STATUTES.** See Abstention, 1-2; Appeals, 2; Constitutional Law, III, 4.
- STATE WELFARE PROGRAMS.** See Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.

STATUS QUO ANTE. See **Elections**, 3; **Stay**, 2.

STATUTES OF PUERTO RICO. See **Abstention**, 1; **Appeals**, 2.

STAY. See also **Appeals**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, VI; **Elections**, 2-3.

1. *Candidates for federal office—Proximity of election—State law.*—Would-be candidates for Congress seek to stay judgment of Florida Supreme Court upholding state law requiring state officials to resign before becoming candidates for another office. Since constitutional issues cannot be finally resolved prior to primary election, and the risk of injury to applicants outweighs that to Florida, applications for stays are granted. *Davis v. Adams* (BLACK, J., in chambers), p. 1203.

2. *Preserve status quo—Reconsideration—Placing candidates on ballots.*—Stay granted to preserve *status quo ante* to enable Court, at first Conference in October, to determine disposition of appeal. Reconsideration denied on basis of appellants' representation that appellee parties' candidates can be placed on ballot for November 1970 election. *Rockefeller v. Socialist Workers Party* (HARLAN, J., in chambers), p. 1201.

STEVEDORES. See **Admiralty**.

STIGMA. See **Abstention**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

STRIKES. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

SUBCONTRACTORS. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-2.

SUBMISSION OF VOTING CHANGES. See **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

SUMMONSES. See **Internal Revenue Service**, 1-2; **Intervention**.

SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE. See **Appeals**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, VI.

SUPREME COURT.

1. Amendment of United States Supreme Court Rules, p. 1027.

2. Assignment of Mr. Justice Clark (retired) to United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, p. 805.

3. Assignment of Mr. Justice Clark (retired) to United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, p. 921.

4. Assignment of Mr. Justice Reed (retired) to United States Court of Claims, p. 883.

5. Rules of Procedure for the Trial of Minor Offenses before United States Magistrates, p. 1029.

SURVEILLANCE. See **Appeals**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, VI.

TARIFFS. See **Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.**

TAXES. See also **Constitutional Law, III, 3.**

Income tax exemption—Nonprofit mutual insurers—Cutoff date.—Section 501 (c) (14) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code, which limits income tax exemption for nonprofit mutual insurers to those organized before September 1, 1957, is not an arbitrary classification violative of due process requirements, Congress having had a rational basis for concluding that an extension of the cutoff date could adversely affect federal programs. *U. S. v. Maryland Savings-Share Ins. Corp.*, p. 4.

TAXPAYERS. See **Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.**

TAX RETURNS. See **Constitutional Law, II; Internal Revenue Service, 1-2; Intervention; Procedure, 4.**

TEMPORARY DETENTION OF MAIL. See **Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity.**

TERMINAL ASSOCIATIONS. See **Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.**

TERMINATION OF BENEFITS. See **Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.**

TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS. See **Abstention, 1; Appeals, 2.**

TERMINATION OF TRAIN SERVICE. See **Interstate Commerce Act.**

TESTIMONY. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Procedure, 2.**

TEXAS. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970.**

THREE-JUDGE COURTS. See **Elections, 1; Voting Rights Act of 1965, 1-2.**

THROUGH TRAINS. See **Interstate Commerce Act.**

TIMELINESS. See **Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.**

TIRE IRONS. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Procedure, 2.**

TOTALITY OF CIRCUMSTANCES. See **Habeas Corpus; Procedure, 5.**

TRAINS. See **Interstate Commerce Act.**

“TRANSACTIONAL” IMMUNITY. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Procedure, 2.**

TRANSFERABLE ASSETS. See **Bankruptcy Act.**

- TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION.** See **Indians; Jurisdiction.**
- TRANSPORTATION.** See **Interstate Commerce Act.**
- TRAVEL AGENTS.** See **Standing to Sue.**
- TRIAL JUDGES.** See **Pleas, 1-3.**
- TRIALS.** See also **Constitutional Law, II; III, 1-2; Contempt; Procedure, 4; Venue.**
Criminal contempt—Vilification of judge—Due process.—Here, where defendant in state criminal contempt proceeding vilified the judge during course of defendant's trial and was sentenced by that judge to 11 to 22 years for contempt, he is entitled under Due Process Clause to a public trial before another judge. *Mayberry v. Pennsylvania*, p. 455.
- TRIBAL COUNCILS.** See **Indians; Jurisdiction.**
- TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.** See **Bankruptcy Act.**
- TRUSTWORTHINESS.** See **Constitutional Law, I.**
- TURNOVER ORDERS.** See **Bankruptcy Act.**
- UNAMBIGUOUS STATUTE.** See **Abstention, 2; Constitutional Law, III, 4.**
- UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964; Sex Discrimination.**
- UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES.** See **National Labor Relations Act, 1-2.**
- UNIONS.** See **National Labor Relations Act, 1-2.**
- UNSEAWORTHINESS.** See **Admiralty.**
- “USE” IMMUNITY.** See **Constitutional Law, VII; Procedure, 2.**
- USE OF THE MAILS.** See **Constitutional Law, V; Obscenity.**
- VACATION OF STAY.** See **Elections, 3; Stay, 2.**
- VACATION PAY.** See **Bankruptcy Act.**
- VENUE.** See also **Constitutional Law, III, 1.**
Misdemeanors—Change of venue—Due process.—State law that categorically prevents change of venue for jury trial in criminal case, regardless of extent of local prejudice against defendant, solely on ground that crime with which he is charged is misdemeanor is violative of right to trial by impartial jury guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. *Groppi v. Wisconsin*, p. 505.
- VESSELS.** See **Admiralty.**

VILIFICATION OF JUDGES. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2; **Contempt**; **Trials**.

VINDICTIVENESS. See **Certiorari**; **Sentences**.

VIOLATIONS OF TAX LAWS. See **Internal Revenue Service**, 1-2; **Intervention**.

VOLUNTARINESS OF STATEMENT. See **Habeas Corpus**; **Procedure**, 5.

VOLUNTARY PLEAS. See **Pleas**, 1-3.

VOTERS. See **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970**; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1970.

Lowering of minimum age for voting—Literacy test ban—Residency requirements for voting.—The 18-year-old minimum-age requirement of the statute is valid for national elections, but not valid for state and local elections; the ban on use of literacy tests for a five-year period in any area where they are not already proscribed by the Voting Rights Act of 1965, is valid; and the prohibition of disqualification in presidential elections for failure to meet state residency requirements is valid. *Oregon v. Mitchell*, p. 112.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965. See also **Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970**.

1. *Approval of voting changes—Function of three-judge court.*—Three-judge court should have considered only issue of “whether a particular state enactment is subject to the provisions of the Voting Rights Act, and therefore must be submitted for approval before enactment.” *Perkins v. Matthews*, p. 379.

2. *Voting changes—Prior submission.*—Each of the challenged changes—locations of polling places, boundary lines, and from ward to at-large election of aldermen—falls within § 5 of the Act as a “standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting different from that in force or effect on November 1, 1964,” and requires prior submission. *Perkins v. Matthews*, p. 379.

WAGE CLAIMS. See **Labor Management Relations Act**; **Remedies**; **Seamen**.

WAGE EARNERS. See **Bankruptcy Act**.

WAIVERS. See **Pleas**, 1-3.

WARD ELECTIONS. See **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, 1-2.

WARNINGS OF RIGHTS. See **Constitutional Law**, II; **Procedure**, 4.

WARRANTS. See **Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.**

WELDING MACHINES. See **National Labor Relations Act, 1-2.**

WELFARE PAYMENTS. See **Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Constitutional Law, IV.**

WHARF DEMURRAGE CHARGES. See **Federal Maritime Commission; Judicial Review; Procedure, 3.**

WINCHES. See **Admiralty.**

WISCONSIN. See **Abstention, 2; Constitutional Law, III, 1, 4; Venue.**

WITNESSES. See **Constitutional Law, II; Procedure, 4.**

WORDS.

1. "*Cease doing business with any other person.*" § 8 (b) (4) (B), National Labor Relations Act, 29 U. S. C. § 158 (b) (4) (B). NLRB v. Operating Engineers, p. 297.

2. "*Maintained in compliance with the laws under which initiated.*" § 37, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U. S. C. § 193. Hickel v. Oil Shale Corp., p. 48.

3. "*Property.*" § 70a (5), Bankruptcy Act, 11 U. S. C. § 110a (5). Lines v. Frederick, p. 18.

4. "*Reasonable cause to suspect.*" 19 U. S. C. § 482. Harris v. United States (DOUGLAS, J., in chambers), p. 1211.

WORK ASSIGNMENTS. See **National Labor Relations Act, 1-2.**

WORKING MOTHERS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964; Sex Discrimination.**

ZONE OF PROTECTED INTERESTS. See **Standing to Sue.**















