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Automobile accidents—Bankruptcy Act.—Provision that "discharge in bankruptcy following rendering of any such judgment [as result of automobile accident] shall not relieve judgment debtor from any of the requirements of this article," in *Ariz. Rev. Stat.*, directly conflicts with § 17 of the Bankruptcy Act, which states that discharge in bankruptcy fully discharges all but certain specified judgments, and is thus violative of the Supremacy Clause. *Perez v. Campbell*, p. 637.

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- FAIR TRIALS.** See *Constitutional Law*, II, 2; VI, 2; *Juries*; *Procedure*, 1-2.
- FAULT.** See *Automobile Accidents*, 3; *Constitutional Law*, II, 1.
- FEAR OF PERSECUTION.** See *Immigration and Nationality Act*, 2.
- FEDERAL OBSCENITY STATUTE.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 3; *Obscenity*, 2.
- FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.** See also *Administrative Procedure*, 1.

Electric utilities interconnection—Backup service charge—Judicial review.—Since there was substantial evidence to support FPC's finding that benefits will accrue to respondent from the interconnection with small municipally owned utility, the Court of Appeals erred in not deferring to FPC's expert judgment. *Gainesville Utilities v. Florida Power Corp.*, p. 515.

- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 1; **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, I; III, 4; VIII; **Consumers Credit Protection Act**; **School Desegregation**, 1, 6-9; **Social Security Act**, 2.
- FIFTH AMENDMENT.** See **Abortions**; **Automobile Accidents**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 1-2; **Juries**; **Jurisdiction**, 1; **Procedure**, 1-2.
- FILING DATES.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**.
- FINAL ORDERS.** See **Appeals**.
- FINAL SETTLEMENTS.** See **Indian Lands**.
- FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 1-3; **Constitutional Law**, II, 1; VI, 1; VIII.
- FINDINGS.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.
- FIRMLY RESETTLED.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 2.
- FIRST AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV-V; **Obscenity**, 1-2.
- FLIGHT TO AVOID PERSECUTION.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 2.
- FOOD BUSINESS.** See **Antitrust Acts**, 4; **Meat Packers Consent Decree of 1920**.
- FOREIGN DOCUMENTS.** See **Appeals**.
- FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.
- FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 3; **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, II-III; VI, 2; VII; **Juries**; **Jurisdiction**, 2; **Procedure**, 1-2; **School Desegregation**, 1-9; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**.
- FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; IV, 1.
- FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; IV, 1.
- FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2-3; V; **Obscenity**, 1-2.
- GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.

- GENERATING CAPACITY.** See *Administrative Procedure*, 1; *Federal Power Commission*.
- GEOGRAPHIC ZONES.** See *School Desegregation*, 3.
- GEORGIA.** See *Automobile Accidents*, 3; *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, 1; *Constitutional Law*, II, 1; *School Desegregation*, 2.
- GOVERNMENT'S REPRESENTATION.** See *Certiorari*.
- GRAND JURY SUBPOENAS.** See *Appeals*.
- GREYHOUND CORP.** See *Antitrust Acts*, 4; *Meat Packers Consent Decree of 1920*.
- GROUPING OF ATTENDANCE ZONES.** See *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, 2; *Constitutional Law*, III, 4; *School Desegregation*, 1, 6-9.
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.** See *Criminal Law*.
- HEALTH.** See *Abortions*; *Jurisdiction*, 1.
- HEARINGS.** See *Administrative Procedure*, 3; *Automobile Accidents*, 3; *Constitutional Law*, II, 1; *Social Security Act*, 1.
- HEARSAY.** See *Administrative Procedure*, 3; *Constitutional Law*, VII; *Social Security Act*, 1.
- HINDS COUNTY.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 1; *Voting Rights Act of 1965*.
- HIT-AND-RUN STATUTES.** See *Automobile Accidents*, 2; *Constitutional Law*, VI, 1.
- HONG KONG.** See *Immigration and Nationality Act*, 2.
- HOUSING.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 2.
- HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID.** See *Criminal Law*.
- IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.** See *Criminal Law*.
- IMMIGRANT VISAS.** See *Immigration and Nationality Act*, 2.
- IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.** See also *Aliens*; *Naturalization*.

1. *Aliens—Exemption from military service—Naturalization.*—Under § 315 of the Act an alien who requests exemption from military service is to be held to his agreement to relinquish claim to naturalization only when he is completely and permanently exempt from service in the armed forces. *Astrup v. Immigration Service*, p. 509.

2. *Refugees—Asylum—"Firmly resettled."*—Whether a refugee has already "firmly resettled" in another country is relevant to determin-

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT—Continued.

ing the availability to him of the asylum provision of § 203 (a) (7), since Congress did not intend to grant asylum to a refugee who has found permanent shelter in another country, and the § 203 (a) (7) (iii) nationality requirement is no substitute for the "resettlement" concept. *Rosenberg v. Yee Chien Woo*, p. 49.

IMPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATERIALS. See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 2; *Obscenity*, 1.

IMPROVIDENTLY GRANTED. See *Certiorari*.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION. See *Indian Lands*.

INDIAN LANDS.

Final settlement—Consent judgment—Res judicata.—Indian tribe's claims for compensation and accounting are barred by *res judicata* since they relate to land "formerly owned or claimed by [the Confederated Band of Utes] in western Colorado, ceded to [the United States] by the Act of June 15, 1880," and were thus subject to a final settlement reduced to a consent judgment, to which respondent tribe was a party, made in 1950. *United States v. Southern Ute Indians*, p. 159.

INDIRECT INTEREST. See *Antitrust Acts*, 4; *Meat Packers Consent Decree of 1920*.

INDUCTION. See *Administrative Procedure*, 2; *Selective Service System*.

INDUCTION NOTICE. See *Selective Service Regulations*.

INELIGIBILITY FOR CITIZENSHIP. See *Aliens; Immigration and Nationality Act*, 1; *Naturalization*.

INFORMATIONAL LITERATURE. See *Constitutional Law*, V.

INFRINGEMENT SUITS. See *Estoppel; Procedure*, 3; *Res Judicata*.

INJUNCTIONS. See *Appeals; Constitutional Law*, III, 2; *Jurisdiction*, 2; *Norris-LaGuardia Act; Railway Labor Act; School Desegregation*, 5.

IN-SERVICE DETERMINATIONS. See *Selective Service Regulations*.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS. See *Appeals*.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY. See *Constitutional Law*, II, 2; VI, 2; *Juries; Procedure*, 1-2.

INTEGRATED NEIGHBORHOODS. See *Constitutional Law*, V.

INTENT. See *Criminal Law*.

INTERCONNECTIONS. See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. See **Constitutional Law**, I; **Consumers Credit Protection Act**; **Criminal Law**.

INTERVIEWS. See **Social Security Act**, 2.

INTIMIDATION. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

INVALIDITY OF PATENTS. See **Estoppel**; **Procedure**, 3; **Res Judicata**.

JOINT TRIALS. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

JUDGMENTS. See **Automobile Accidents**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, VIII; **Estoppel**; **Indian Lands**; **Procedure**, 3; **Res Judicata**.

JUDICIAL DETERMINATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.

JUDICIAL REVIEW. See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.

JURIES. See also **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Procedure**, 1-2.

Capital cases—Sentencing discretion.—In light of history, experience, and limitations of human knowledge in establishing definitive standards, it is impossible to say that leaving to the untrammelled discretion of the jury the power to pronounce life or death in capital cases violates any provision of the Constitution. *McGautha v. California*, p. 183.

JURISDICTION. See also **Abortions**; **Indian Lands**; **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**; **School Desegregation**, 5.

1. *Appeals—District of Columbia abortion statute.*—Although statute applies only to the District of Columbia, this Court has jurisdiction of the appeal under 18 U. S. C. § 3731, which provides for direct appeals from district court judgments "in all criminal cases . . . dismissing any indictment where such decision is based upon the invalidity . . . of the statute upon which the indictment . . . is founded." Once the appeal is properly here, this Court should not refuse to consider it because it might have been taken to the Court of Appeals. *United States v. Vuitch*, p. 62.

2. *Case or controversy—Direct appeal—North Carolina Anti-Busing Law.*—Since both parties in this action challenging school desegregation plan seek same result, *viz.*, a holding that North Carolina's Anti-Busing Law is constitutional, there is no Art. III case or controversy. Additionally, on facts here, no direct appeal to this Court lies under 28 U. S. C. § 1253. *Moore v. Board of Education*, p. 47.

JURY SENTENCING. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries**; **Procedure**, 1-2.

JUSTICIABILITY. See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.

KENYA. See **Appeals**.

KNOWING VIOLATIONS. See **Criminal Law**.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS. See **Criminal Law**.

LABOR. See **Labor Management Relations Act**; **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.

LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT.

Employers—Political subdivision exemption—Natural Gas Utility District.—Federal, rather than state, law governs the determination whether an entity is a “political subdivision” within meaning of § 2 (2) of the Act; and while NLRB’s construction is entitled to great respect, there is no “warrant in the record” and “no reasonable basis in law” for its conclusion that respondent was not a political subdivision. *NLRB v. Natural Gas Utility District*, p. 600.

LAND CLAIMS. See **Indian Lands**.

LEAFLETS. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS. See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.

LIABILITY. See **Automobile Accidents**, 1, 3; **Constitutional Law**, II, 1; VIII.

LICENSORS. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.

LINES OF COMMERCE. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.

LOAN SHARKS. See **Constitutional Law**, I; **Consumers Credit Protection Act**.

LOW-COST HOUSING. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

LOW-INCOME PERSONS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

MAILS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 3; **Obscenity**, 2.

MAINLAND CHINESE. See **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 2.

MAJORITY-TO-MINORITY TRANSFERS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **School Desegregation**, 1, 6-9.

MANDATORY REFERENDUMS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

MEAT PACKERS CONSENT DECREE OF 1920. See also **Anti-trust Acts, 4.**

Acquisition of meatpacker by Greyhound Corp.—Retail food subsidiaries.—Ownership of majority of stock of Armour & Co., a meat-packer, by Greyhound Corp., which has retail food subsidiaries and accordingly engages in business that may be forbidden to Armour by the Decree, in itself and without any evidentiary showing as to consequences, does not violate the Decree's prohibition against Armour's "directly or indirectly . . . engaging in or carrying on" the forbidden business. *United States v. Armour & Co.*, p. 673.

MEDICAL ADVISERS. See **Administrative Procedure, 3; Social Security Act, 1.**

MEDICAL EVIDENCE. See **Administrative Procedure, 3; Social Security Act, 1.**

MENS REA. See **Criminal Law.**

MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1967. See **Selective Service Regulations.**

MILITARY SERVICE. See **Administrative Procedure, 2; Aliens; Immigration and Nationality Act, 1; Naturalization; Selective Service Regulations; Selective Service System.**

MINISTERIAL STUDENTS. See **Administrative Procedure, 2; Selective Service System.**

MISSISSIPPI. See **Constitutional Law, III, 1; Voting Rights Act of 1965.**

MOBILE, ALABAMA. See **School Desegregation, 3.**

"MOTHER'S LIFE OR HEALTH." See **Abortions; Jurisdiction, 1.**

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION. See **Automobile Accidents, 2-3; Constitutional Law, II, 1; VI, 1.**

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY ACT. See **Automobile Accidents, 1-3; Constitutional Law, II, 1; VI, 1; VIII.**

MULTI-MEMBER DISTRICTS. See **Constitutional Law, III, 1; Voting Rights Act of 1965.**

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. See **Labor Management Relations Act.**

MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITY. See **Administrative Procedure, 1; Federal Power Commission.**

- MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3-4; IV, 1.
- MUTUALITY OF ESTOPPEL.** See **Estoppel**; **Procedure**, 3; **Res Judicata**.
- NAME AND ADDRESS OF DRIVER.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.
- NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.** See **Labor Management Relations Act**.
- NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD.** See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.
- NATIONALS.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 2.
- NATURAL GAS UTILITY DISTRICTS.** See **Labor Management Relations Act**.
- NATURALIZATION.** See also **Aliens**; **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 1.
- Aliens—Exemption from military service—Subjection to draft.*—Under § 315 of the Immigration and Nationality Act an alien who requests exemption from military service is to be held to his agreement to relinquish claim to naturalization only when he is completely and permanently exempt from service in the armed forces. *Astrup v. Immigration Service*, p. 509.
- NEGROES.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **Jurisdiction**, 2; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.
- NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL ZONES.** See **School Desegregation**, 3.
- NEWSPAPER SYNDICATES.** See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.
- NIGHTTIME WANDERING.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 4.
- NONCONTIGUOUS ATTENDANCE ZONES.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **School Desegregation**, 1, 6-9.
- NONCOOPERATION.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 2; **Selective Service System**.
- NORRIS-LaGUARDIA ACT.** See also **Railway Labor Act**.
- Railway Labor Act—Strike injunction.*—Section 4 of the Norris-LaGuardia Act does not prohibit use of a strike injunction where that remedy is the only practical, effective means of enforcing the duty imposed by § 2 First of the Railway Labor Act. *Chicago & N. W. R. Co. v. Transportation Union*, p. 570.

NORTH CAROLINA. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **Jurisdiction**, 2; **School Desegregation**, 1, 4-9.

NOTICE AND HEARING. See **Social Security Act**, 2.

OBSCENITY. See also **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2-3.

1. *Importation of photographs—Seizure by Customs agents—Forfeiture proceedings.*—Three-judge court's ruling that 19 U. S. C. § 1305 (a), prohibiting the importation of obscene material and providing for its seizure at any customs office and retention pending judgment of a district court on forfeiture proceedings, is unconstitutional, is reversed and case remanded. *United States v. Thirty-seven Photographs*, p. 363.

2. *Mail delivery of booklet—Willing recipients—Adults.*—Section 1461 of Title 18, U. S. C., is not unconstitutional as applied to the distribution by mail of obscene materials to willing recipients who state that they are adults. *United States v. Reidel*, p. 351.

OFFENSES. See **Certiorari**; **Criminal Law**.

OHIO. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries**; **Procedure**, 1-2.

ONE-RACE SCHOOLS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **School Desegregation**, 1, 6-9.

ORDERS. See **Appeals**.

ORDINANCES. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3-4; IV, 1.

ORGANIZED CRIME. See **Constitutional Law**, I; **Consumers Credit Protection Act**.

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

OVERBREADTH. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.

PAIRING OF ATTENDANCE ZONES. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **School Desegregation**, 1, 6-9.

PAMPHLETEERING. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

PANIC PEDDLING. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

PARKED CAR. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 4.

PASSAGE OF TIME. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.

PATENTS. See **Estoppel**; **Procedure**, 3; **Res Judicata**.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION. See **Social Security Act**, 2.

PENALTIES. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries**; **Procedure**, 1-2.

- PERSECUTION.** See *Immigration and Nationality Act*, 2.
- PHOTOGRAPHS.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 2; *Obscenity*, 1.
- PHYSICAL WELL-BEING.** See *Abortions*; *Jurisdiction*, 1.
- PHYSICIANS.** See *Abortions*; *Jurisdiction*, 1.
- PHYSICIANS' REPORTS.** See *Administrative Procedure*, 3; *Social Security Act*, 1.
- PLEADINGS.** See *Estoppel*; *Procedure*, 3; *Res Judicata*.
- POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.** See *Labor Management Relations Act*.
- POOR PERSONS.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 2.
- PORNOGRAPHY.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 2-3; *Obscenity*, 1-2.
- POSTING SECURITY.** See *Automobile Accidents*, 3; *Constitutional Law*, II, 1.
- PREFERENCES.** See *Immigration and Nationality Act*, 2.
- PRESERVATION OF LIFE.** See *Abortions*; *Jurisdiction*, 1.
- PRESUMPTIONS.** See *Criminal Law*.
- PRE-SUSPENSION HEARINGS.** See *Automobile Accidents*, 3; *Constitutional Law*, II, 1.
- PRINTING COLOR COMIC SUPPLEMENTS.** See *Antitrust Acts*, 1-3.
- PRIOR RESTRAINT.** See *Constitutional Law*, V.
- PRIVACY.** See *Constitutional Law*, V.
- PRIVATE USAGE.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 2; *Obscenity*, 1.
- PROCEDURE.** See also *Abortions*; *Administrative Procedure*, 1-3; *Appeals*; *Automobile Accidents*, 3; *Certiorari*; *Constitutional Law*, II, 1-2; IV, 2; VI, 2; VII; *Estoppel*; *Federal Power Commission*; *Juries*; *Jurisdiction*, 1; *Obscenity*, 1; *Res Judicata*; *Selective Service Regulations*; *Selective Service System*; *Social Security Act*, 1-2.

1. *Capital cases—Allocution—Addressing jury.*—Ohio does provide for common-law ritual of allocution, but State need not provide petitioner an opportunity to speak to jury free from any adverse consequences on issue of guilt. *McGautha v. California*, p. 183.

2. *Capital cases—Jury sentencing discretion.*—In light of history, experience, and limitations of human knowledge in establishing definitive standards, it is impossible to say that leaving to the untrammelled discretion of the jury the power to pronounce life or

PROCEDURE—Continued.

death in capital cases violates any provision of the Constitution. *McGautha v. California*, p. 183.

3. *Patent infringement—Res judicata—Collateral estoppel.*—Holding in *Triplett v. Lowell*, 297 U. S. 638, that determination of patent invalidity is not *res judicata* against patentee in subsequent litigation against different defendant overruled to extent that it forecloses estoppel plea by one facing charge of infringement of patent that has once been declared invalid, and in this infringement suit where because of *Triplett* petitioner did not plead estoppel and patentee had no opportunity to challenge appropriateness of such plea, parties should be allowed to amend pleadings and introduce evidence on estoppel issue. *Blonder-Tongue v. University Foundation*, p. 313.

PRODUCTION OF RECORDS. See **Appeals**.

PROMPT DETERMINATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING. See **Abortions**; **Jurisdiction**, 1.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS. See **Labor Management Relations Act**.

PUBLIC HOUSING. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

PUBLIC INTEREST. See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.

PUNISHMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries**; **Procedure**, 1-2.

PURCHASERS. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.

RACIAL RATIOS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **Jurisdiction**, 2; **School Desegregation**, 1-2, 4-9.

RAILROADS. See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.

RAILWAY LABOR ACT. See also **Norris-LaGuardia Act**.

Legal obligations—Collective bargaining—Justiciability.—Section 2 First of the Act was intended to be, not just a mere exhortation, but an enforceable legal obligation on carriers and employees alike; and the obligation, central to the effective working of the Act, is enforceable by the courts rather than by the Mediation Board. *Chicago & N. W. R. Co. v. Transportation Union*, p. 570.

- REAL ESTATE BROKERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, V.
- REAL PROPERTY.** See **Constitutional Law**, V.
- REAPPORTIONMENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**.
- REASONABLE EFFORTS.** See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.
- RECLASSIFICATIONS.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 2; **Selective Service Regulations**; **Selective Service System**.
- RECORDS.** See **Appeals**.
- REFERENDUMS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.
- REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 2.
- REFUGEES.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 2.
- REFUSAL TO BARGAIN.** See **Labor Management Relations Act**.
- REGISTRATION OF AUTOMOBILES.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 2-3; **Constitutional Law**, II, 1; VI, 1.
- REGULATIONS.** See **Criminal Law**; **Selective Service Regulations**.
- REGULATORY STATUTES.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.
- REIMBURSEMENT.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.
- REMEDIES.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 2; **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3; **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **School Desegregation**, 1, 6-9; **Selective Service System**.
- RESERVATIONS.** See **Indian Lands**.
- RESETTLEMENT.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 2.
- RESIDENCE.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act**, 2.
- RES JUDICATA.** See also **Estoppel**; **Indian Lands**; **Procedure**, 3.
Patent infringement—Collateral estoppel.—Holding in *Triplett v. Lowell*, 297 U. S. 638, that determination of patent invalidity is not *res judicata* against patentee in subsequent litigation against different defendant overruled to extent that it forecloses estoppel plea by one facing charge of infringement of patent that has once been declared invalid. *Blonder-Tongue v. University Foundation*, p. 313.
- RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENT.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 3; **Constitutional Law**, II, 1.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.

RETAIL FOOD SUBSIDIARIES. See **Antitrust Acts**, 4; **Meat Packers Consent Decree of 1920**.

REVIEW. See **Appeals**; **Certiorari**.

RIGHT OF PRIVACY. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 4.

SCHOOL BOARDS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. See also **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **Jurisdiction**, 2.

1. *Attendance zones—Pairing or grouping of zones.*—Remedial altering of attendance zones is not, as an interim corrective measure, beyond remedial powers of district court. Student assignment plan is not acceptable merely because apparently neutral, for it may fail to counteract continuing effects of past segregation. Pairing and grouping of noncontiguous zones is a permissible tool; judicial steps going beyond contiguous zones should be examined in light of objectives sought. *Swann v. Board of Education*, p. 1.

2. *Attendance zones—Racial ratios.*—In compliance with its duty to convert to unitary system, school board properly took race into account in fixing attendance lines. *McDaniel v. Barresi*, p. 39.

3. *Geographic zones—Use of available techniques.*—Court of Appeals erred in treating eastern part of metropolitan Mobile in isolation from rest of school system, and in not adequately considering possible use of all available techniques to achieve maximum amount of practicable desegregation. *Davis v. School Comm'rs of Mobile County*, p. 33.

4. *North Carolina Anti-Busing Law—Assignment of students—Racial ratios.*—North Carolina's Anti-Busing Law, which flatly forbids assignment of students on account of race or to create racial balance or ratio in schools and which prohibits busing for such purposes is invalid as preventing implementation of desegregation plans required by the Fourteenth Amendment. *North Carolina Bd. of Ed. v. Swann*, p. 43.

5. *North Carolina Anti-Busing Law—Jurisdiction.*—Since both parties in this action challenging school desegregation plan seek same result, *viz.*, a holding that North Carolina's Anti-Busing Law is constitutional, there is no Art. III case or controversy. Additionally, on facts here, no direct appeal to this Court lies under 28 U. S. C. § 1253. *Moore v. Board of Education*, p. 47.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION—Continued.

6. *Racial quotas—One-race schools.*—Desegregation does not mean that every school in community must always reflect racial composition of system as a whole; here District Court's very limited use of racial ratio—not as inflexible requirement, but as starting point in shaping a remedy—was within its equitable discretion. While existence of small number of one-race, or virtually one-race, schools does not in itself denote a system that still practices segregation by law, court should scrutinize such schools and require authorities to assure that racial composition does not result from present or past discriminatory action. *Swann v. Board of Education*, p. 1.

7. *Responsibility of authorities—Racial distinctions—Equality of schools.*—Policy and practice with regard to faculty, staff, transportation, extracurricular activities, and facilities are among most important indicia of segregated system, and first remedial responsibility of school authorities is to eliminate invidious racial distinctions in those respects. Normal administrative practice should then produce schools of like quality, facilities, and staffs. *Swann v. Board of Education*, p. 1.

8. *State-imposed segregation—Equal protection of the laws—Remedies.*—Today's objective is to eliminate from the public schools all vestiges of state-imposed segregation that was held violative of equal protection guarantees by *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U. S. 483, in 1954; and in default by school authorities of their affirmative obligation to proffer acceptable remedies, the district courts have broad power to fashion remedies that will assure unitary school systems. *Swann v. Board of Education*, p. 1.

9. *Transportation of students—Travel time—Age of students.*—Remedial technique of requiring bus transportation as tool of school desegregation was within District Court's equitable powers. Objection to transportation may have validity when time or distance of travel is so great as to risk health of children or seriously impinge on educational process; limits on travel time will vary with many factors, but probably with none more than age of the students. *Swann v. Board of Education*, p. 1.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.

SECURITY FOR DAMAGES. See **Automobile Accidents**, 3; **Constitutional Law**, II, 1.

SEGREGATION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **Jurisdiction**, 2; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.

SEIZURE OF OBSCENE MATERIALS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT. See **Selective Service Regulations**.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1948. See **Aliens; Immigration and Nationality Act**, 1; **Naturalization**.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Conscientious objector—Timeliness of claim—In-service determination.—Refusal of local board to reopen classification and pass on conscientious objector claim, made after mailing of induction notice but before induction, on basis of regulation that permitted such reopening only for "change in the registrant's status resulting from circumstances over which the registrant had no control," was not unreasonable as limitation on time within which local board must act on such claim, in light of Government's assurance that one whose beliefs assertedly crystallize after mailing of notice will have full opportunity to obtain in-service determination of claim without having to perform combatant training or service. *Ehlert v. United States*, p. 99.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM. See also **Administrative Procedure**, 2; **Aliens; Immigration and Nationality Act**, 1; **Naturalization**.

Exhaustion of remedies—Noncooperation by registrant.—Petitioner's failure to exhaust remedies jeopardized interest of Selective Service System, as administrative agency responsible for classifying registrants, in developing facts and using its expertise to assess his claims to exempt status, and thus bars his defense that he was erroneously classified. *McGee v. United States*, p. 479.

SELF-INCRIMINATION. See **Automobile Accidents**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI; **Juries; Procedure**, 1-2.

SELF-REPORTING. See **Automobile Accidents**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

SENTENCES. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries; Procedure**, 1-2.

SETTLEMENTS. See **Indian Lands**.

SHERMAN ACT. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-4; **Meat Packers Consent Decree of 1920**.

SHIPPING PAPERS. See **Criminal Law**.

SIDEWALKS. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; IV, 1.

SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICTS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**.

SIXTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. See also **Administrative Procedure**, 3.

1. *Disability benefits—Medical evidence—Administrative procedure.*—Written reports by physicians who have examined claimant for disability benefits under the Act constitute "substantial evidence" supporting nondisability finding within standard of § 205 (g), notwithstanding reports' hearsay character, absence of cross-examination (through claimant's failure to exercise subpoena rights), and directly opposing testimony by claimant and his medical witness; and procedure followed does not violate due process requirements. *Richardson v. Perales*, p. 389.

2. *Unemployment insurance—California Unemployment Insurance Code—Payment of benefits.*—California Unemployment Insurance Code § 1335, providing for withholding of insurance benefits upon an employer's appeal from initial eligibility determination, must be enjoined because it conflicts with the requirements of § 303 (a) (1) of the Act to "insure full payment of unemployment compensation when due." *California Human Resources Dept. v. Java*, p. 121.

SOUTHERN UTES. See **Indian Lands**.

SPLIT ZONING. See **School Desegregation**, 3.

STANDARDS FOR SENTENCING. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries**; **Procedure**, 1-2.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; IV, 1.

STANDARDS OF GUILT. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 4.

STANDBY CHARGES. See **Administrative Procedure**, 1; **Federal Power Commission**.

STANDING TO SUE. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.

STATEMENTS. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.

STAYS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**.

STOCK OWNERSHIP. See **Antitrust Acts**, 4; **Meat Packers Consent Decree of 1920**.

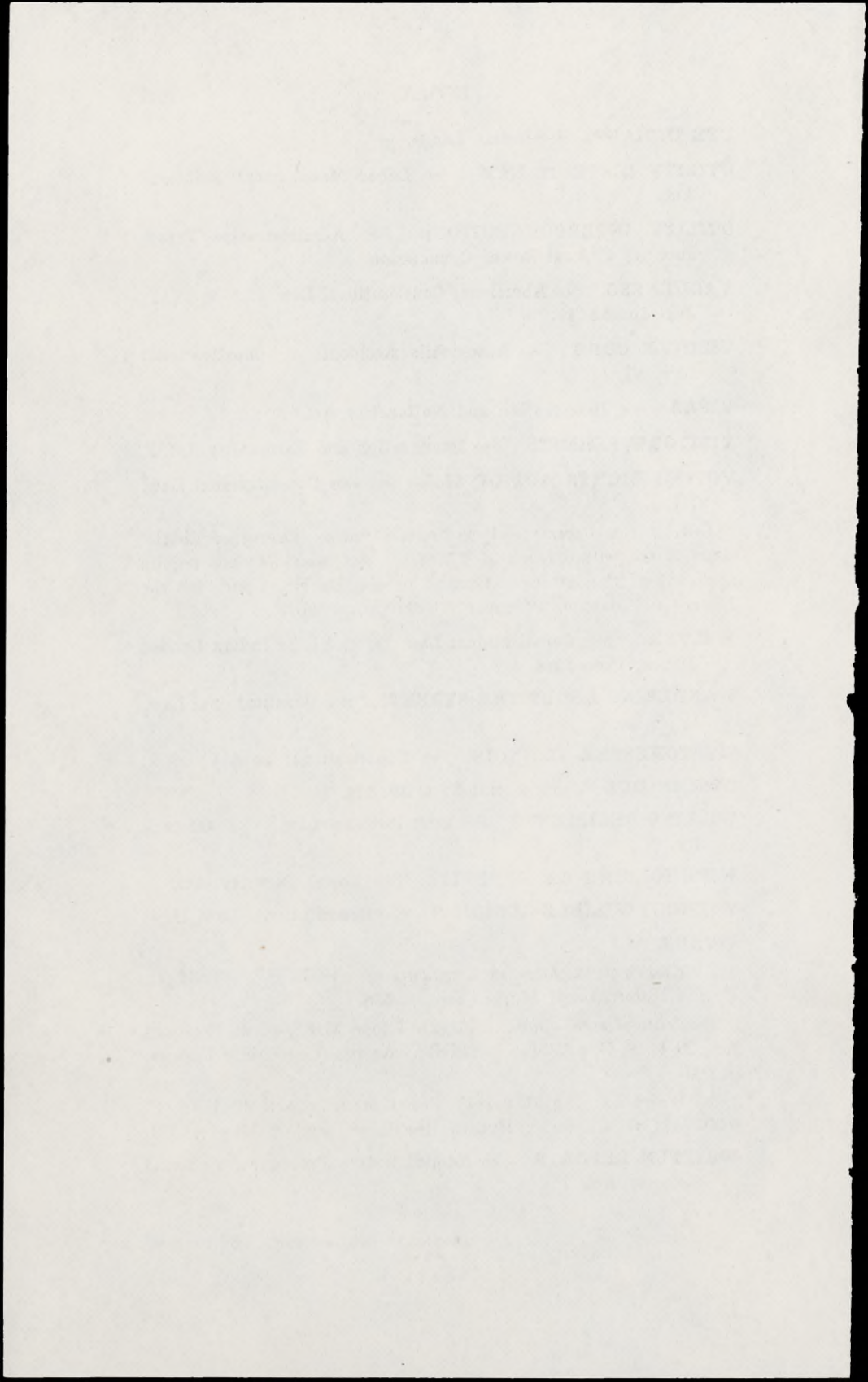
STOP-AND-REPORT STATUTES. See **Automobile Accidents**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

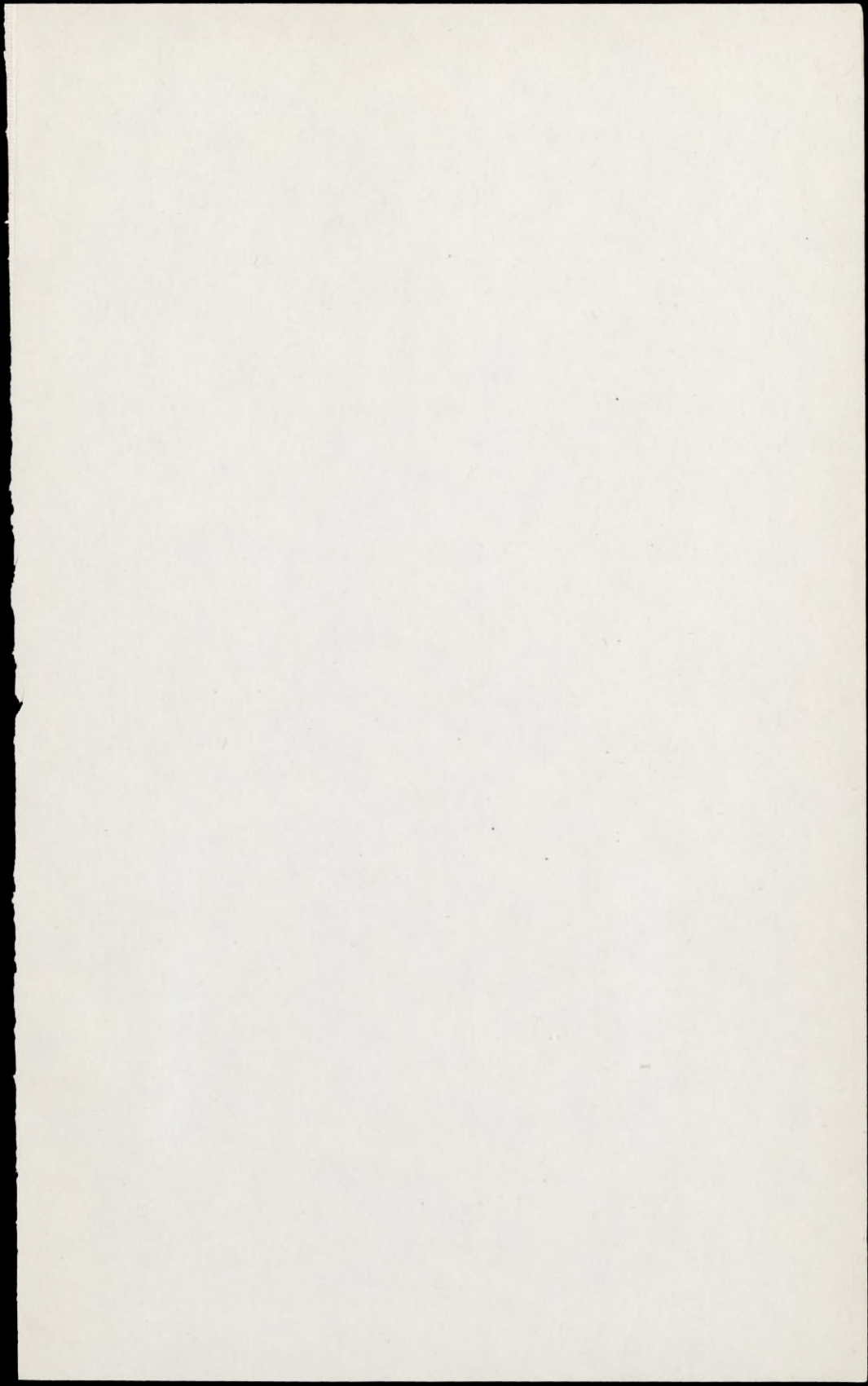
STRIKES. See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.

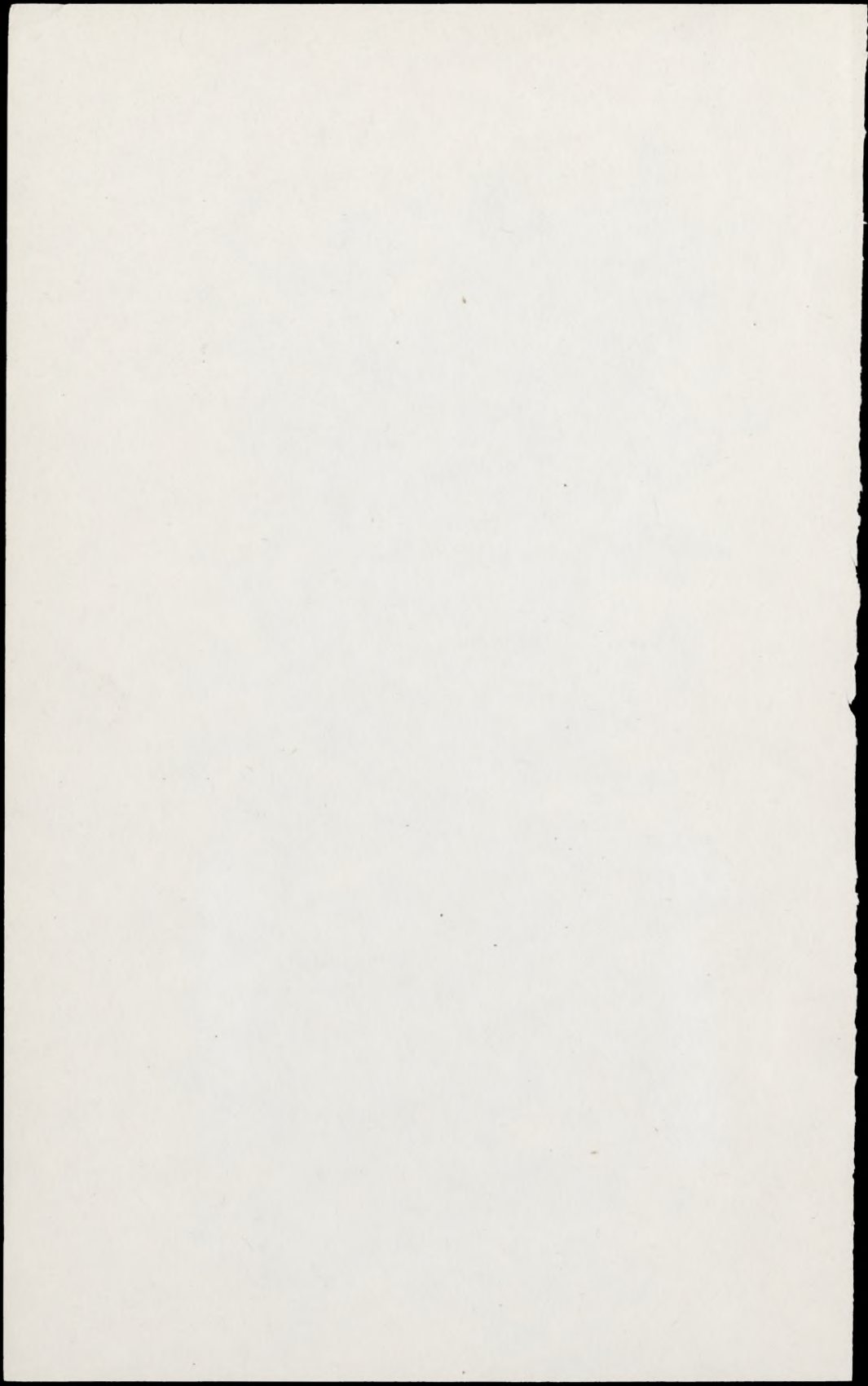
- STUDENT DEFERMENTS.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 2; **Selective Service System**.
- STUDENT DESEGREGATION.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **Jurisdiction**, 2; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.
- SUBJECTION TO DRAFT.** See **Aliens; Immigration and Nationality Act**, 1; **Naturalization**.
- SUBMARKETS.** See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.
- SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM.** See **Appeals**.
- SUBPOENAS.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 3; **Social Security Act**, 1.
- SUBSIDIARIES.** See **Antitrust Acts**, 4; **Meat Packers Consent Decree of 1920**.
- SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 1, 3; **Federal Power Commission**; **Social Security Act**, 1.
- SUCCESSIVE SUITS.** See **Estoppel; Procedure**, 3; **Res Judicata**.
- SULFURIC ACID.** See **Criminal Law**.
- SUNDAY COMICS.** See **Antitrust Acts**, 1-3.
- SUPREMACY CLAUSE.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, VIII.
- SUPREME COURT.** See **Abortions; Jurisdiction**, 2; **School Desegregation**, 5.
Assignment of Mr. Justice Clark (retired) to United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, pp. 925 and 1005.
- SUSPENSION OF LICENSES.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 3; **Constitutional Law**, II, 1.
- SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 4.
- TELEVISION ANTENNAS.** See **Estoppel; Procedure**, 3; **Res Judicata**.
- TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.** See **Appeals**.
- TENNESSEE.** See **Labor Management Relations Act**.
- TESTIMONIAL EVIDENCE.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.
- TESTIMONY.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 3; **Constitutional Law**, VII; **Social Security Act**, 1.
- TESTIMONY OF DEFENDANT.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries; Procedure**, 1-2.

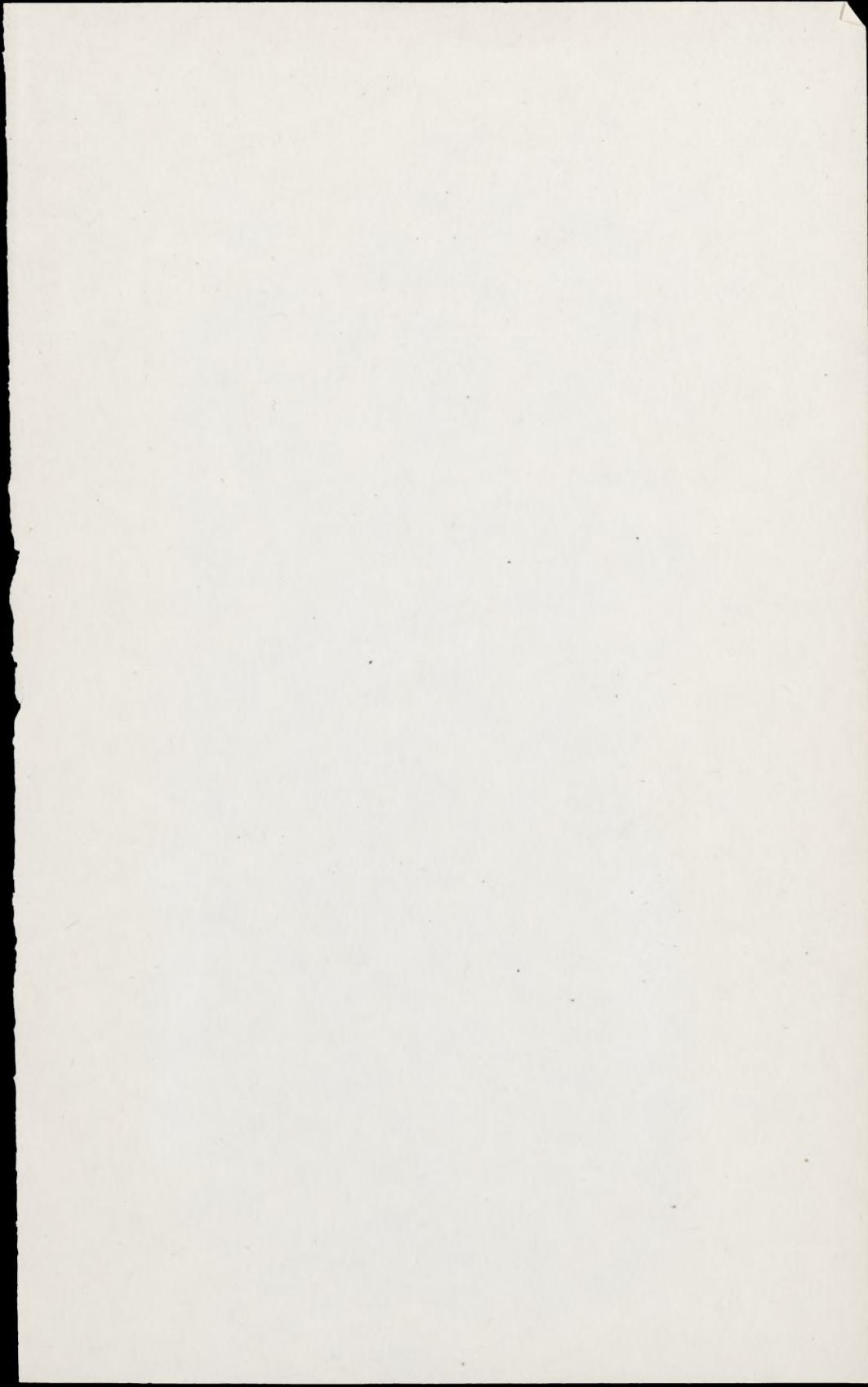
- THEOLOGICAL EXEMPTION.** See **Administrative Procedure**, 2; **Selective Service System**.
- THREATENED STRIKES.** See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.
- THREATS OF VIOLENCE.** See **Constitutional Law**, I; **Consumers Credit Protection Act**.
- THREE-JUDGE COURTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.
- TIME LIMITS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Obscenity**, 1.
- TIMELINESS.** See **Selective Service Regulations**.
- TRANSFER PLANS.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.
- TRANSPORTATION.** See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.
- TRANSPORTATION OF STUDENTS.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **Jurisdiction**, 2; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.
- TRAVEL TIME.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **School Desegregation**, 1, 6-9.
- TRIALS.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries**; **Procedure**, 1-2.
- UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.** See **Social Security Act**, 2.
- UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES.** See **Labor Management Relations Act**.
- UNIFIED GEOGRAPHIC ZONES.** See **School Desegregation**, 3.
- UNINSURED MOTORISTS.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 3; **Constitutional Law**, II, 1.
- UNIONS.** See **Norris-LaGuardia Act**; **Railway Labor Act**.
- UNITARY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, 1-2; **Constitutional Law**, III, 3-4; **School Desegregation**, 1-9.
- UNITARY TRIALS.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; VI, 2; **Juries**; **Procedure**, 1-2.
- UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.
- USE OF MAILS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 3; **Obscenity**, 2.
- USE RESTRICTIONS.** See **Automobile Accidents**, 2; **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

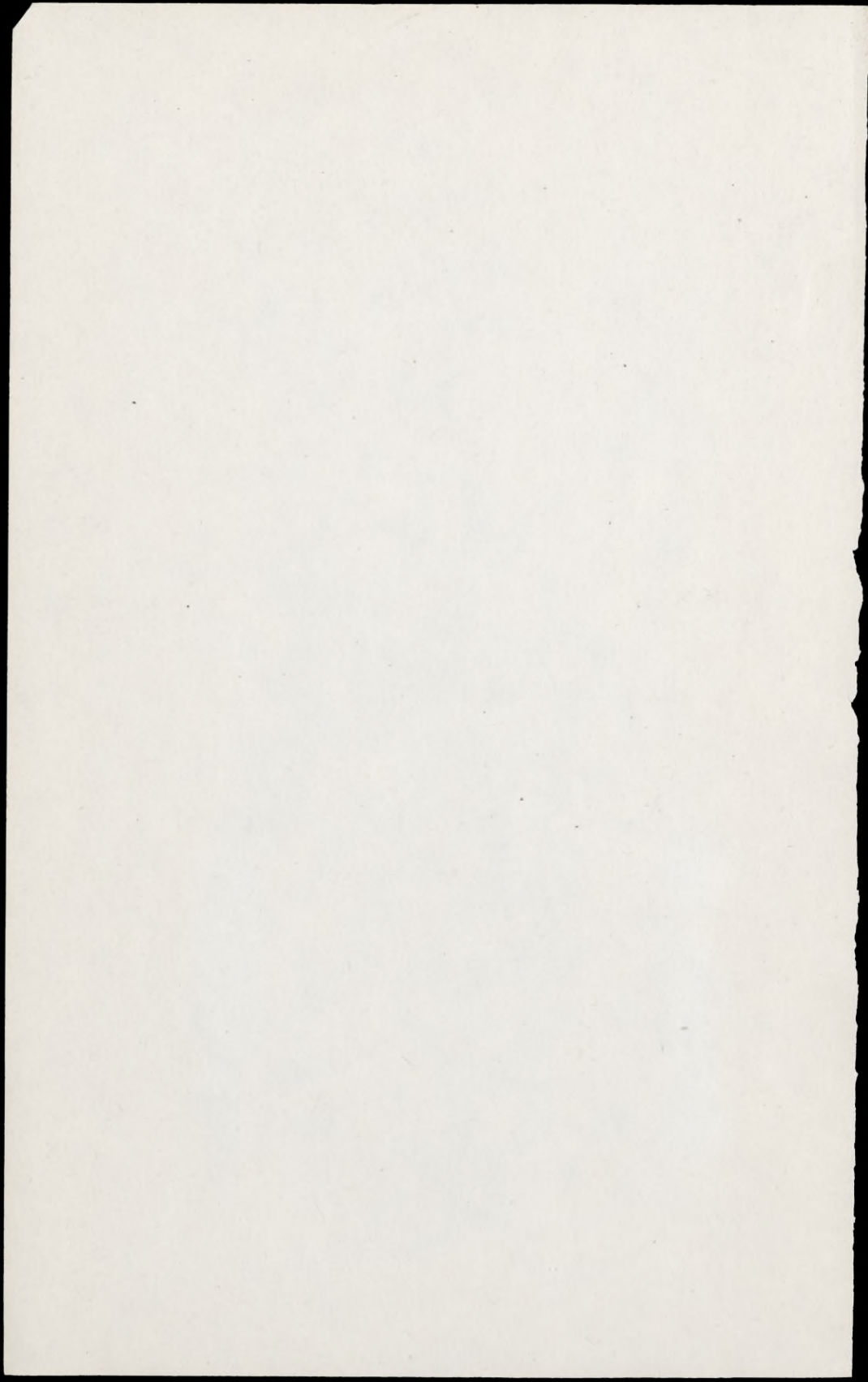
- UTE INDIANS.** See **Indian Lands.**
- UTILITY DISTRICT LAW.** See **Labor Management Relations Act.**
- UTILITY INTERCONNECTIONS.** See **Administrative Procedure, 1; Federal Power Commission.**
- VAGUENESS.** See **Abortions; Constitutional Law, II, 3-4; IV, 1; Jurisdiction, 1.**
- VEHICLE CODE.** See **Automobile Accidents, 2; Constitutional Law, VI, 1.**
- VISAS.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act, 2.**
- VISITORS' PERMITS.** See **Immigration and Nationality Act, 2.**
- VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965.** See also **Constitutional Law, III, 1.**
District Court decree—Apportionment plan.—Decree of district court is not within reach of § 5 of the Act, and does not require approval of the Attorney General or the District Court for the District of Columbia. *Connor v. Johnson*, p. 690.
- WAIVERS.** See **Constitutional Law, II, 2; VI, 2; Indian Lands; Juries; Procedure, 1-2.**
- WANDERING ABOUT THE STREETS.** See **Constitutional Law, II, 4.**
- WESTCHESTER, ILLINOIS.** See **Constitutional Law, V.**
- “WHEN DUE.”** See **Social Security Act, 2.**
- WILLING RECIPIENTS.** See **Constitutional Law, IV, 3; Obscenity, 2.**
- WITHHOLDING OF BENEFITS.** See **Social Security Act, 2.**
- WITHOUT VISIBLE BUSINESS.** See **Constitutional Law, II, 4.**
- WORDS.**
1. *“Knowingly violates such regulation.”* 18 U. S. C. § 834 (f). *U. S. v. International Min’ls Corp.*, p. 558.
 2. *“Political subdivision.”* § 2 (2), **Labor Management Relations Act**, 29 U. S. C. § 152 (2). *NLRB v. Natural Gas Utility District*, p. 600.
 3. *“When due.”* § 303 (a)(1), **Social Security Act**, 42 U. S. C. § 503 (a)(1). *California Human Resources Dept. v. Java*, p. 121.
- WRITTEN REPORTS.** See **Administrative Procedure, 3; Social Security Act, 1.**

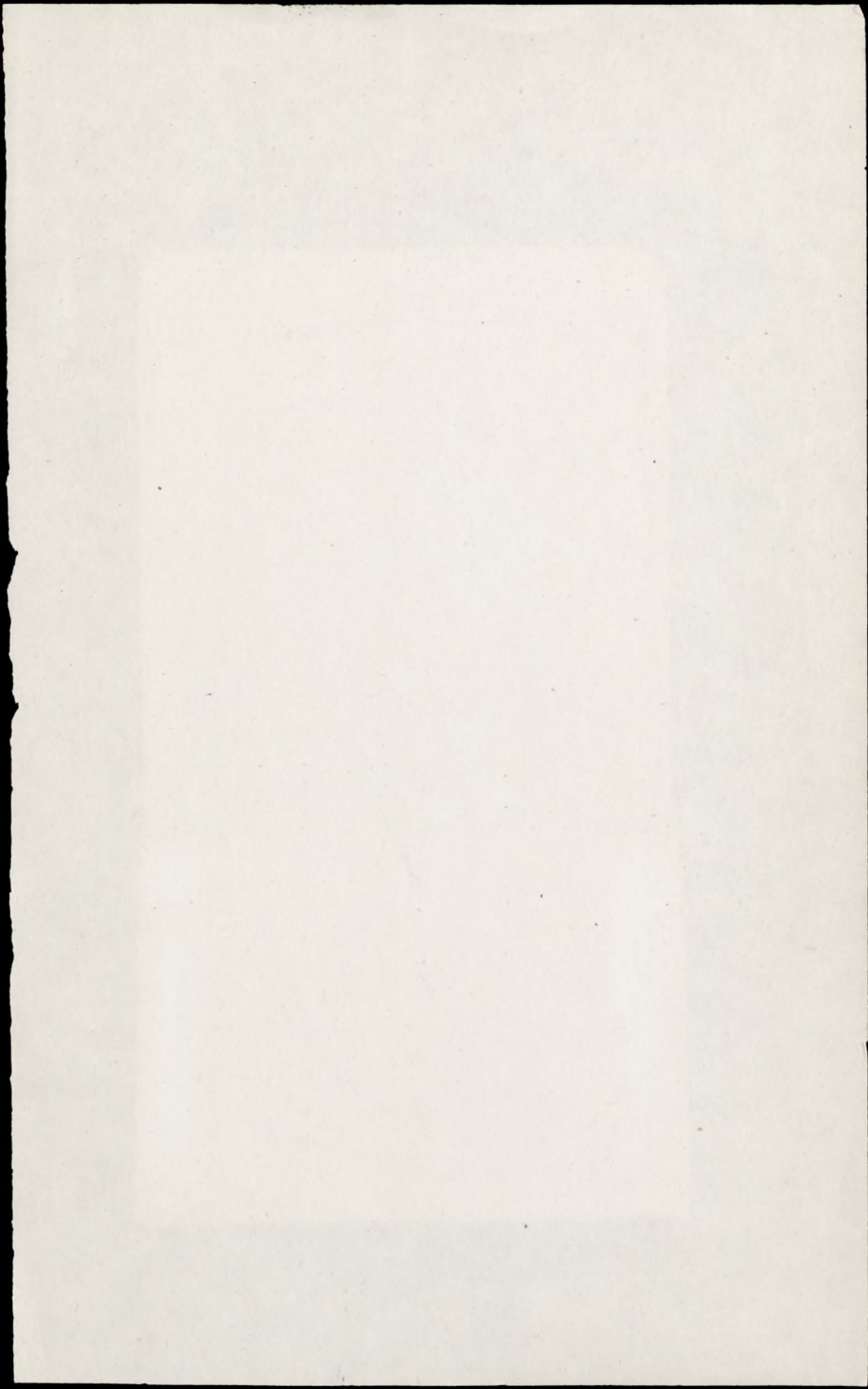












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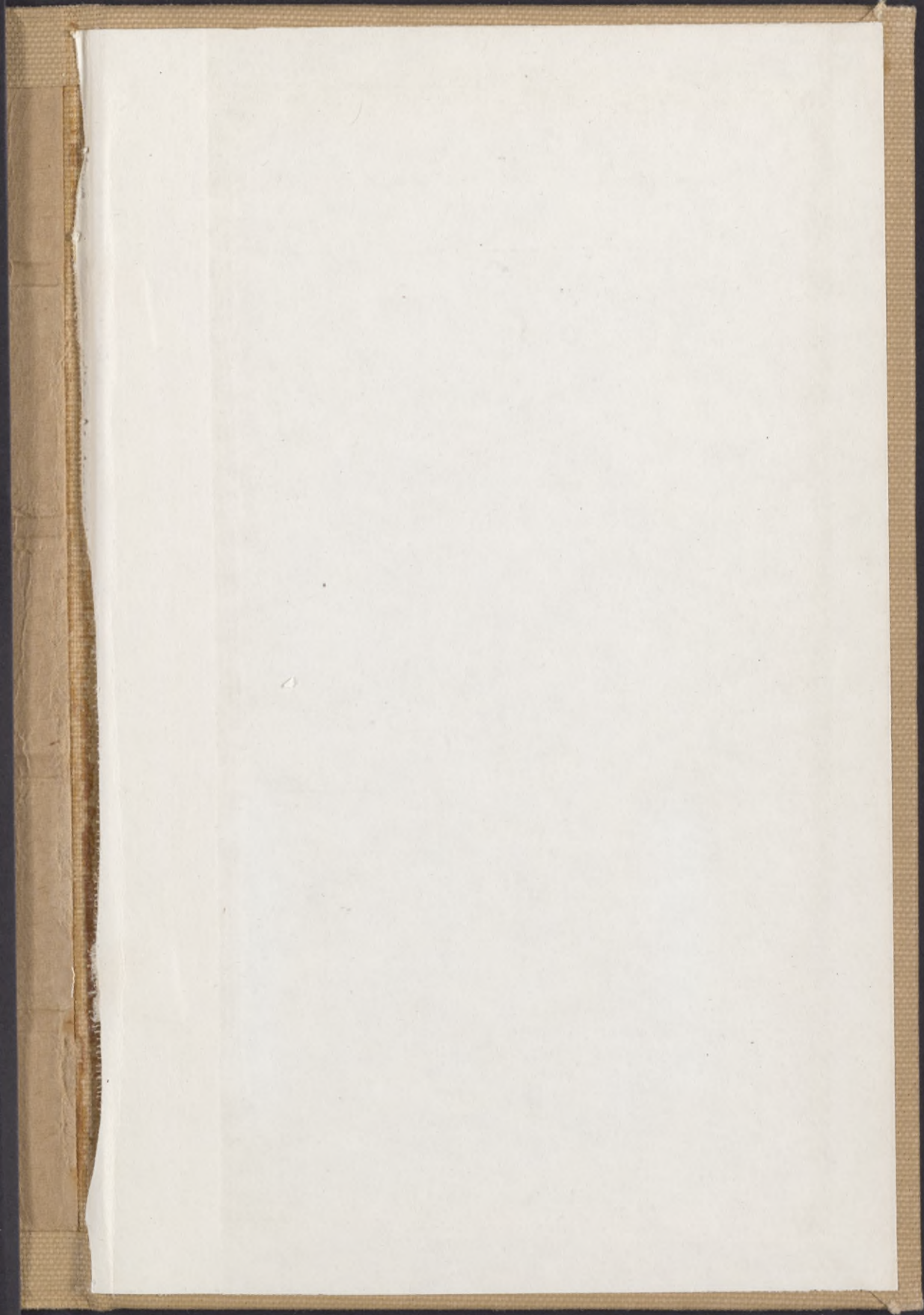
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