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**I. Double Jeopardy.**

*Collateral estoppel—Mutuality.*—As stated in *Ashe v. Swenson*, 397 U. S. 436, “mutuality” is not an ingredient of collateral estoppel rule imposed on States by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments; and unless jury verdict in second trial “could have [been] grounded . . . upon an issue other than that which the defendant seeks to foreclose from consideration” the double jeopardy provision vitiates petitioner’s conviction. *Simpson v. Florida*, p. 384.

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1. *Criminal contempt—Awareness of judge.*—On charge of criminal contempt which arose from petitioner’s alleged violation of courtroom procedure during earlier criminal trial where it is not clear that judge was personally aware of contemptuous action when it occurred, petitioner should be afforded fair hearing with opportunity to show that version of event related to judge was inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete. *Johnson v. Mississippi*, p. 212.

2. *Florida loyalty oath—Dismissal from employment.*—Florida’s loyalty oath provision requiring employee as condition of employment to swear that he will support the Federal and State Constitutions is constitutionally valid, but portion of oath requiring him to swear that he does not believe in violent governmental overthrow is invalid as providing for dismissal without hearing or inquiry required by due process. *Connell v. Higginbotham*, p. 207.

3. *Juvenile courts—Right to jury trial.*—Trial by jury is not constitutionally required in the adjudicatory phase of a state juvenile court delinquency proceeding. *McKeiver v. Pennsylvania*, p. 528.

**III. Equal Protection of the Laws.**

1. *Aliens—Welfare payments.*—State statutes that deny welfare benefits to resident aliens or to aliens who had not resided in United States for specified number of years are violative of the Equal Protection Clause and encroach upon exclusive federal power over entrance and residence of aliens. *Graham v. Richardson*, p. 365.

2. *Arizona reapportionment plan—Legislative action.*—District Court did not err in affording legislature reasonable time to enact constitutionally adequate apportionment plan for 1972 elections, on basis of availability of 1970 census figures, that court being in best position to know if November 1 deadline will be adequate to facili-

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tate its consideration of legislative plan and to enable it to prepare its own plan if the official version is not constitutional. *Ely v. Klahr*, p. 108.

3. *Closing municipal swimming pools—Jackson, Mississippi.*—Closing of Jackson's swimming pools to all persons did not constitute denial of equal protection to Negroes. Here, where there was substantial evidence to support city council's stated reason for closing the pools and there was no evidence of state action affecting Negroes differently from whites, petitioners' contention that equal protection requirements were violated because pool closing was motivated by anti-integration considerations, must fail since courts will not invalidate legislation solely on basis of illicit motivation by legislature. *Palmer v. Thompson*, p. 217.

4. *General obligation bonds—Approval of 60% of voters.*—West Virginia's requirement that political subdivisions may not incur bonded indebtedness or increase tax rates beyond those in the State Constitution without the approval of 60% of the voters in a referendum election does not discriminate against any identifiable class and does not violate the Equal Protection Clause or any other constitutional provision. *Gordon v. Lance*, p. 1.

5. *Georgia election procedure—nominating petitions.*—Challenge to Georgia's election procedure, which provides that nominee of "political body" (a group whose candidate did not receive 20% of the votes at the last election), or an independent candidate, file a nominating petition signed by not less than 5% of those eligible to vote at the last election to obtain his name on the ballot, was properly rejected as it does not abridge rights of free speech and association secured by the First and Fourteenth Amendments and is not violative of the Equal Protection Clause. *Jenness v. Fortson*, p. 431.

6. *Ghetto residents—Residence of legislators.*—Claim that fact that number of ghetto residents who were legislators was not proportionate to ghetto population proves invidious discrimination, notwithstanding absence of evidence that ghetto residents had less opportunity to participate in political process, is not valid, and on this record malapportionment was due to ghetto voters' choices losing the election contests. *Whitecomb v. Chavis*, p. 124.

7. *Multi-member election districts—Bloc voting.*—Actual, as distinguished from theoretical, impact of multi-member districts on individual voting power has not been sufficiently demonstrated to warrant departure from prior cases, and neither findings below nor the record sustains view that multi-member districts overrepresent



**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**—Continued.

their voters as compared with voters in single-member districts, even if multi-member legislative delegation tends to bloc voting. *Whitcomb v. Chavis*, p. 124.

8. *Multi-member election districts—Remedy.*—Multi-member districts have not been proved inherently invidious or violative of equal protection, but, even assuming their unconstitutionality, it is not clear that the remedy is a single-member system with lines drawn to ensure representation to all sizable racial, ethnic, economic, or religious groups. *Whitecomb v. Chavis*, p. 124.

9. *Rockland County apportionment—County and town coordination.*—In light of long tradition of overlapping functions and dual personnel in Rockland County government, where board of supervisors consisted of supervisors of the county's five towns, and the fact that the reapportionment plan does not contain any built-in bias favoring particular political interests or geographic areas, plan is not violative of Equal Protection Clause. *Abate v. Mundt*, p. 182.

**IV. First Amendment.**

1. *Freedom of expression—Disturbing the peace—Wearing jacket with words "Fuck the Draft."*—Absent a more particularized and compelling reason for its actions, California may not, consistently with the First and Fourteenth Amendments, make appellant's simple public display of single four-letter expletive a criminal offense pursuant to its disturbing-the-peace statute. *Cohen v. California*, p. 15.

2. *Freedom of speech—Libel—Arrest for possession of obscene literature.*—Court of Appeals' reversal of District Court damage award in libel suit based on radio broadcasts of news stories of petitioner's arrest for possession of obscene literature and police seizure of "obscene books," on ground that *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U. S. 254, standard applied, and "fact that plaintiff was not a public figure cannot be accorded decisive significance," is affirmed. *Rosenbloom v. Metromedia*, p. 29.

3. *Freedom of speech and association—Georgia election procedure.*—Challenge to Georgia's election procedure, which provides that nominee of "political body" (a group whose candidate did not receive 20% of the votes at the last election), or an independent candidate, file a nominating petition signed by not less than 5% of those eligible to vote at the last election to obtain his name on the ballot, was properly rejected as it does not abridge rights of free speech and association secured by the First and Fourteenth Amendments and is not violative of the Equal Protection Clause. *Jenness v. Fortson*, p. 431.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.**

4. *Freedom of the press—Prior restraints—Classified documents.*—The United States, which brought these actions to enjoin publication in New York Times and Washington Post of certain classified material, has not met "heavy burden of showing justification for enforcement of such a [prior] restraint." *New York Times Co. v. United States*, p. 713.

5. *Religion Clauses—Aid to nonpublic schools.*—Pennsylvania and Rhode Island statutes providing aid to nonpublic schools are unconstitutional under the Religion Clauses, as the cumulative impact of the entire relationship arising under the statutes involves excessive entanglement between government and religion. *Lemon v. Kurtzman*, p. 602.

6. *Religion Clauses—Federal aid to higher education.*—The Higher Education Facilities Act, which authorizes construction grants to colleges and universities with religious affiliations, is constitutional except for that portion providing for a 20-year limitation on the religious use of the facilities constructed with federal funds. *Tilton v. Richardson*, p. 672.

**V. Fourth Amendment.**

*Violation by federal narcotics agents—Action for damages.*—Petitioner's complaint states federal cause of action under the Amendment for which damages are recoverable upon proof of injuries resulting from federal agents' violation thereof. *Bivens v. Six Unknown Fed. Narcotics Agents*, p. 388.

**VI. Search and Seizure.**

1. *Offer by petitioner's wife—Lack of police coercion.*—No search and seizure were implicated when police obtained guns and clothing from petitioner's wife, and hence they needed no warrant. Police, who exerted no effort to coerce or dominate her, were not obligated to refuse her offer for them to take the guns, and in making these and other items available to police, she was not acting as instrument or agent of the police. *Coolidge v. New Hampshire*, p. 443.

2. *Search warrant—Affidavit.*—Court of Appeals' reversal of respondent's conviction for possession of nontaxpaid liquor, on ground that tax investigator's affidavit, relating respondent's reputation and information from an informer, was insufficient to establish probable cause, is reversed. *United States v. Harris*, p. 573.

3. *Warrantless search—Exceptions.*—Basic constitutional rule is that "searches conducted outside the judicial process, without prior approval by judge or magistrate, are *per se* unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment—subject only to a few specifically established



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and well-defined exceptions," and on facts here, a warrantless search and seizure of petitioner's car cannot be justified under those exceptions. *Coolidge v. New Hampshire*, p. 443.

4. *Warrants—Neutral and detached magistrate.*—Warrant for search and seizure of petitioner's automobile did not satisfy Fourth Amendment's requirements because it was issued by the State Attorney General, who had assumed charge of the investigation and was later chief prosecutor, and was thus not issued by a "neutral and detached magistrate." *Coolidge v. New Hampshire*, p. 443.

**VII. Thirteenth Amendment.**

1. *Badge or incident of slavery—Closing swimming pools.*—Jackson, Mississippi, city council's action in closing municipal swimming pools instead of keeping them open on an integrated basis did not create "badge or incident" of slavery in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment. *Palmer v. Thompson*, p. 217.

2. *Private conspiracies—Right of interstate travel.*—Congress had the constitutional authority to reach private conspiracy of sort alleged in complaint here, both under § 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment and under its power to protect the right of interstate travel. *Griffin v. Breckenridge*, p. 88.

**CONSTRUCTION GRANTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 6; **Schools**, 1.

**CONTEMPT.** See also **Constitutional Law**, II, 1.

*Criminal contempt—Bias of judge—Recusation.*—On charge of criminal contempt which arose from petitioner's alleged violation of courtroom procedure during earlier criminal trial where it is not clear that judge was personally aware of contemptuous action when it occurred, petitioner should be provided fair hearing with opportunity to show that version of event related to judge was inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete; and where motion that judge recuse himself was supported by lawyers' affidavits that judge had revealed prejudice against civil rights workers, and judge was losing defendant in civil rights suit brought by petitioner, he should have recused himself from trying the charge. *Johnson v. Mississippi*, p. 212.

**CONTRACTS.** See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-3.

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**LIE-DETECTOR TESTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1, 3-4.

**LIMITATIONS OF TIME.** See **Procedure**, 2.

**LIMITATIONS ON GRANTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 6; **Schools**, 1.

**LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT.** See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-3.

**LOUISIANA.** See **Taxes**, 2.

**LOYALTY OATHS.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2.

- MAGISTRATES.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 1, 3-4.
- MAJORITY VOTE.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 4.
- MALAPPORTIONMENT.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 2, 6-9; *Justiciability*; *Mootness*.
- MALICE.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 2; *Libel*.
- MARION COUNTY.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 6-8; *Justiciability*; *Mootness*.
- MARRIED WOMEN.** See *Taxes*, 2.
- MEETING-ATTENDANCE RULE.** See *Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act*.
- MILITARY SERVICE.** See *Conscientious Objectors*; *Procedure*, 1.
- MINORITY GROUPS.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 3, 6-8; VII, 1; *Justiciability*; *Mootness*.
- MISSISSIPPI.** See *Civil Rights*; *Constitutional Law*, II, 1; III, 3; VII, 1.
- MOOTNESS.** See also *Constitutional Law*, III, 2, 6-8; *Justiciability*.  
*Reapportionment legislation—Single-member districts.*—Although, as Court was advised on June 1, 1971, the Indiana Legislature enacted new apportionment legislation providing for statewide single-member districts, the case is not moot. *Whitcomb v. Chavis*, p. 124.
- MOTIVATION FOR LEGISLATION.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 3; VII, 1.
- MULTI-MEMBER DISTRICTS.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 6-8; *Justiciability*; *Mootness*.
- MULTIPLE VICTIMS.** See *Collateral Estoppel*; *Constitutional Law*, I.
- MUNICIPAL BONDS.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 4.
- MUNICIPAL FACILITIES.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 3; VII, 1.
- MURDER.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 1, 3-4.
- MUSLIM RELIGION.** See *Conscientious Objectors*; *Procedure*, 1.
- MUTUALITY.** See *Collateral Estoppel*; *Constitutional Law*, I.
- NARCOTICS AGENTS.** See *Constitutional Law*, V; *Immunity*.
- NATIONAL HOUSING ACT.** See *Savings and Loan Associations*; *Taxes*, 1.



**NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.**

1. *Exclusive jurisdiction—Suspension of union member—Interference with employment.*—Respondent's complaint that union, by suspending him for dues arrearage, had wrongfully interfered with his employment relations involved matter arguably protected by § 7 or prohibited by § 8 of the Act and was thus within exclusive jurisdiction of NLRB. *Motor Coach Employees v. Lockridge*, p. 274.

2. *Pre-emption—State court action to enforce contract.*—Respondent's contention that his state action is excepted from pre-emption principle of *San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon*, 359 U. S. 236, as being suit for enforcement of collective-bargaining agreement is without merit since he specifically dropped employer as defendant, as is alternative contention that suit is one to redress union's breach of duty of fair representation, for to sustain such claim he would have to prove "arbitrary or bad faith conduct on the part of the union," whereas Idaho court found only that union had misinterpreted contract. *Motor Coach Employees v. Lockridge*, p. 274.

3. *Pre-emption—State court suit.*—Reasons relied on for assumption of state court jurisdiction here do not suffice to overcome factors on which pre-emption doctrine of *San Diego Building Trades Council v. Garmon*, 359 U. S. 236, was predicated. *Motor Coach Employees v. Lockridge*, p. 274.

**NATIONAL SECURITY.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.

**NATION OF ISLAM.** See **Conscientious Objectors; Procedure**, 1.

**NAVIGABILITY.** See **Great Salt Lake**.

**NEEDY PERSONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Social Security Act**.

**NEGROES.** See **Civil Rights; Constitutional Law**, III, 3; VII, 1-2.

**NEUTRAL AND DETACHED MAGISTRATE.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1, 3-4.

**NEWSPAPERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.

**NEWS STORIES.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2, 4; **Libel**.

**NEW YORK.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 9.

**NEW YORK TIMES.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.

**NOMINATING PETITIONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 5; IV, 3.

**NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5-6; **Schools**, 1-2.

- NONTAXPAID LIQUOR.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 2.
- NORTH CAROLINA.** See Constitutional Law, II, 3; Jury Trial; Juvenile Courts.
- OATHS.** See Constitutional Law, II, 2.
- OBSCENE LITERATURE.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 2; Libel.
- OBSCENE WORDS.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 1.
- OFFENSIVE CONDUCT.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 1.
- OFFICIAL IMMUNITY.** See Constitutional Law, V; Immunity.
- ORDINARY AND NECESSARY EXPENSES.** See Savings and Loan Associations; Taxes, 1.
- OVERLAPPING FUNCTIONS.** See Constitutional Law, III, 9.
- OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENTS.** See Constitutional Law, II, 2.
- OWNERSHIP OF LAKE BED.** See Great Salt Lake.
- PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 5-6; Schools, 1-2.
- PARTICULAR WARS.** See Conscientious Objectors; Procedure, 1.
- PAYMENT OF UNION DUES.** See National Labor Relations Act, 1-3.
- PENNSYLVANIA.** See Constitutional Law, II, 3; III, 1; IV, 2, 5; Jury Trial; Juvenile Courts; Libel; Schools, 2; Social Security Act.
- PENTAGON PAPERS.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 4.
- PER-PUPIL EXPENDITURES.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 5; Schools, 2.
- PETITIONS.** See Constitutional Law, III, 5; IV, 3.
- "PLAIN VIEW" EXCEPTION.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 1, 3-4.
- PLANS OF REAPPORTIONMENT.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2.
- POLICE OFFICERS.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 1, 3-4.
- POLITICAL BODIES.** See Constitutional Law, III, 5; IV, 3.
- POLITICAL DIVISIVENESS.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 5; Schools, 2.
- POLITICAL PARTIES.** See Constitutional Law, III, 5; IV, 3.
- POOLS.** See Constitutional Law, III, 3; VII, 1.

**POOR PERSONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Social Security Act**.

**POPULATION VARIANCES.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2, 6-9; **Justiciability**; **Mootness**.

**PRE-EMPTION.** See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-3.

**PREJUDICE.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 1; **Contempt**.

**PREMIUM PAYMENTS.** See **Savings and Loan Associations**; **Taxes**, 1.

**PRESIDENTIAL POWERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.

**PRESUMPTIONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.

**PRIMARY SCHOOLS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5; **Schools**, 2.

**PRIOR RESTRAINTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.

**PRIVACY.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Libel**.

**PRIVATE CONSPIRACIES.** See **Civil Rights**; **Constitutional Law**, VII, 2.

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5-6; **Schools**, 1-2.

**PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP.** See **Civil Rights**; **Constitutional Law**, VII, 2.

**PROBABLE CAUSE.** See **Constitutional Law**, V-VI; **Immunity**.

**PROCEDURE.** See also **Collateral Estoppel**; **Conscientious Objectors**; **Constitutional Law**, I; II, 1; III, 2, 6-8; IV, 4; V; **Contempt**; **Immunity**; **Justiciability**; **Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act**; **Mootness**; **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-3.

1. *Conscientious objector claim—Denial of exemption—Department of Justice.*—Since the Appeal Board gave no reason for denial of exemption to petitioner, and it is impossible to determine on which of three grounds offered in Justice Department's letter that board relied, petitioner's conviction must be reversed. *Clay v. United States*, p. 698.

2. *Death sentences—Time limitation—Amendment of statute.*—Time-limitation provision of Tennessee Code, which precluded petitioners from supplementing bills of exceptions in their appeals from death sentences following *Witherspoon v. Illinois*, 391 U. S. 510, was later amended while certiorari petitions were pending here, and petitioners should have opportunity to apply to State Supreme Court for leave to supplement bills of exceptions under new statute. *Hunter v. Tennessee*, p. 711.



- PROPOSED DECREES.** See Great Salt Lake.
- PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES.** See Constitutional Law, III, 5; IV, 3.
- PRUDENT PERSONS.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 2.
- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1; Social Security Act.
- PUBLICATIONS.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 4.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.** See Constitutional Law, II, 2.
- PUBLIC FIGURES.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 2; Libel.
- PUBLIC INTEREST.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 2; Libel.
- PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.** See Great Salt Lake.
- PUBLIC TRIAL.** See Constitutional Law, II, 3; Jury Trial; Juvenile Courts.
- PURCHASES OF WHISKEY.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 2.
- PURCHASING EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 5; Schools, 2.
- RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.** See Constitutional Law, III, 3; VII, 1-2.
- RACIAL MINORITIES.** See Constitutional Law, III, 3, 6-8; VII, 1; Justiciability; Mootness.
- RADIO BROADCASTS.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 2; Libel.
- RAPE.** See Procedure, 2.
- REAPPORTIONMENT.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2, 6-9; Justiciability; Mootness.
- REASONABLE TIME.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2.
- RECKLESS DISREGARD OF TRUTH.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 2; Libel.
- RECUSATION.** See Constitutional Law, II, 1; Contempt.
- REDISTRICTING.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2, 6-8; Justiciability; Mootness.
- REFERENDUMS.** See Constitutional Law, III, 4.
- REFUSAL TO REPORT.** See Conscientious Objectors; Procedure, 1.
- RELIEF.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1; Social Security Act.
- RELIGION CLAUSES.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 5-6; Schools, 1-2.

- RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5-6; **Schools**, 1-2.
- RELIGIOUS TRAINING AND BELIEF.** See **Conscientious Objectors**; **Procedure**, 1.
- REMEDIES.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 6-8; V; **Justiciability**; **Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act**; **Mootness**.
- RENUNCIATION OF RIGHTS.** See **Taxes**, 2.
- REPUTATION.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; VI, 2; **Libel**.
- RESIDENCE OF LEGISLATORS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 6-8; **Justiciability**; **Mootness**.
- RESIDENT ALIENS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Social Security Act**.
- RESTRAINTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.
- RETRIALS.** See **Collateral Estoppel**; **Constitutional Law**, I.
- REVERSION TO GOVERNMENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 6; **Schools**, 1.
- RHODE ISLAND.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5; **Schools**, 2.
- RIGHT OF INTERSTATE TRAVEL.** See **Civil Rights**; **Constitutional Law**, VII, 2.
- RIGHT TO TRAVEL.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Social Security Act**.
- ROBBERY.** See **Collateral Estoppel**; **Constitutional Law**, I.
- ROCKLAND COUNTY.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 9.
- ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5-6; **Schools**, 1-2.
- SALARIES OF TEACHERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5; **Schools**, 2.
- SALARY SUPPLEMENT ACT.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5; **Schools**, 2.
- SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.** See also **Taxes**, 1.  
*Income tax deductions—Business expenses.*—Payment by state-chartered savings and loan association of "additional premium" required by § 404 (d) of National Housing Act to be paid to Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. is not deductible for income tax purposes as ordinary and necessary business expense under § 162 (a) of Internal Revenue Code. *Commissioner v. Lincoln Savings & Loan Assn.*, p. 345.

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 6; **Schools**, 1.

**SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

**SCHOOLS.** See also **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5-6.

1. *Aid to nonpublic colleges and universities—First Amendment—Religion Clauses.*—The Higher Education Facilities Act, which authorizes construction grants to colleges and universities with religious affiliations, is constitutional except for that portion providing for a 20-year limitation on the religious use of the facilities constructed with federal funds. *Tilton v. Richardson*, p. 672.

2. *Aid to nonpublic schools—First Amendment—Religion Clauses.*—Pennsylvania and Rhode Island statutes providing aid to nonpublic schools are unconstitutional under the Religion Clauses, as the cumulative impact of the entire relationship arising under the statutes involves excessive entanglement between government and religion. *Lemon v. Kurtzman*, p. 602.

**SCHOOL TEACHERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; IV, 5; **Schools**, 2.

**SCURRILOUS EPITHETS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1.

**SEARCH AND SEIZURE.** See **Constitutional Law**, V-VI; **Immunity**.

**SEARCH WARRANTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1-4.

**SECRETARY OF LABOR.** See **Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act**.

**SECRET DOCUMENTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.

**SECULAR EDUCATION.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5-6; **Schools**, 1-2.

**SEGREGATION.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3; VII, 1.

**SELECTIVE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.** See **Conscientious Objectors**; **Procedure**, 1.

**SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.** See **Conscientious Objectors**; **Procedure**, 1.

**SENTENCES OF DEATH.** See **Procedure**, 2.

**SHORELANDS.** See **Great Salt Lake**.

**SINCERITY.** See **Conscientious Objectors**; **Procedure**, 1.

**SINGLE-MEMBER DISTRICTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 6-8; **Justiciability**; **Mootness**.

**SIXTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; **Jury Trial**; **Juvenile Courts**.



**SIXTY PERCENT OF VOTERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

**"SMUT LITERATURE RACKET."** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2; **Libel**.

**SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.** See also **Constitutional Law**, III, 1.

*Aliens—State statutes—Welfare payments.*—State statutes that deny welfare benefits to resident aliens or to aliens who had not resided in United States for specified number of years are violative of the Equal Protection Clause and encroach upon exclusive federal power over entrance and residence of aliens; and there is no authorization for Arizona's 15-year durational residency requirement in § 1402 (b) of the Act. *Graham v. Richardson*, p. 365.

**SPECIAL MASTER.** See **Great Salt Lake**.

**STATE ACTION.** See **Civil Rights**; **Constitutional Law**, VII, 2.

**STATE-CHARTERED SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.**

See **Savings and Loan Associations**; **Taxes**, 1.

**STATE CONSTITUTION.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

**STATE COURTS.** See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-3.

**STATE EMPLOYEES.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2.

**STATEWIDE REDISTRICTING.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 6-8; **Justiciability**; **Mootness**.

**STATUTORY AMENDMENTS.** See **Procedure**, 2.

**STEELWORKERS.** See **Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act**.

**SUBMERGED LANDS.** See **Great Salt Lake**.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5; **Schools**, 2.

**SUPPORT OF CONSTITUTIONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2.

**SUPREME COURT.**

Appointment of Chief Deputy Clerk, p. 944.

Retirement of Chief Deputy Clerk, p. v.

**SUSPENSION FROM UNION.** See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-3.

**SWIMMING POOLS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3; VII, 1.

**TAXES.** See also **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **Savings and Loan Associations**.

1. *Income tax deductions—Savings and loan associations—Business expenses.*—Payment by state-chartered savings and loan association of "additional premium" required by § 404 (d) of National

**TAXES**—Continued.

Housing Act to be paid to Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. is not deductible for income tax purposes as ordinary and necessary business expense under § 162 (a) of Internal Revenue Code. *Commissioner v. Lincoln Savings & Loan Assn.*, p. 345.

2. *Income taxes—Married women—Community income.*—Married woman, domiciled in Louisiana, where under state law wife has vested interest in community property equal to that of husband, is personally liable for federal income taxes on her one-half interest in community income, notwithstanding her subsequent renunciation under state law of her community rights, since federal, not state, law governs what is exempt from federal taxation. *United States v. Mitchell*, p. 190.

**TEACHERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 2; IV, 5; **Schools**, 2.

**TENNESSEE.** See **Procedure**, 2.

**TEXTBOOKS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 5; **Schools**, 2.

**THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT.** See **Civil Rights**; **Constitutional Law**, VII.

**THREE-FIFTHS VOTE.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.

**TIME LIMITATIONS.** See **Procedure**, 2.

**TIPS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 2.

**TITLE TO LAKE BED.** See **Great Salt Lake**.

**TOWN SUPERVISORS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 9.

**TRAVEL.** See **Civil Rights**; **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; VII, 2.

**TRIAL BY JURY.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; **Jury Trial**; **Juvenile Courts**.

**TRIALS.** See **Collateral Estoppel**; **Constitutional Law**, I; II, 1, 3; **Contempt**; **Jury Trial**; **Juvenile Courts**.

**TRUTHFUL INFORMERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 2.

**TWENTY-YEAR LIMITATION.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 6; **Schools**, 1.

**UNBIASED JUDGES.** See **Constitutional Law**, II, 1; **Contempt**.

**UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES.** See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-3.

**UNION ELECTIONS.** See **Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act**.

**UNIONS.** See **National Labor Relations Act**, 1-3.

- UNIVERSITIES.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 6; **Schools**, 1.
- UTAH.** See **Great Salt Lake**.
- VESTED INTERESTS.** See **Taxes**, 2.
- VIETNAM POLICY.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.
- VIOLENCE.** See **Civil Rights**; **Constitutional Law**, VII, 2.
- VOTERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 4-5; IV, 3.
- VULGAR WORDS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1.
- WAR.** See **Conscientious Objectors**; **Procedure**, 1.
- WARRANTLESS SEARCHES.** See **Constitutional Law**, V; VI, 1, 3-4; **Immunity**.
- WARRANTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1-4.
- WASHINGTON POST.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 4.
- WATER TRAFFIC.** See **Great Salt Lake**.
- WEAPONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1, 3-4.
- WELFARE BENEFITS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; **Social Security Act**.
- WEST VIRGINIA.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 4.
- WHISKEY.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 2.
- WIDOWS.** See **Taxes**, 2.
- WRITE-IN VOTES.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 5; IV, 3.





























