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1. *Criminal prosecution of Congressman—Evidence.*—Under Speech or Debate Clause, evidence of a legislative act of a Member of Congress may not be introduced by Government in a prosecution of Member under 18 U. S. C. § 201 for accepting money in return for being influenced in performance of official acts. *United States v. Helstoski*, p. 477.

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- MENTAL ILLNESS.** See **Constitutional Law, III, 7, 8.**
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- MIRANDA WARNINGS.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 2; VII.**
- MISSOURI RIVER.** See **Indians.**
- MONTANA.** See **Constitutional Law, III, 2.**
- MOOTNESS.** See **Procedure, 2.**
- MOTION PICTURES.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1.**
- MURDER.** See **Constitutional Law, II; III, 3; VII; Stays, 2, 3.**
- NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.**
Appropriation requests—Necessity of environmental impact statements.—Section 102 (2) (C) of Act does not require federal agencies to

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969—Continued.

prepare environmental impact statements to accompany appropriation requests. *Andrus v. Sierra Club*, p. 347.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT. See **National Labor Relations Board.**

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.

Orders—Hospital's no-solicitation rule.—Court of Appeals correctly concluded that Board lacked substantial evidence to support its order forbidding a hospital to apply its rule prohibiting union solicitation by employees in corridors and sitting rooms on floors having patients' rooms or operating and therapy rooms, but evidence supported Board's conclusion that hospital had not justified prohibition of union solicitation in cafeteria, gift shop, and lobbies on hospital's first floor. *NLRB v. Baptist Hospital, Inc.*, p. 773.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM. See **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.**

NATIONWIDE CLASS ACTIONS. See **Social Security Act, 2.**

NATURAL GAS ACT.

Abandonment of interstate service—Authorization.—Section 7 (b) of Act requires producers to continue supplying in interstate commerce all gas produced from a dedicated leasehold until they obtain authorization for abandonment of service from Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (previously Federal Power Commission), and Commission did not abuse its discretion in refusing to approve abandonment retroactively and disregard evidence of subsequent production where lessee-producer, upon notifying interstate purchaser that existing wells were depleted, had not sought Commission's abandonment authorization and subsequently discovered new gas reserves were attempted to be sold to intrastate purchaser. *United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. McCombs*, p. 529.

NEBRASKA. See **Constitutional Law, III, 5; Indians.**

NEUTRAL AND DETACHED JUDICIAL OFFICER. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1.**

NEUTRAL FACTFINDERS. See **Constitutional Law, III, 7, 8.**

NEW DRUGS. See **Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.**

NEW YORK. See **Constitutional Law, III, 6; VI, 1, 2.**

NORTH CAROLINA. See **Rehabilitation Act of 1973.**

NO-SOLICITATION RULES. See **National Labor Relations Board.**

NOTICE OF OFFENSE. See **Constitutional Law, III, 4.**

NURSING SCHOOL ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS. See *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*.

OBSCENITY. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 1.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. See *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*.

OLD-AGE BENEFITS. See *Social Security Act*.

OMAHA INDIAN TRIBE. See *Indians*.

OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968.

See also *Constitutional Law*, III, 4; IV, 3; VIII.

Unlawful receipt of firearm—Maximum sentence.—A person who is convicted of violating a provision of Act, 18 U. S. C. § 922 (h), prohibiting previously convicted felons from receiving a firearm that has traveled in interstate commerce is properly sentenced to maximum 5-year term authorized by § 924 (a) even though his conduct also violates substantive elements of another provision of Act, 18 U. S. C. App. § 1202 (a), which authorizes a maximum sentence of only two years' imprisonment. *United States v. Batchelder*, p. 114.

ORGANIZATIONAL RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES. See *National Labor Relations Board*.

ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970. See also *Constitutional Law*, III, 1.

False statements—Proceeding ancillary to a court or grand jury.—An interview in a private attorney's office at which a sworn statement is given does not constitute a proceeding "ancillary to any court or grand jury" within meaning of Title IV of Act, which prohibits false declarations made under oath in such ancillary proceedings. *Dunn v. United States*, p. 100.

OVERPAYMENT OF WELFARE BENEFITS. See *Social Security Act*.

PARENT AND CHILD. See *Abstention*, 1; *Constitutional Law*, III, 7, 8.

PAROLE. See *Constitutional Law*, III, 5; *Sentences*.

PENNSYLVANIA. See *Constitutional Law*, III, 8.

PEN-REGISTER SURVEILLANCE OF TELEPHONES. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 5.

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO NURSING SCHOOL. See *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*.

POLICE INTERROGATIONS. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 2; VII.

- POLITICAL PARTIES.** See **Constitutional Law**, V, 1.
- POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 6.
- POSSESSION OF MARIHUANA.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 4.
- PREMARKETING APPROVAL OF NEW DRUGS.** See **Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act**.
- PRESUMPTIONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2, 6; **Indians**, 2.
- PRICE FIXING.** See **Antitrust Acts**.
- PRISONERS' RIGHTS AS TO PAROLE.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 5.
- PRIVACY.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1, 2, 4, 5.
- PRIVATE ANTITRUST SUITS.** See **Antitrust Acts**.
- PRIVATE CAUSES OF ACTION.** See **Securities Exchange Act of 1934**.
- PRIVATE IMMIGRATION BILLS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IX.
- PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**.
- PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ARREST.** See **Constitutional Law**, V, 2.
- PROBABLE CAUSE FOR SEARCH.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1, 3.
- PROBATION OFFICERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VII.
- PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1, 5.
- PROCEDURE.** See also **Abstention**; **Constitutional Law**, III, 1, 5.
1. *Denial of motion to dismiss indictment—Mandamus or appeal as appropriate remedy.*—Upon a District Court's denial of a motion to dismiss an indictment of petitioner, then a Member of Congress, for conspiring to solicit and accept, and for soliciting and accepting, bribes in return for being influenced in the performance of official acts—petitioner contending that the indictment violated the Speech or Debate Clause because the grand jury had heard evidence of legislative acts—mandamus from the Court of Appeals was not the appropriate means of challenging the indictment's validity, direct appeal to that court being the proper course. *Helstoski v. Meanor*, p. 500.
 2. *Moot appeal—Dismissal of lower court's judgment.*—Upon dismissing as moot an appeal from District Court's order requiring arbitration of a dispute as to respondent's discharge by petitioner (arbitration having been completed before appeal could be decided), Court of Appeals erred in holding that District Court's judgment should remain in effect but, instead, should have set aside the District Court's judgment and remanded cause with directions to dismiss. *Great Western Sugar Co. v. Nelson*, p. 92.

PROCEEDING ANCILLARY TO A COURT OR GRAND JURY. See Constitutional Law, III, 1; Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

PROPERTY RIGHTS. See Indians.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. See Constitutional Law, III, 4; IV, 3.

PUERTO RICO. See Constitutional Law, VI, 3.

PUNISHMENT. See Constitutional Law, III, 3, 4; IV, 3; VIII; Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; Sentences; Stays, 2, 3.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES. See Railway Labor Act.

QUIET-TITLE ACTIONS. See Indians.

RAILROAD TARIFFS. See Interstate Commerce Commission.

RAILWAY LABOR ACT.

Unfair representation action against union—Right to punitive damages.—Act does not permit an employee to recover punitive damages for a union's breach of its duty of fair representation in processing employee's grievance against his employer for wrongful discharge. *Electrical Workers v. Foust*, p. 42.

REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY. See Constitutional Law, VI, 5.

REASONABLE SUSPICION AS GROUND FOR SEIZURE. See Constitutional Law, VI, 2.

RECEIPT OF FIREARMS. See Constitutional Law, III, 4; IV, 3; VIII; Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

RECOUPMENT. See Social Security Act.

REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973.

Admission to nursing school—Hearing disability.—Section 504 of Act was not violated when state college denied respondent admission to its nursing program because of her hearing disability, nothing in Act limiting educational institution's freedom to impose reasonable physical qualifications for admission to a clinical training program or requiring institution to lower or substantially modify standards to accommodate a handicapped person. *Southeastern Community College v. Davis*, p. 397.

RELEASE ON PAROLE. See Constitutional Law, III, 5.

RESERVATION LANDS. See Indians, 1.

RES JUDICATA. See Bankruptcy Act.

RESTRAINING STATE PROCEEDINGS. See Abstention, 1.

- REVOCAION OF PAROLE.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 5.
- RIGHT TO COUNSEL.** See **Constitutional Law**, VII.
- RIGHT TO FAIR TRIAL.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3.
- RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.** See **Constitutional Law**, VII.
- RIPARIAN RIGHTS.** See **Indians**, 1.
- RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.** See **Social Security Act**, 2.
- SAFETY OF DRUGS.** See **Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act**.
- SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI.
- SEARCH WARRANTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1, 4, 5.
- SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE.** See **Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act**.
- SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.** See **Securities Exchange Act of 1934**.
- SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**
Financial reports of broker-dealer—Improper audit—Accounting firm's liability.—There is no implied private cause of action for damages under § 17 (a) of Act, which requires broker-dealers to keep such records and file such reports as the Securities and Exchange Commission may prescribe, and thus accounting firm that audited brokerage firm's books and prepared annual financial reports for filing with Commission could not be held liable under § 17 (a) for allegedly improper audit. *Touche Ross & Co. v. Redington*, p. 560.
- SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION ACT.** See **Securities Exchange Act of 1934**.
- SELECTIVITY IN ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAWS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; IV, 3.
- SELF-INCRIMINATION.** See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 2; VII.
- SENTENCES.** See also **Constitutional Law**, III, 3, 4; IV, 3; VIII; **Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968**; **Stays**, 2, 3.
Collateral attack—Change in parole policies.—A federal prisoner's allegation that a postsentencing change in policies of United States Parole Commission—giving consideration to seriousness of offense as a significant factor in determining whether a prisoner should be granted parole—has prolonged his actual imprisonment beyond period intended by sentencing judge will not support a collateral attack on original sentence under 28 U. S. C. § 2255. *United States v. Addonizio*, p. 178.
- SEPARATION OF POWERS.** See **Constitutional Law**, VIII.

SEX DISCRIMINATION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964; Constitutional Law, IV, 1, 2.**

SHIPPING RATES FOR GRAINS AND SOYBEANS. See **Interstate Commerce Commission.**

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

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.

1. *Old-age, survivors', or disability benefits—Recoupment of overpayments.*—Recipients of old-age, survivors', or disability benefits who file a written request under § 204 (b) of Act for Government's waiver of recoupment of erroneous overpayments are entitled to an opportunity for a prerecoupment oral hearing, but neither § 204 nor standards of Due Process Clause require prerecoupment oral hearings as to requests under § 204 (a) for reconsideration as to whether overpayment occurred. *Califano v. Yamasaki*, p. 682.

2. *Validity of administrative procedures—Class action—Nationwide class.*—Where a district court has jurisdiction over claims of members of plaintiff class in accordance with requirements of § 205 (g) of Act, it also has discretion under Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 23 to certify a class action for litigation of those claims, and there was no abuse of discretion in certifying a nationwide class in an action challenging validity of administrative procedures pertaining to Government's recoupment of erroneous overpayments of old-age, survivors', or disability benefits and to Government's reconsideration or waiver of recoupment. *Califano v. Yamasaki*, p. 682.

SOLICITATION OF EMPLOYEES BY LABOR UNIONS. See **National Labor Relations Board.**

SOLICITING BRIBES. See **Procedure, 1.**

SPEECH OR DEBATE CLAUSE. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 1; IX; Procedure, 1.**

STANDING TO SUE. See **Antitrust Acts; Constitutional Law, IV, 1.**

STATE BOUNDARIES. See **Indians, 1.**

STATE CIVIL SERVICE. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 2.**

STATE COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL PARTY. See **Constitutional Law, V, 1.**

STATE-COURT JUDGMENT AS BINDING ON BANKRUPTCY COURT. See **Bankruptcy Act.**

STATE MENTAL INSTITUTIONS. See **Constitutional Law, III, 7, 8.**

STAYS.

1. *Injunction—State funding of abortions.*—Applications to stay District Court's order enjoining State of Illinois from refusing to fund under its medical assistance programs "medically necessary" abortions performed prior to viability of fetus are denied. *Williams v. Zbaraz* (STEVENS, J., in chambers), p. 1309.

2. *Murder conviction—Death penalty.*—Application for stay of execution of a death sentence under a Florida murder conviction is denied. *Spenkelink v. Wainwright* (REHNQUIST, J., in chambers), p. 1301.

3. *Murder conviction—Death penalty.*—Reapplication for stay of execution of a death sentence under a Florida murder conviction is granted. *Spenkelink v. Wainwright* (MARSHALL, J., in chambers), p. 1308.

“STOP AND FRISK.” See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 2.

SUBJECTIVE EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 5.

SUITCASE SEARCHES. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 3, 4.

SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 2, 4, 5; VII.

SURVEILLANCE. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 5.

SURVIVORS' BENEFITS. See *Social Security Act*.

TARIFFS. See *Interstate Commerce Commission*.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 5.

TENNESSEE. See *Constitutional Law*, II.

TERMINALLY ILL. See *Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*.

TEXAS. See *Abstention*, 1.

TREATMENT FOR MENTAL ILLNESS. See *Constitutional Law*, III, 7, 8.

TREBLE DAMAGES. See *Antitrust Acts*.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES. See *Constitutional Law*, I; *National Labor Relations Board*.

UNFAIR REPRESENTATION BY UNION. See *Railway Labor Act*.

UNION'S ACCESS TO EMPLOYER'S PREMISES. See *Constitutional Law*, I.

UNION'S DUTY TO REPRESENT EMPLOYEES. See *Railway Labor Act*.

UNION SOLICITATION. See *National Labor Relations Board*.

- UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION.** See **Sentences.**
- UNIVERSITIES.** See **Rehabilitation Act of 1973.**
- VAGUENESS.** See **Abstention, 2; Constitutional Law, I; III, 4.**
- VALIDITY OF INDICTMENTS.** See **Procedure, 1.**
- VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES.** See **Constitutional Law, IV, 2.**
- VOLUNTARINESS OF CONFESSIONS.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 2.**
- VOLUNTARINESS OF CONSENT TO SEARCH.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1.**
- VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN TO MENTAL INSTITUTIONS.** See **Constitutional Law, III, 7, 8.**
- WAIVERS.** See **Constitutional Law, VII; IX, 2; Social Security Act.**
- WARDS OF STATE.** See **Constitutional Law, III, 7.**
- WARRANTLESS SEARCHES.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 3.**
- WARRANTS.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1, 4, 5.**
- WASHINGTON.** See **Constitutional Law, V, 1.**
- WELFARE BENEFITS.** See **Social Security Act.**
- WHITE PERSONS.** See **Indians, 2.**
- WORDS AND PHRASES.**
1. "*Indian.*" 25 U. S. C. § 194. *Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe*, p. 653.
 2. "*Injured in his business or property.*" § 4, Clayton Act, 15 U. S. C. § 15. *Reiter v. Sonotone Corp.*, p. 330.
 3. "*New Drug.*" §§ 201 (p)(1), 505, Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U. S. C. §§ 321 (p)(1), 355. *United States v. Rutherford*, p. 544.
 4. "*Otherwise qualified handicapped individual.*" § 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U. S. C. § 794 (1976 ed., Supp. II). *Southeastern Community College v. Davis*, p. 397.
 5. "*Proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury.*" Title IV, Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, 18 U. S. C. § 1623. *Dunn v. United States*, p. 100.
 6. "*Proposals for legislation.*" § 102 (2)(C), National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U. S. C. § 4332 (2)(C). *Andrus v. Sierra Club*, p. 347.

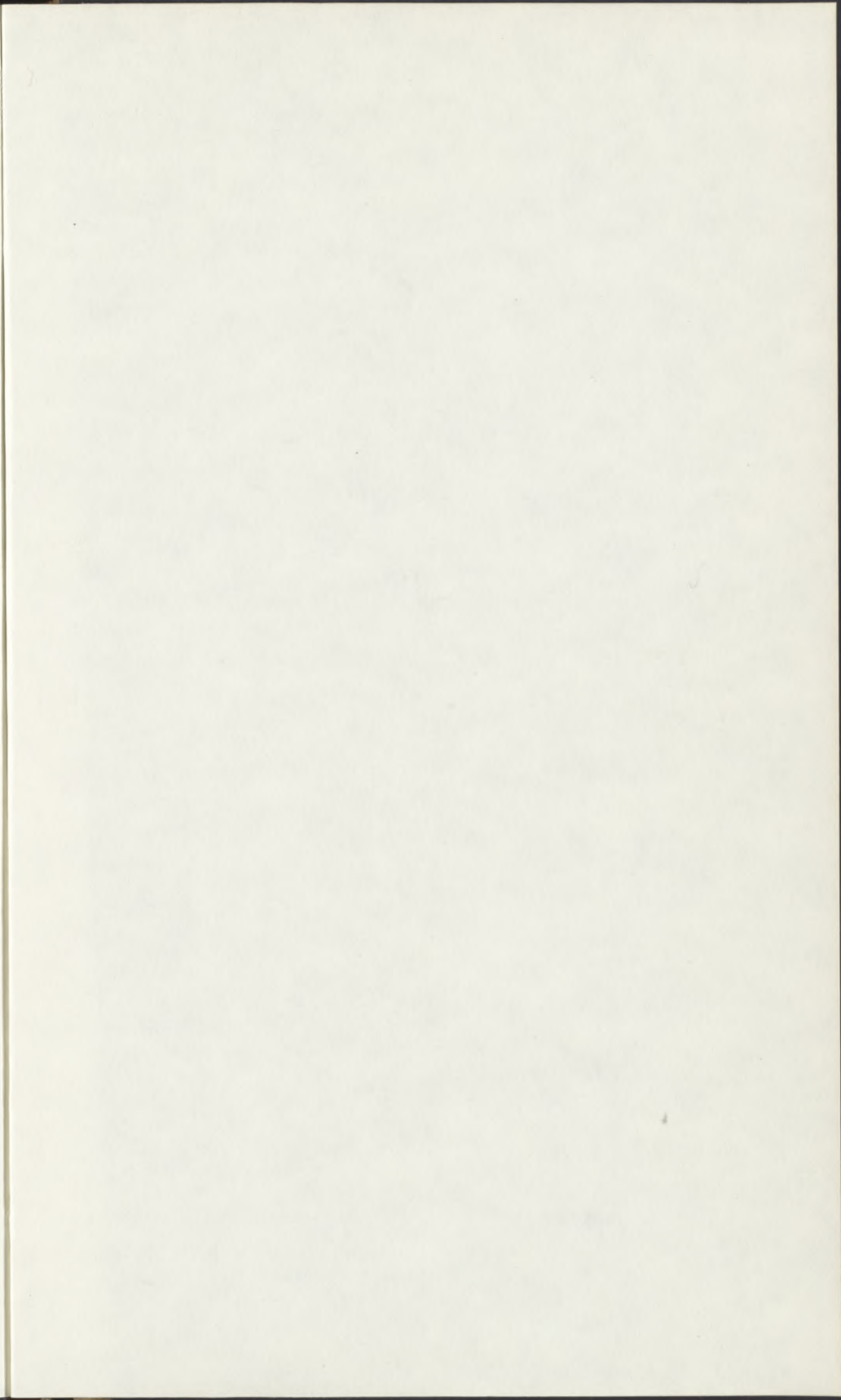
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7. "*Proposals for . . . major Federal actions.*" § 102 (2) (C), National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U. S. C. § 4332 (2) (C). *Andrus v. Sierra Club*, p. 347.

8. "*Speech or Debate.*" U. S. Const., Art. I, § 6. *United States v. Helstoski*, p. 477.

9. "*White person.*" 25 U. S. C. § 194. *Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe*, p. 653.

WRONGFUL DISCHARGES OF EMPLOYEES. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 1; Procedure, 2; Railway Labor Act.**



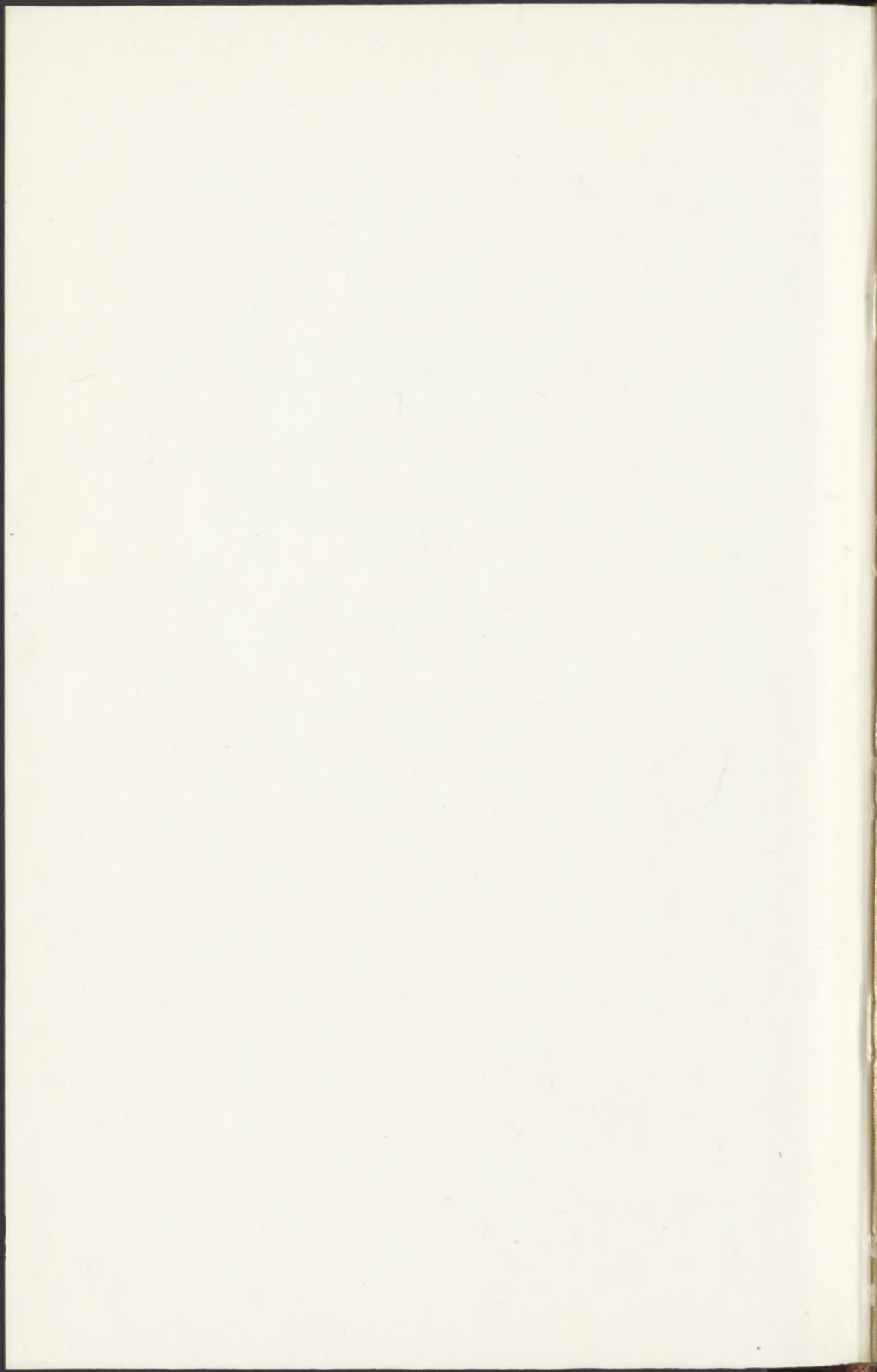
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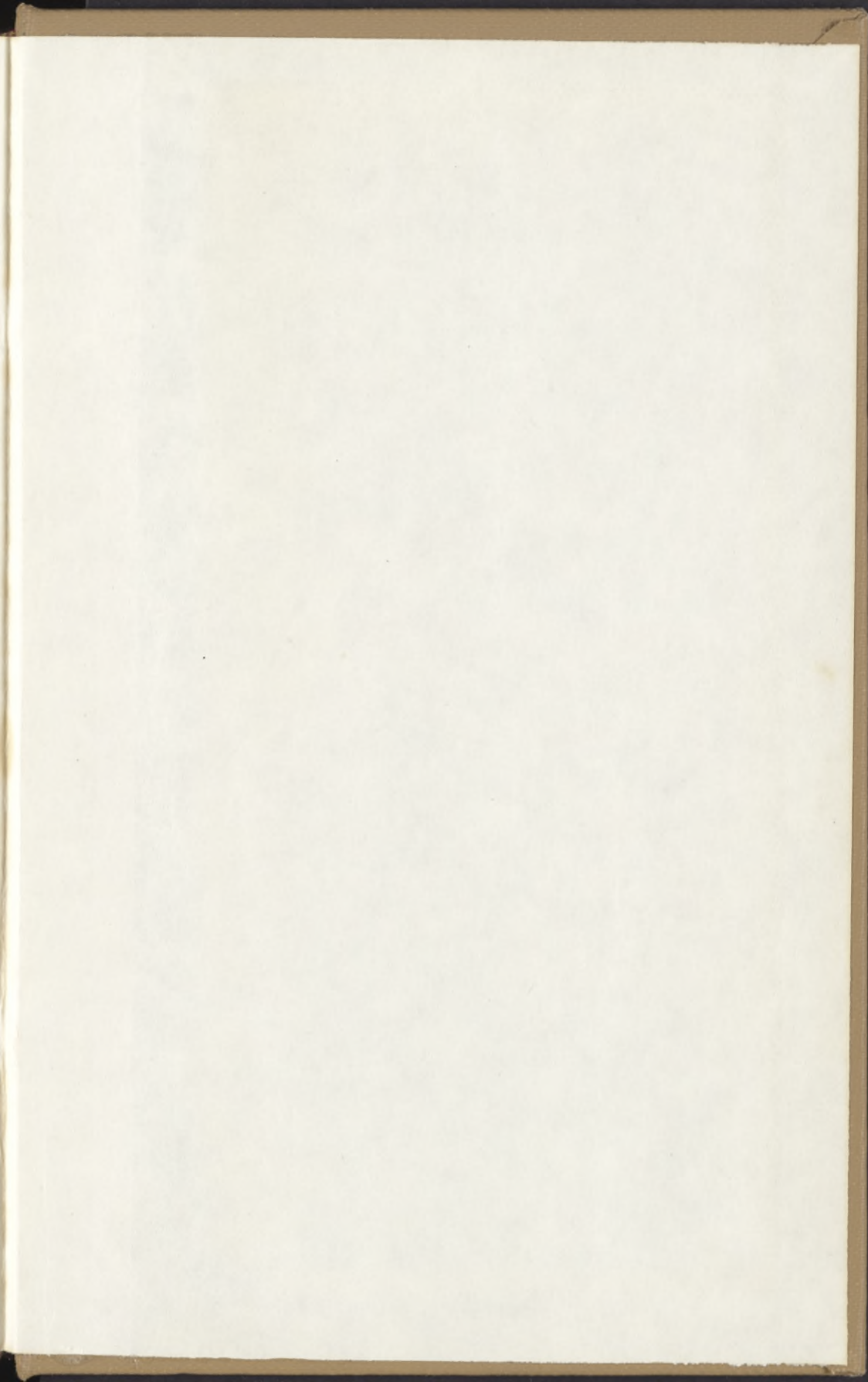
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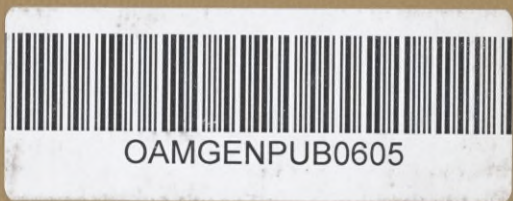












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