

INDEX

- ABSENTEE CLASS MEMBERS.** See **Attorney's Fees.**
- ACCELERATION CLAUSES IN INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS.** See **Truth in Lending Act.**
- ACCRETION.** See **Boundaries.**
- ACCRUAL OF CAUSE OF ACTION.** See **Federal Tort Claims Act.**
- ACTIVITIES AFFECTING COMMERCE.** See **Antitrust Acts.**
- ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.** See **Judicial Review.**
- ADVOCACY OF IDEAS.** See **Constitutional Law, V, 1.**
- AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES TO ESCAPE CHARGES.** See **Criminal Law.**
- AID TO NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS.** See **Constitutional Law, IV.**
- AIR FORCE.** See **Armed Forces, 1; Constitutional Law, V, 2.**
- ANADROMOUS FISH.** See **Parties.**
- ANTITRUST ACTS.**

Sherman Act—Conspiracy to fix real estate brokers' fees—Sufficiency of complaint.—In a private antitrust action based on defendants' alleged conspiracy to fix real estate brokers' fees as to sales of residential property in certain area, complaint should not have been dismissed where plaintiffs might establish jurisdictional element of a Sherman Act violation by demonstrating a substantial effect on interstate commerce generated by defendants' local brokerage activity in assisting clients in securing out-of-state financing and title insurance. *McLain v. Real Estate Bd. of New Orleans*, p. 232.

APPEALS. See also **Judicial Review, 1; Procedure, 1.**

Jurisdiction—"Final decision."—District Court's determination that Secretary of Commerce was empowered to waive permanently restrictions of § 506 of Merchant Marine Act whereby shipbuilder and owner receiving a federal construction-differential subsidy must agree to use vessel exclusively in foreign trade, was a "final decision" certifiable under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54 (b) and appealable to the Court of Appeals under 28 U. S. C. § 1291 even though District Court had also remanded case to agency to consider economic consequences of granting release, and

APPEALS—Continued.

thus Supreme Court has jurisdiction to review Court of Appeals' reversal of District Court's judgment. *Seatrain Shipbuilding Corp. v. Shell Oil Co.*, p. 572.

APPOINTED COUNSEL. See **Criminal Justice Act of 1964.**

ARBITRATION CLAUSE OF COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENT. See **Labor Management Relations Act.**

ARMED FORCES. See also **Constitutional Law, V, 2; Stays, 3.**

1. *Validity of Air Force regulations—Circulating petitions to Members of Congress.*—Air Force regulations requiring members of that service to obtain approval from their commanders before circulating petitions on Air Force bases do not violate 10 U. S. C. § 1034, which proscribes unwarranted restrictions on an individual serviceman's right to communicate with a Member of Congress but does not protect circulation of collective petitions within a military base. *Brown v. Glines*, p. 348.

2. *Validity of Navy and Marine Corps regulations—Circulating petitions to Members of Congress.*—Navy and Marine Corps regulations requiring military personnel on an overseas base to obtain command approval before circulating petitions do not, insofar as they affect circulation within a base of petitions addressed to Members of Congress, violate 10 U. S. C. § 1034, which prohibits restricting an individual member of Armed Forces in communicating with a Member of Congress. *Secretary of Navy v. Huff*, p. 453.

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. See **Constitutional Law, II, 1.**

ARTIFACTS. See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**

ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Criminal Justice Act of 1964.**

ATTACHMENT. See **Constitutional Law, III, 3.**

ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Class action—Inadequate notice of debenture redemption.—In a class action by debenture holders wherein District Court's judgment against company for failure to give adequate notice of redemption of debentures established amount of liability to class as a whole and fixed amount that each class member could recover on a principal amount of \$100 in debentures, with each individual recovery to carry its proportionate share of total amount allowed for attorney's fees, expenses, and disbursements, attorney's fee award, which was not limited to portion of fund actually claimed by class members but applied also to unclaimed portion of judgment fund, is a proper application of common-fund doctrine. *Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, p. 472.

- ATTORNEY'S MALPRACTICE LIABILITY.** See **Criminal Justice Act of 1964.**
- AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.** See **Constitutional Law, III, 2, 3.**
- AVULSION.** See **Boundaries.**
- BAILMENTS.** See **Tucker Act.**
- BALD EAGLES.** See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**
- BARGAINING REPRESENTATIVES.** See **National Labor Relations Act.**
- BIRDS.** See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**
- BONA FIDE SENIORITY SYSTEMS.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1964.**
- BOUNDARIES.**
Ohio-Kentucky boundary.—Boundary between Ohio and Kentucky is low-water mark on northerly side of Ohio River as it existed in 1792 when Kentucky was admitted to Union, not current low-water mark on northerly side of river. *Ohio v. Kentucky*, p. 335.
- BREACH OF CONTRACT.** See **Government Officers and Employees; Labor Management Relations Act; Tucker Act.**
- BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY.** See **Government Officers and Employees; Investment Advisers Act of 1940.**
- BRIBERY.** See **Travel Act.**
- BROKERS.** See **Antitrust Acts.**
- BURDEN OF PROOF.** See **Constitutional Law, VII; Criminal Law; Stays, 1.**
- CALIFORNIA.** See **Constitutional Law, III, 1; Stays, 1, 5.**
- CANAL SYSTEMS.** See **Constitutional Law, II, 2.**
- CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.** See **Stays, 2.**
- CARRIERS.** See **Judicial Review, 1.**
- CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.** See **Government Officers and Employees; Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962.**
- CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.** See **Constitutional Law, V, 1.**
- CHURCHES.** See **Constitutional Law, IV; Stays, 5.**
- CHURCH-RELATED SCHOOLS.** See **Constitutional Law, IV.**
- CIRCULATING PETITIONS ON MILITARY BASES.** See **Armed Forces; Constitutional Law, V, 2.**

CITIZENSHIP. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

Racial discrimination—Employers' seniority system.—In action alleging that employers' seniority system discriminated against Negroes in violation of Title VII of Act, Court of Appeals erred in holding that requirement of collective-bargaining agreement that a temporary employee must work at least 45 weeks in a single calendar year before he can become a permanent employee, entitled to greater seniority benefits than temporary employees, is not a component of a "seniority system" within meaning of provisions of § 703 (h) of Title VII excepting bona fide seniority systems from Act's proscriptions. *California Brewers Assn. v. Bryant*, p. 598.

CLAIMS AGAINST UNITED STATES. See **Federal Tort Claims Act.**

CLASS ACTIONS. See **Attorney's Fees.**

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION. See **Government Officers and Employees.**

COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENTS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964; Labor Management Relations Act.**

COLUMBIA RIVER. See **Parties.**

COMMERCE CLAUSE. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT. See **Appeals; Merchant Marine Act.**

COMMERCIAL BRIBERY. See **Travel Act.**

COMMERCIAL SPEECH. See **Constitutional Law, V, 1.**

COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN PARTS OF BIRDS. See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**

COMMON-FUND DOCTRINE. See **Attorney's Fees.**

COMMON-LAW BRIBERY. See **Travel Act.**

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. See **Armed Forces.**

COMPELLED EXECUTION OF HANDWRITING EXEMPLARS. See **Internal Revenue Code.**

CONDEMNATION. See **Constitutional Law, II, 1.**

CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT. See **Criminal Law.**

CONSPIRACY TO FIX REAL ESTATE BROKERS' FEES. See **Anti-trust Acts.**

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also **Habeas Corpus; Internal Revenue Code.**

I. Citizenship.

Proof in expatriation proceedings.—While Government, in expatriation proceedings, must prove an intent to surrender United States citizenship, not just voluntary commission of expatriating act such as swearing allegiance to a foreign nation, nevertheless preponderance-of-evidence standard for proving loss of citizenship, provided in § 349 (c) of Immigration and Nationality Act, is not invalid under either Citizenship Clause of Fourteenth Amendment or Due Process Clause of Fifth Amendment; nor is provision in § 349 (c) that voluntariness of expatriating conduct is rebuttably presumed constitutionally infirm. *Vance v. Terrazas*, p. 252.

II. Commerce Clause.

1. *Public access to private waterways—Eminent domain.*—Notwithstanding Congress' authority under Commerce Clause to regulate navigable waterways, Government may not, without invoking its eminent domain power and paying just compensation, require petitioners to allow public free access to navigable pond on petitioners' property after petitioners, by dredging operations, had converted pond into marina and connected it to contiguous navigable bay. *Kaiser Aetna v. United States*, p. 164.

2. *Public access to private waterways—Natural waterways.*—While public has no general right of use of navigable channels built on private property with private funds in such a manner that they ultimately join with other navigable waterways, nevertheless if it is proved that respondent's canal system destroyed navigability of surrounding natural waterways, it cannot be said as matter of law that such proof would not constitute a defense under federal law to respondent's prayer for injunction against petitioners' use of respondent's canals. *Vaughn v. Vermilion Corp.*, p. 206.

III. Due Process.

1. *Murder committed by parolee—Parole officials' liability.*—A California statute granting public employees absolute immunity from liability for injuries resulting from parole-release decisions is not unconstitutional under Due Process Clause when applied to defeat a tort claim arising under state law, and appellants, seeking to recover from state officials for murder of appellants' decedent, a 15-year-old girl who was murdered by parolee five months after his release from prison despite history as a sex offender, had no claim for relief under federal law. *Martinez v. California*, p. 277.

2. *Products-liability action—In personam jurisdiction.*—Consistently with Due Process Clause, an Oklahoma trial court may not exercise *in personam*

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

jurisdiction over an automobile retailer and its wholesaler, New York corporations that did no business in Oklahoma, in a products-liability action brought against them by nonresident plaintiffs who had sustained personal injuries in an accident involving an automobile that had been purchased by them in New York while they were New York residents and that was being driven through Oklahoma when accident occurred. *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, p. 286.

3. *Quasi in rem jurisdiction*—*Attachment of insurer's obligation to defend suit*—Consistently with Due Process Clause, a State may not constitutionally exercise *quasi in rem* jurisdiction over a defendant who has no forum contacts—such as driver of an automobile involved in an out-of-state accident resulting in injuries to plaintiff who later became a resident of forum State—by attaching contractual obligation of an insurer licensed to do business in State to defend and indemnify defendant in connection with suit. *Rush v. Savchuk*, p. 320.

IV. Freedom of Religion.

Aid to nonpublic schools—*Validity of New York statute*.—A New York statute providing for reimbursement to nonpublic schools from state funds for schools' costs incurred in complying with certain state-mandated requirements, including requirements as to testing and as to reporting and recordkeeping, does not violate First and Fourteenth Amendments. *Committee for Public Education v. Regan*, p. 646.

V. Freedom of Speech.

1. *Charitable contributions*—*Door-to-door or on-street solicitation*—*Validity of ordinance*.—Ordinance prohibiting door-to-door or on-street solicitation of contributions by charitable organizations that do not use at least 75% of their receipts for "charitable purposes," excluding solicitation expenses, salaries, overhead, and other administrative expenses, is unconstitutionally overbroad in violation of First and Fourteenth Amendments. *Schaumburg v. Citizens for Better Environment*, p. 620.

2. *Validity of Air Force regulations*—*Circulating petitions on bases*.—Air Force regulations requiring members of that service to obtain approval from their commanders before circulating petitions on Air Force bases are not facially invalid as violating First Amendment. *Brown v. Glines*, p. 348.

VI. Searches and Seizures.

Patdown search of tavern customers.—Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments were violated when police, executing warrant based on probable cause to search tavern and bartender for drugs, conducted patdown weapons search of customers and seized heroin from one of customers, where police had no probable cause to believe that customers would be violating law. *Ybarra v. Illinois*, p. 85.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.**VII. Self-Incrimination.**

Miranda rights—Waiver.—Petitioner's inculpatory statement to arresting officer was erroneously admitted in evidence at his state-court trial at which he was convicted, where no evidence was introduced to prove that petitioner knowingly and intelligently waived his *Miranda* rights before making statement. *Tague v. Louisiana*, p. 469.

VIII. Taking of Property.

Eagle Protection Act—Migratory Bird Treaty Act.—Both Eagle Protection Act and Migratory Bird Treaty Act contemplate regulatory prohibition of commerce in parts of protected birds without regard to when birds were originally taken, and application of regulations to prohibit sale of "pre-existing" Indian artifacts partly composed of feathers from currently protected birds legally obtained prior to Acts' effective dates does not amount to a taking of property in violation of Fifth Amendment, even though regulations prevent most profitable use of property. *Andrus v. Allard*, p. 51.

CONSTRUCTION-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES FOR VESSELS. See Appeals; Merchant Marine Act.

CONSTRUCTIVE TRUSTS. See Government Officers and Employees.

CONTINUING OFFENSES. See Criminal Law.

CONTRACT CARRIER PERMITS. See Judicial Review, 1.

CONTRACTS. See Government Officers and Employees; Truth in Lending Act; Tucker Act.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS. See Constitutional Law, V, 1.

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES. See Attorney's Fees.

COTTON HEADERS. See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL'S MALPRACTICE LIABILITY. See Criminal Justice Act of 1964.

COURT OF CLAIMS. See Tucker Act.

COURTS OF APPEALS. See Appeals; Judicial Review; Procedure, 2.

CREDITORS. See Truth in Lending Act.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964.

Court-appointed defense counsel—Malpractice liability.—An attorney appointed under Act by a federal judge to represent an indigent defendant in a federal criminal trial is not, as a matter of federal law, entitled

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964—Continued.

to absolute immunity in a state malpractice suit brought against him by his former client. *Ferri v. Ackerman*, p. 193.

CRIMINAL LAW. See also **Constitutional Law, VI; VII; Criminal Justice Act of 1964; Habeas Corpus; Procedure, 2; Stays, 1, 2; Travel Act.**

Prosecution for escape—Defense—Duress or necessity.—In a prosecution under 18 U. S. C. § 751 (a), which governs escape from federal custody, Government fulfills its burden by demonstrating that escapee knew his actions would result in his leaving physical confinement without permission, and escapee is not entitled to an instruction on duress or necessity as a defense unless he offers evidence justifying his continued absence from custody as well as his initial departure, an indispensable element of such offer being testimony of a bona fide effort to surrender as soon as claimed duress or necessity had lost its coercive force. *United States v. Bailey*, p. 394.

CUSTODIAL POLICE INTERROGATION. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Stays, 1.****CUSTOMS SERVICE.** See **Tucker Act.****DAMAGES.** See also **Government Officers and Employees; Investment Advisers Act of 1940; Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962.**

FELA action—Wrongful death—Income taxes.—In a wrongful-death action under Federal Employers' Liability Act, state trial court erred in excluding evidence offered by defendant to show effect of income taxes on decedent's estimated future earnings, and in refusing defendant's requested jury instruction that "your award will not be subject to any income taxes, and you should not consider such taxes in fixing the amount of your award." *Norfolk & Western R. Co. v. Liepelt*, p. 490.

DEATH ACTIONS. See **Damages.****DEATH SENTENCES.** See **Stays, 2.****DEBENTURES.** See **Attorney's Fees.****DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.** See **Truth in Lending Act.****DE FACTO SEGREGATION.** See **Emergency School Aid Act.****DE JURE SEGREGATION.** See **Emergency School Aid Act.****DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.** See **Appeals; Merchant Marine Act.****DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE.** See **Emergency School Aid Act.****DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.** See **Judicial Review, 2.**

- DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.** See Procedure, 2.
- DERIVATIVE SUITS.** See Investment Advisers Act of 1940.
- DISCHARGE FROM ARMED FORCES.** See Stays, 3.
- DISCLOSURE OF CREDIT TERMS.** See Truth in Lending Act.
- DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964; Emergency School Aid Act.
- DISCRIMINATION IN TEACHER HIRING, PROMOTION, AND ASSIGNMENT.** See Emergency School Aid Act.
- DISMISSAL OF ACTIONS.** See Procedure, 1.
- DISPARATE-IMPACT TEST OF DISCRIMINATION.** See Emergency School Aid Act.
- DISTRICT COURTS.** See Appeals; Attorney's Fees; Procedure, 1.
- DOCKSIDE EMPLOYEES.** See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
- DOOR-TO-DOOR SOLICITING.** See Constitutional Law, V, 1.
- DRUG OFFENSES.** See Constitutional Law, VI.
- DUE PROCESS.** See Constitutional Law, I; III; Habeas Corpus.
- DURESS.** See Criminal Law.
- EAGLE PROTECTION ACT.** See Constitutional Law, VIII.
- ELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE.** See Stays, 4.
- EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID ACT.**
Racial discrimination—Disparate-impact test—Statistical evidence.—Discriminatory impact, rather than intentional racial discrimination, is standard by which ineligibility of educational agency for federal financial assistance under Act is to be measured, irrespective of whether discrimination relates to demotion or dismissal of instructional or other personnel or to hiring, promotion or assignment of employees, and a prima facie case of discriminatory impact may be made by a proper statistical study. Board of Education, New York City v. Harris, p. 130.
- EMINENT DOMAIN.** See Constitutional Law, II, 1.
- EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964; Government Officers and Employees; Labor Management Relations Act; Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act; National Labor Relations Act.
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.** See Constitutional Law, V, 1; Judicial Review, 2.

- ESCAPE FROM CONFINEMENT.** See **Criminal Law.**
- ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE.** See **Constitutional Law, IV.**
- EVIDENCE.** See **Constitutional Law, I; II, 2; Criminal Law; Damages; Emergency School Aid Act; Habeas Corpus; Internal Revenue Code.**
- EXECUTIONS.** See **Stays, 2.**
- EXPATRIATION.** See **Constitutional Law, I.**
- FACULTY MEMBERS.** See **National Labor Relations Act.**
- FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.** See **Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962.**
- FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.** See **Damages.**
- FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.** See **Emergency School Aid Act.**
- FEDERAL NAVIGATIONAL SERVITUDE.** See **Constitutional Law, II.**
- FEDERAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.** See **Government Officers and Employees; Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962.**
- FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.** See **Truth in Lending Act.**
- FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.** See **Appeals.**
- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS.** See **Criminal Justice Act of 1964; Habeas Corpus; Parties; Stays, 5.**
- FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT.** See also **Tucker Act.**
Limitation of actions—Medical malpractice—Accrual of claim.—A claim against Government for medical malpractice accrues within meaning of 2-year limitation provision of Act when plaintiff knows both existence and cause of his injury, and not at a later time when he also knows that acts inflicting injury may constitute malpractice. *United States v. Kubrick*, p. 111.
- FEES OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS.** See **Antitrust Acts.**
- FIDUCIARY DUTY.** See **Government Officers and Employees; Investment Advisers Act of 1940.**
- FIFTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law, I; II; VIII; Internal Revenue Code.**
- FINAL DECISIONS.** See **Appeals.**
- FINANCE COMPANIES.** See **Truth in Lending Act.**
- FINANCIAL AID TO SCHOOLS.** See **Emergency School Aid Act.**
- FINANCING REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.** See **Antitrust Acts.**

- FIRST AMENDMENT.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV; V.
- FISHING RIGHTS.** See *Parties*.
- FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.** See *Constitutional Law*, I; III; IV; V, 1; VI; *Habeas Corpus*.
- FOURTH AMENDMENT.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI; *Internal Revenue Code*.
- FRAUDULENT CONDUCT OF INVESTMENT ADVISERS.** See *Investment Advisers Act of 1940*.
- FREEDOM OF RELIGION.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV.
- FREEDOM OF SPEECH.** See *Constitutional Law*, V.
- FUTURE EARNINGS.** See *Damages*.
- GARNISHMENT.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 3.
- GOLDEN EAGLES.** See *Constitutional Law*, VIII.
- GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.** See also *Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962*.
- CIA employee—Employment agreement—Breach of fiduciary duty.*—A former Central Intelligence Agency employee breached a fiduciary obligation when he published a book about certain Agency activities without submitting manuscript for Agency's prepublication review as required by employment agreement, and proceeds of his breach are impressed with a constructive trust for Government's benefit. *Snepp v. United States*, p. 507.
- HABEAS CORPUS.** See also *Stays*, 4.
- State-court conviction—Sufficiency of evidence.*—Under due process requirement that conviction be based on proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, federal habeas corpus court, assessing sufficiency of evidence to support a state-court conviction, must inquire whether, viewing evidence in light most favorable to prosecution, any rational trier of fact could have found essential elements of crime beyond reasonable doubt. *Pilon v. Bordenkircher*, p. 1.
- HANDWRITING EXEMPLARS.** See *Internal Revenue Code*.
- HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.** See *Emergency School Aid Act*.
- HEROIN.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI.
- HOMOSEXUALS.** See *Stays*, 3.
- HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.** See *Judicial Review*, 2.

- HOUSING PROJECTS.** See *Judicial Review*, 2.
- IDAHO.** See *Parties*.
- ILLINOIS.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV; *Damages*.
- IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.** See *Constitutional Law*, I.
- IMMUNITY OF APPOINTED COUNSEL FROM MALPRACTICE LIABILITY.** See *Criminal Justice Act of 1964*.
- IMMUNITY OF STATE OFFICIALS FROM LIABILITY.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 1.
- IMMUNITY OF UNITED STATES FROM LIABILITY.** See *Federal Tort Claims Act*; *Tucker Act*.
- IMPLIED BAILMENT CONTRACTS.** See *Tucker Act*.
- IMPLIED PRIVATE CAUSES OF ACTION.** See *Investment Advisers Act of 1940*.
- INADEQUATE NOTICE OF DEBENTURE REDEMPTION.** See *Attorney's Fees*.
- INCOME TAXES.** See *Damages*; *Internal Revenue Code*.
- INCUHPATORY STATEMENTS.** See *Constitutional Law*, VII.
- INDIAN ARTIFACTS.** See *Constitutional Law*, VIII.
- INDIANS.** See *Parties*.
- INDICTMENTS.** See *Criminal Law*.
- INDIGENTS.** See *Criminal Justice Act of 1964*.
- INJUNCTIONS.** See *Constitutional Law*, II, 2; *Investment Advisers Act of 1940*; *Stays*, 3, 5.
- IN PERSONAM JURISDICTION.** See *Constitutional Law*, II, 2, 3.
- INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS.** See *Truth in Lending Act*.
- INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY.** See *Criminal Law*; *Damages*.
- INSURER'S OBLIGATION TO DEFEND SUIT AGAINST INSURED.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 3.
- INTEGRITY CLAUSE OF COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENT.** See *Labor Management Relations Act*.
- INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.**

Tax investigation—Summons authority—Compelling execution of handwriting exemplars.—Internal Revenue Service, in conducting a tax investigation, is empowered to compel execution of handwriting exemplars under its summons authority conferred by § 7602 of Code, compulsion of

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE—Continued.

such exemplars being neither a search or seizure subject to Fourth Amendment protections nor testimonial evidence protected by Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination. *United States v. Euge*, p. 707.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. See **Internal Revenue Code.**

INTERNATIONAL UNION'S LIABILITY FOR STRIKES BY LOCAL UNIONS. See **Labor Management Relations Act.**

INTERROGATIONS BY POLICE. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Stays, 1.**

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. See **Antitrust Acts; Judicial Review, 1.**

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT. See **Judicial Review, 1.**

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION. See **Judicial Review, 1.**

INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940.

Violations of Act—Private remedies.—Under provisions of § 215 of Act that contract whose formation or performance would violate Act shall be void as regards rights of violator, a limited private remedy to void an investment advisers contract exists by way of a suit for rescission or for an injunction against continued operation of contract, and for restitution, but a private cause of action for damages is not created by § 206 of Act, which simply proscribes certain fraudulent conduct by investment advisers in dealing with clients. *Transamerica Mortgage Advisers, Inc. v. Lewis*, p. 11.

JAILS. See **Criminal Law.**

JUDGMENTS. See **Appeals; Attorney's Fees.**

JUDICIAL IMMUNITY. See **Criminal Justice Act of 1964.**

JUDICIAL REVIEW.

1. *ICC orders.*—Court of Appeals erred in vacating Interstate Commerce Commission's order granting contract carrier permit, even though order was defective for lack of finding required by Interstate Commerce Act, and in refusing to consider instead Commission's subsequent orders that remedied defect and that had been entered while appeal from first order was still pending. *United States v. Benmar Transp. & Leasing Corp.*, p. 4.

2. *Low-income housing project—HUD determination of site.*—Court of Appeals erred in concluding that when Department of Housing and Urban Development considered alternative sites before redesignating a proposed site for middle-income housing as one for low-income housing it should have given determinative weight to environmental factors and should not have considered delay that would occur in developing an alternative site as an overriding factor. *Strycker's Bay Neighborhood Council v. Karlen*, p. 223.

JURISDICTION. See **Antitrust Acts; Appeals; Constitutional Law, III, 2, 3; Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962.**

JURY INSTRUCTIONS. See **Criminal Law; Damages.**

JUST COMPENSATION. See **Constitutional Law, II, 1.**

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. See **Procedure, 2.**

KENTUCKY. See **Boundaries; Habeas Corpus.**

LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT.

Unauthorized strikes by local unions—Liability of international and regional unions.—An international union and its regional subdivision cannot be held liable in damages to an employer under § 301 of Act for unauthorized strikes by local unions, since no obligation on international or regional unions' part to use all reasonable means to prevent and end unauthorized strikes can be implied in law either because collective-bargaining agreements between international union and employer contained a provision for arbitration of disputes or because agreements provided that parties agreed to "maintain the integrity of this contract." *Carbon Fuel Co. v. Mine Workers*, p. 212.

LABOR UNIONS. See **Labor Management Relations Act; National Labor Relations Act.**

LAND-BASED EMPLOYEES AS ENGAGED IN MARITIME EMPLOYMENT. See **Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT. See **Procedure, 1.**

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS. See **Federal Tort Claims Act.**

LOCAL ACTIVITY AS AFFECTING INTERSTATE COMMERCE.
See **Antitrust Acts.**

LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

"Maritime employment"—*Covered persons.*—A worker who was injured on a dock while fastening onto railroad flatcars vehicles that had been delivered to port by ship, stored, and then loaded day before accident onto flatcars, and another worker who was injured while unloading cotton from a dray wagon into a pier warehouse to await loading onto ships after cotton had arrived at port from inland shippers and had been initially stored in other warehouses, were both engaged in "maritime employment" at time of their injuries, for purpose of coverage under Act. *P. C. Pfeiffer Co. v. Ford*, p. 69.

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

LOUISIANA. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Travel Act.**

LOW-INCOME HOUSING. See **Judicial Review, 2.**

MALPRACTICE OF APPOINTED COUNSEL. See **Criminal Justice Act of 1964.**

MALPRACTICE OF PHYSICIANS. See **Federal Tort Claims Act.**

MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES. See **National Labor Relations Act.**

MANDAMUS AND VENUE ACT OF 1962.

Action against federal officials—Money damages.—Section 2 of Act—which provides that a civil action in which a defendant is a federal officer or employee acting in his official capacity or under color of legal authority may be brought in certain judicial districts and that delivery of summons and complaint may be made by certified mail beyond territorial limits of district in which suit is brought—does not apply to actions for money damages brought against federal officials in their individual capacities. *Stafford v. Briggs*, p. 572.

MARINE CORPS. See **Armed Forces, 2.**

MARITIME EMPLOYMENT. See **Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE. See **Federal Tort Claims Act.**

MEMBERS OF CLASS. See **Attorney's Fees.**

MERCHANT MARINE ACT. See also **Appeals.**

Construction-differential subsidy for vessel—Release from restrictions.—Act empowers Secretary of Commerce to approve permanent release of shipbuilder and owner, receiving a federal construction-differential subsidy to build vessel, from restrictions of § 506 of Act whereby recipient of subsidy must agree to use vessel exclusively in foreign trade. *Seatrain Shipbuilding Corp. v. Shell Oil Co.*, p. 572.

MEXICO. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

MIDDLE-INCOME HOUSING. See **Judicial Review, 2.**

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT. See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**

MILITARY BASES. See **Armed Forces; Constitutional Law, V, 2.**

MILITARY PERSONNEL. See **Armed Forces; Constitutional Law, V, 2; Stays, 3.**

MINIMUM-CONTACTS STANDARD. See **Constitutional Law, III, 2, 3.**

MINNESOTA. See **Constitutional Law, III, 3.**

MIRANDA WARNINGS. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Stays, 1.**

- MOOTNESS.** See Procedure, 1.
- NARCOTICS OFFENSES.** See Constitutional Law, VI.
- NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.** See Judicial Review, 2.
- NATIONALITY.** See Constitutional Law, I.
- NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.**
Private university—Faculty members as “managerial” employees.—A private university’s full-time faculty members, who exercise extensive control over academic and personnel decisions and other central policies of university, are “managerial” employees excluded from Act’s coverage. *NLRB v. Yeshiva University*, p. 672.
- NATIONAL SECURITY.** See Government Officers and Employees.
- NAVIGABLE WATERS.** See Constitutional Law, II.
- NAVY.** See Armed Forces, 2; Stays, 3.
- NEGROES.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- NEVADA.** See Stays, 2.
- NEW YORK.** See Constitutional Law, IV.
- “NO EVIDENCE” TEST.** See Habeas Corpus.
- NOMINAL DAMAGES.** See Government Officers and Employees.
- NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS.** See Constitutional Law, IV.
- NONTESTIMONIAL EVIDENCE.** See Internal Revenue Code.
- NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.** See Attorney’s Fees.
- OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE TO FOREIGN NATIONS.** See Constitutional Law, I.
- “OCCUPATIONAL” TEST FOR MARITIME EMPLOYMENT.** See Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act.
- OHIO.** See Boundaries.
- OHIO RIVER.** See Boundaries.
- OKLAHOMA.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2.
- ON-STREET SOLICITING.** See Constitutional Law, V, 1.
- ORDINANCES.** See Constitutional Law, V, 1.
- OREGON.** See Parties.
- “ORGANIZED CRIME” LEGISLATION.** See Travel Act.
- ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS.** See Parties.

- OVERBREADTH.** See *Constitutional Law*, V, 1.
- OVERSEAS MILITARY BASES.** See *Armed Forces*, 2.
- PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.** See *Constitutional Law*, IV.
- PAROLE.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 1; *Stays*, 4.
- PARTIES.**
Action between States—Fishing rights—United States as necessary party.—Failure to join United States as a party to Idaho's action against Oregon and Washington to secure equitable apportionment of various runs of anadromous fish migrating between spawning grounds in Idaho and Pacific Ocean, does not prevent this Court from entering an adequate judgment. *Idaho ex rel. Evans v. Oregon*, p. 380.
- PATDOWN SEARCHES.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI.
- PENNSYLVANIA.** See *Criminal Justice Act of 1964*.
- PERMANENT EMPLOYEES.** See *Civil Rights Act of 1964*.
- PERSONAL JURISDICTION.** See *Constitutional Law*, III, 2, 3.
- "PETITE" POLICY.** See *Procedure*, 2.
- PETITIONING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.** See *Armed Forces*.
- PHYSICAL EVIDENCE.** See *Internal Revenue Code*.
- PHYSICIANS.** See *Federal Tort Claims Act*.
- "POINT OF REST" DOCTRINE.** See *Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act*.
- POLICE INTERROGATIONS.** See *Constitutional Law*, VII; *Stays*, 1.
- PONDS.** See *Constitutional Law*, II, 1.
- POSSESSION OF DRUGS.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI.
- PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIONS.** See *Stays*, 5.
- PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE.** See *Constitutional Law*, I.
- PREPUBLICATION CLEARANCE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' WRITINGS.** See *Government Officers and Employees*.
- PRESUMPTIONS.** See *Constitutional Law*, I.
- PREVENTION OF STRIKES.** See *Labor Management Relations Act*.
- PRIMA FACIE CASE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.** See *Emergency School Aid Act*.
- PRISONERS.** See *Criminal Law*.
- PRIVATE RIGHTS OF ACTION.** See *Investment Advisers Act of 1940*.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES. See **National Labor Relations Act.**

PRIVATE WATERWAYS. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

PROBABLE CAUSE FOR SEARCH. See **Constitutional Law, VI.**

PROCEDURE.

1. *Appeal—Mootness of issue.*—Where Tennessee Legislature enacted a new senatorial districting plan after District Court had invalidated earlier plan and while appeal to Supreme Court was pending, only issue raised on appeal, not entire case, was moot, and thus District Court's judgment will be vacated without prejudice to further appropriate proceedings in that court. *Crowell v. Mader*, p. 505.

2. *Federal conviction—Prosecution in violation of Justice Department's policy—Remand by Supreme Court.*—Where Court of Appeals, in affirming petitioner's conviction, accepted Government's position that there had been no violation of Justice Department's policy whereby United States attorneys, unless specifically authorized by Department, may not prosecute if person's alleged criminal behavior was an ingredient of a previous state prosecution against such person, but in this Court Solicitor General conceded that United States Attorney had not obtained proper authorization for prosecution, this Court will vacate Court of Appeals' judgment and remand case for that court's reconsideration in light of Government's present position. *Thompson v. United States*, p. 248.

PRODUCTS LIABILITY. See **Constitutional Law, III, 2.**

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES. See **National Labor Relations Act.**

PROHIBITION OF SALE OF PROPERTY. See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**

PROOF BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT. See **Habeas Corpus.**

PROPERTY RIGHTS. See **Constitutional Law, II; VIII.**

PUBLIC ACCESS TO PRIVATE WATERWAYS. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES. See **Constitutional Law, III, 1; Government Officers and Employees; Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962; Travel Act.**

PUNITIVE DAMAGES. See **Government Officers and Employees.**

QUASI IN REM JURISDICTION. See **Constitutional Law, III, 3.**

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964; Emergency School Aid Act.**

REAL ESTATE BROKERS. See **Antitrust Acts.**

REASONABLE-DOUBT STANDARD. See **Habeas Corpus.**

- REBATES.** See Truth in Lending Act.
- REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.** See Attorney's Fees.
- REDISTRICTING.** See Procedure, 1.
- REHEARINGS.** See Procedure, 1; Stays, 2.
- REIMBURSEMENT FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.** See Constitutional Law, IV.
- RELEASE FROM RESTRICTIONS ON CONSTRUCTION-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY FOR VESSEL.** See Appeals; Merchant Marine Act.
- RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.** See Constitutional Law, IV.
- REMAND.** See Procedure, 2.
- RENUNCIATION OF ALLEGIANCE TO UNITED STATES.** See Constitutional Law, I.
- RESCISSION.** See Investment Advisers Act of 1940.
- RESTITUTION.** See Investment Advisers Act of 1940.
- RETAIL INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS.** See Truth in Lending Act.
- REVOCAION OF PAROLE.** See Stays, 4.
- RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PRIVATE WATERWAYS.** See Constitutional Law, II.
- RIGHT TO COUNSEL.** See Constitutional Law, VII.
- RIPARIAN RIGHTS.** See Constitutional Law, II.
- RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1899.** See Constitutional Law, II, 1.
- SALMON FISHING.** See Parties.
- SCHAUMBURG, ILL.** See Constitutional Law, V, 1.
- SCHOOLS.** See Constitutional Law, IV; Emergency School Aid Act.
- SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.** See Constitutional Law, VI; Internal Revenue Code.
- SEARCH WARRANTS.** See Constitutional Law, VI.
- SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.** See Appeals; Merchant Marine Act.
- SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.** See Constitutional Law, VIII.
- SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.** See Stays, 3.
- SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.** See Constitutional Law, IV.

- SELF-INCRIMINATION.** See Constitutional Law, VII; Internal Revenue Code.
- SENIORITY SYSTEM.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- SERVICEMEN.** See Armed Forces; Constitutional Law, V, 2; Stays, 3.
- SEX OFFENDERS.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1.
- SEXUAL MISCONDUCT AS GROUND FOR DISCHARGE FROM MILITARY.** See Stays, 3.
- SHAREHOLDERS' DERIVATIVE SUITS.** See Investment Advisers Act of 1940.
- SHERMAN ACT.** See Antitrust Acts.
- SHIPBUILDERS AND SHIPOWNERS.** See Appeals; Merchant Marine Act.
- SITES FOR HOUSING PROJECTS.** See Judicial Review, 2.
- "SITUS" TEST FOR MARITIME EMPLOYMENT.** See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
- SNAKE RIVER.** See Parties.
- SOLICITATION OF CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.** See Constitutional Law, V, 1.
- STANDARD OF PROOF.** See Constitutional Law, I; Habeas Corpus.
- STATE ACTION.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1.
- STATE BOUNDARIES.** See Boundaries.
- STATE COURTS' JURISDICTION OVER NONRESIDENTS.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2, 3.
- STATE OFFICIALS' LIABILITY FOR INJURIES CAUSED BY PAROLEES.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1.
- STATISTICAL EVIDENCE OF DISCRIMINATION.** See Emergency School Aid Act.
- "STATUS" TEST FOR MARITIME EMPLOYMENT.** See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
- STATUTES OF LIMITATION.** See Federal Tort Claims Act.
- STAYS.**

1. *Burden of proof—Waiver of Miranda rights.*—Application to stay California Supreme Court's judgment holding that State had not carried its burden of showing that respondent had waived his *Miranda* rights, is granted. *California v. Braeseke* (REHNQUIST, J., in chambers), p. 1309.

STAYS—Continued.

2. *Death sentence*.—Petition for rehearing of Court's denial of earlier application for stay of execution of death sentence, and application for stay of rescheduled execution, are denied. *Lenhard v. Wolff* (REHNQUIST, J., in chambers), p. 1301.

3. *Discharge from Navy—Injunctive relief*.—Application for stay and injunction pending appeal from Court of Appeals' order denying stay pending appeal to that court from District Court's judgment denying injunctive relief against applicant's discharge from Navy for sexual misconduct, is denied. *Peoples v. Brown* (REHNQUIST, J., in chambers), p. 1303.

4. *Habeas corpus—Parole eligibility*.—Application by a federal prisoner—as to whom Parole Commission, after revoking his parole, had applied current guidelines to establish next presumptive parole date, rather than standards for reparole in effect when he was sentenced—to stay execution of Court of Appeals' judgment denying habeas corpus relief, is denied. *Portley v. Grossman* (REHNQUIST, J., in chambers), p. 1311.

5. *Preliminary injunction—State-court action against church*.—Application to stay District Court's order denying preliminary injunction sought by church (applicants) to preclude respondent state officials from instituting an action against applicants in state court, is denied. *Synanon Foundation, Inc. v. California* (REHNQUIST, J., in chambers), p. 1307.

STEELHEAD TROUT. See **Parties**.

STRIKES. See **Labor Management Relations Act**.

SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE. See **Habeas Corpus**.

SUMMONSES. See **Internal Revenue Code**.

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

SUPREME COURT. See also **Appeals**; **Parties**; **Procedure**.

1. Notation of the death of Mr. Justice Douglas (retired), p. vii.

2. Presentation of Attorney General, p. v.

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT. See **Labor Management Relations Act**.

TAKING OF PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 1; VIII.

TAXES. See **Damages**.

TEACHERS. See **Emergency School Aid Act**.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964**.

TENNESSEE. See **Procedure**, 1.

TERMINATION OF STRIKES. See **Labor Management Relations Act**.

TESTIMONIAL EVIDENCE. See **Internal Revenue Code.**

TITLE INSURANCE. See **Antitrust Acts.**

TRAVEL ACT.

Bribery of private employees.—Bribery of private employees, not just public officials, prohibited by state criminal statutes violates Act. *Perrin v. United States*, p. 37.

TREATIES WITH INDIANS. See **Parties.**

TRIBAL FISHING RIGHTS. See **Parties.**

TRUTH IN LENDING ACT.

Disclosure requirements—Acceleration clauses.—Act does not mandate a general rule requiring disclosure on front page of retail installment contracts of clause giving creditor a right to accelerate payment of entire debt upon buyer's default. *Ford Motor Credit Co. v. Milhollin*, p. 555.

TUCKER ACT.

Goods lost by Customs Service—United States' liability.—United States may be held liable in an action under Act for breach of an implied contract of bailment when goods are lost while held by Customs Service following their seizure for customs violations, notwithstanding claims arising with respect to detention of merchandise by any customs officer are excepted from Government's tort liability under Federal Tort Claims Act. *Hatzlachh Supply Co. v. United States*, p. 460.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES. See **National Labor Relations Act.**

UNIONS. See **Labor Management Relations Act.**

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS. See **Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962; Procedure, 2.**

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION. See **Stays, 4.**

UNIVERSITIES. See **National Labor Relations Act.**

UNJUST ENRICHMENT. See **Attorney's Fees.**

UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964.**

VENUE. See **Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962.**

VESSELS. See **Appeals; Merchant Marine Act.**

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION. See **Federal Tort Claims Act.**

WAIVER OF IMMUNITY. See **Federal Tort Claims Act; Tucker Act.**

WAIVER OF MIRANDA RIGHTS. See **Constitutional Law, VII; Stays, 1.**

WAREHOUSES. See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

WARRANTS. See Constitutional Law, VI.

WASHINGTON. See Parties.

WATER RIGHTS. See Constitutional Law, II.

WEAPONS FRISK. See Constitutional Law, VI.

'WILDCAT' STRIKES. See Labor Management Relations Act.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

1. "*Bribery . . . in violation of the laws of the State in which committed.*" Travel Act, 18 U. S. C. § 1952. Perrin v. United States, p. 37.

2. "*Civil action.*" § 2, Mandamus and Venue Act of 1962, 28 U. S. C. § 1391 (e). Stafford v. Briggs, p. 527.

3. "*Default, delinquency, or similar charges.*" Truth in Lending Act, 15 U. S. C. §§ 1638 (a)(9), 1639 (a)(7). Ford Motor Credit Co. v. Milhollin, p. 555.

4. "*Final decision.*" 28 U. S. C. § 1291. Seatrain Shipbuilding Corp. v. Shell Oil Co., p. 572.

5. "*Maritime employment.*" § 2 (3), Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, 33 U. S. C. § 902 (3). P. C. Pfeiffer Co. v. Ford, p. 69.

6. "*Professional employee.*" § 2 (12), National Labor Relations Act, 29 U. S. C. § 152 (12). NLRB v. Yeshiva University, p. 672.

7. "*Seniority . . . system.*" § 703 (h), Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U. S. C. § 2000e-2 (h). California Brewers Assn. v. Bryant, p. 598.

8. "*Within two years after such claim accrues.*" Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U. S. C. § 2401 (b). United States v. Kubrick, p. 111.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

WRONGFUL DEATH. See Damages.



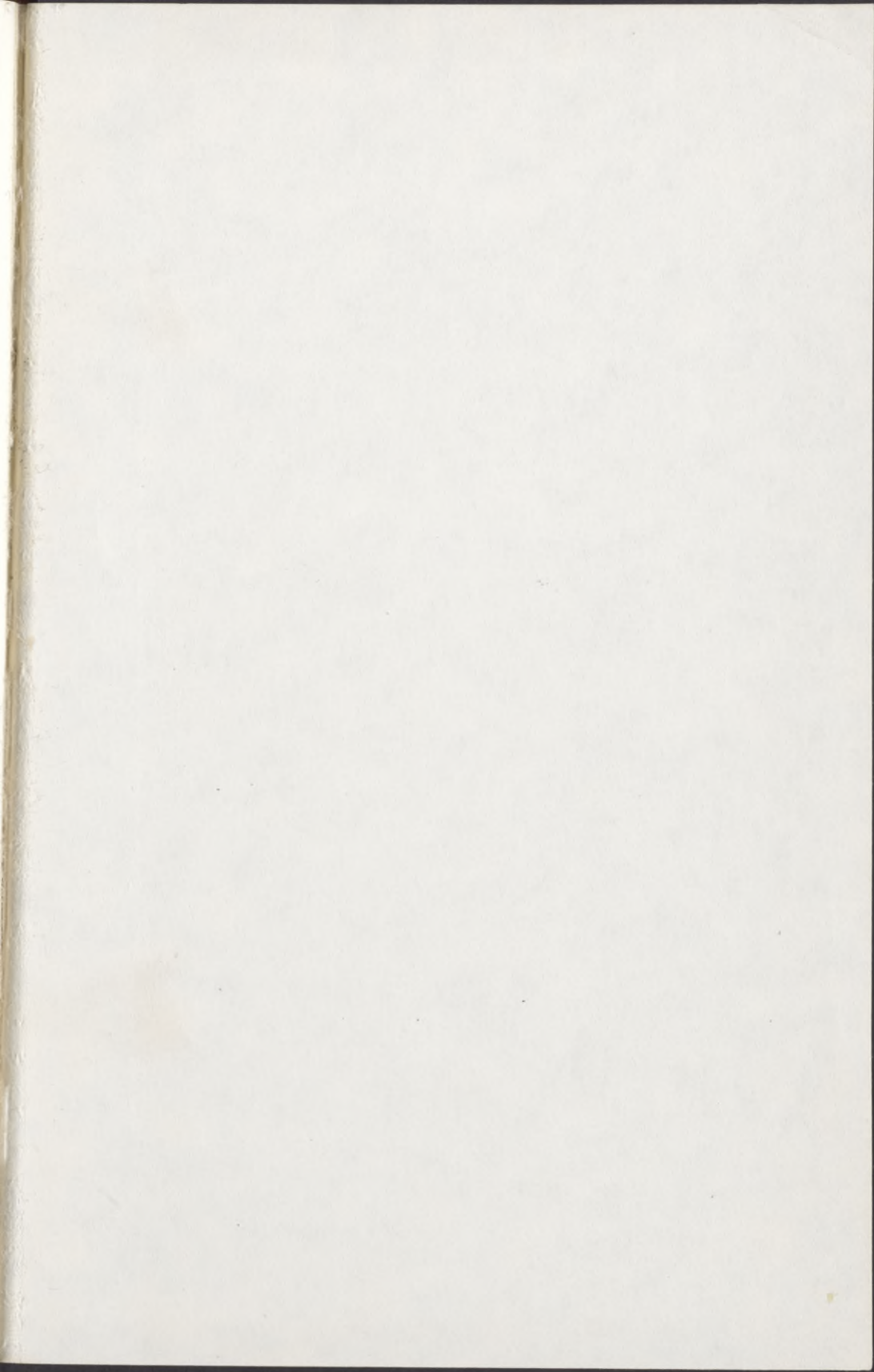


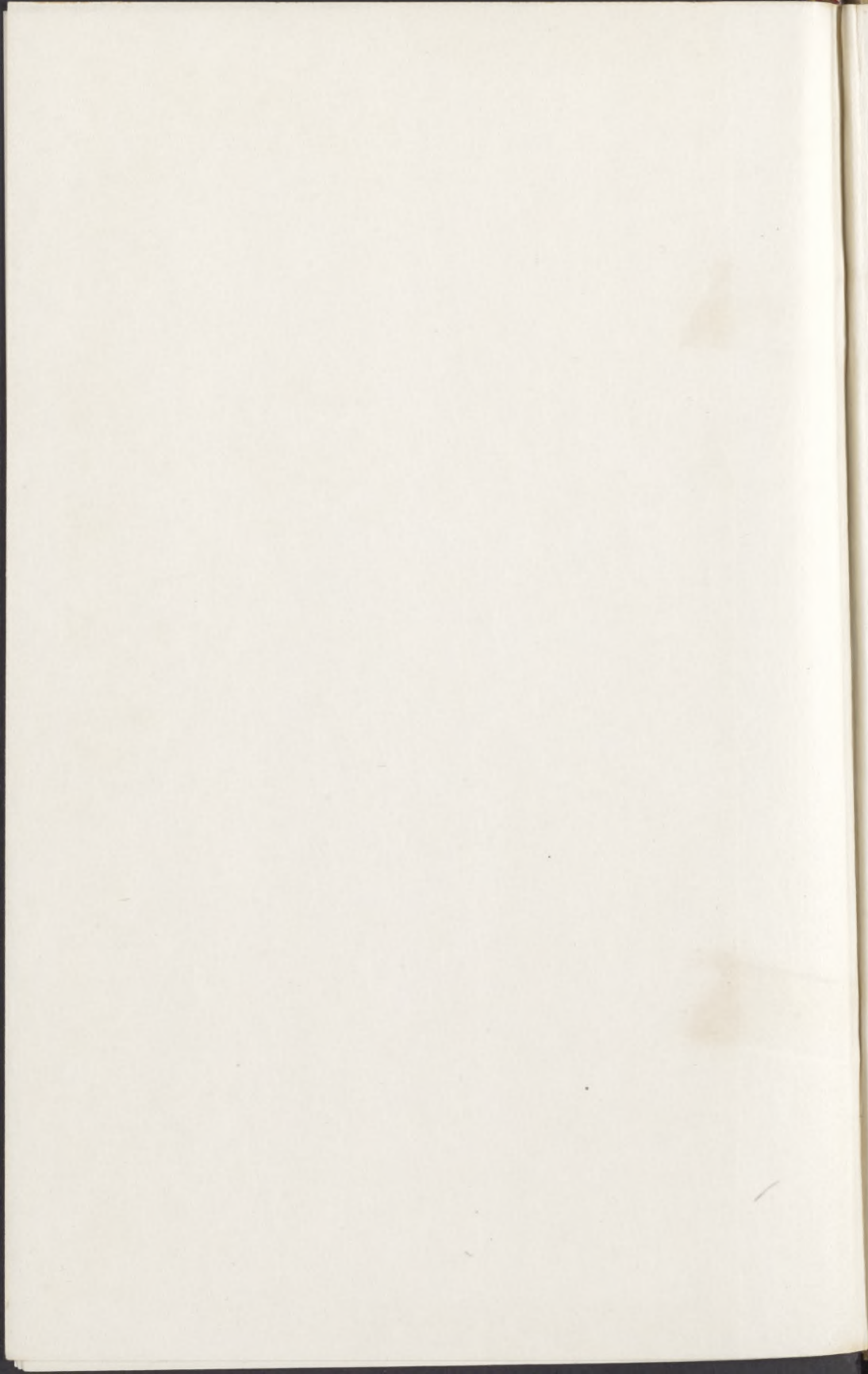


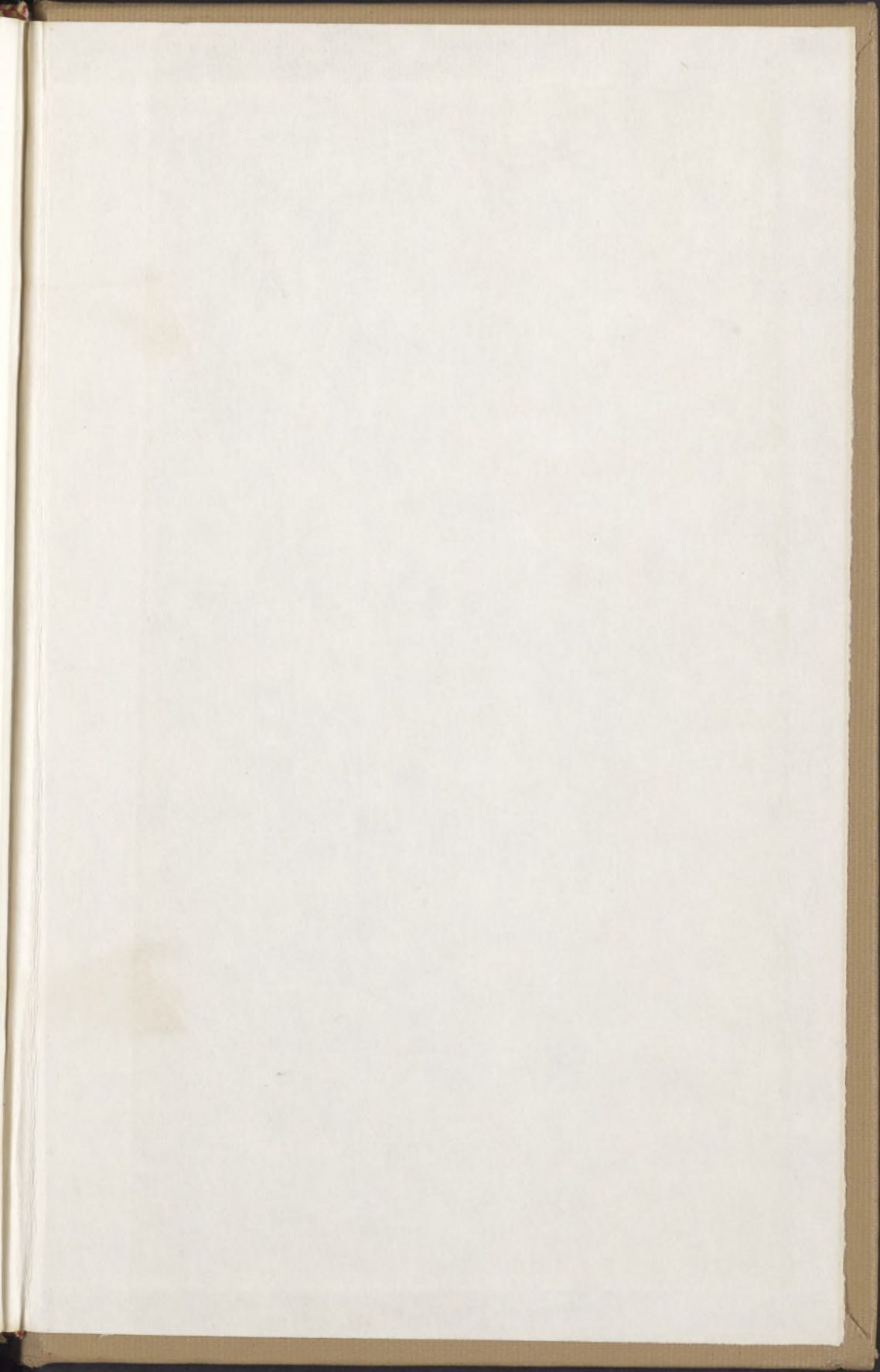












IF OAMGENPUB0602
607US PW 263754111-0116
M -47-01-1-05-0001-0

DUP
RT ID: MD
103139871

SKP:837070639 - 00003

639

JU6.8:V.444

Srv: 10/21 5:00p

