

INDEX

ACCESS TO GRAND JURY RECORDS. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1.

ADMISSION TO BAR. See **Jurisdiction**, 2.

AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1967. See **Constitutional Law**, I, 1.

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS. See **Federal Employees' Compensation Act**.

AIRPORT SEARCH OF LUGGAGE. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

ANTITRUST ACTS.

1. *Clayton Act—Grand jury records—Disclosure to state attorney general.*—Section 4F(b) of Clayton Act—which requires United States Attorney General, upon request, to furnish investigative files concerning possible antitrust violation to any state attorney general who might be entitled to bring an action under Act—does not give a state attorney general a special right of access to grand jury materials that is independent of or that modifies limitations imposed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e). *Illinois v. Abbott & Associates, Inc.*, p. 557.

2. *Price discrimination—"Competitive injury"—"Meeting competition" defense.*—In respondent's suit alleging that §2(a) of Clayton Act, as amended by Robinson-Patman Act, was violated by petitioner's charging higher price to respondent, as sole wholesaler of petitioner's beer in an Indiana county, than to petitioner's sole wholesaler in an adjacent Kentucky county, evidence supported findings establishing "competitive injury" required to establish prima facie violations; but petitioner's "meeting competition" defense under §2(b) was not defeated on theories that (1) price discrimination resulted from price increases in Indiana rather than price decreases in Kentucky, or (2) §2(b) did not apply because petitioner used areawide, rather than customer-by-customer, pricing. *Falls City Industries, Inc. v. Vanco Beverage, Inc.*, p. 428.

3. *Price discrimination—Sale of pharmaceutical products.*—Respondent manufacturers' sale of pharmaceutical products to respondent state and local government hospitals for resale in competition with private pharmacies (members of petitioner trade association) was not exempt from Robinson-Patman Act's price-discrimination proscriptions. *Jefferson County Pharmaceutical Assn. v. Abbott Laboratories*, p. 150.

- ARBITRATION OF CONTRACT DISPUTES.** See *Jurisdiction*, 1.
- ARIZONA.** See *Constitutional Law*, VII.
- ARRESTS.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 1.
- ASSOCIATIONAL FREEDOM.** See *Constitutional Law*, II.
- AT-LARGE ELECTIONS.** See *Voting Rights Act of 1965*.
- ATTORNEYS.** See *Jurisdiction*, 2.
- AUTOMOBILE SEARCHES.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 2.
- BAGGAGE SEARCHES.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 1.
- BALLOONS AS NARCOTICS CONTAINERS.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 2.
- BANKS.** See *Internal Revenue Code*, 1.
- BAR ADMISSION RULES.** See *Jurisdiction*, 2.
- "BEEPER" SURVEILLANCE BY POLICE.** See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 3.
- BEER BREWERS AND WHOLESALERS.** See *Antitrust Acts*, 2.
- BIRDS.** See *Wetlands Act of 1961*.
- BOSTON.** See *Constitutional Law*, I, 2.
- BREEDING GROUNDS FOR WATERFOWL.** See *Wetlands Act of 1961*.
- BUSINESS EXPENSES.** See *Internal Revenue Code*, 2.
- CALIFORNIA.** See *Constitutional Law*, VII.
- CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT.** See *Constitutional Law*, II.
- CITY CONTRACTS.** See *Constitutional Law*, I, 2.
- CITY ELECTIONS.** See *Voting Rights Act of 1965*.
- CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1871.**

1. *Conspiracy—Intimidation of witnesses—Discriminatory animus.*—No allegations of racial or class-based invidiously discriminatory animus are required to establish a cause of action under first part of 42 U. S. C. § 1985(2) in federal-court suit by respondent, a white male, alleging that petitioner university officials had conspired to intimidate potential witnesses to prevent them from testifying concerning incidents allegedly occurring while respondent was a member of university's football squad. *Kush v. Rutledge*, p. 719.

2. *Perjury—Police officer's immunity from damages liability.*—Title 42 U. S. C. § 1983 (1976 ed., Supp. V) does not authorize a convicted state

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1871—Continued.

defendant to assert a claim for damages against a police officer for giving perjured testimony at defendant's criminal trial. *Briscoe v. LaHue*, p. 325.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

Discrimination in employment—Prima facie case—Discriminatory intent.—In an action under Title VII of Act against an employer by an employee alleging unlawful racial discrimination, a rebuttable presumption of discrimination arises when employee establishes a prima facie case, but presumption drops from case upon employer's introducing evidence of reasons for his conduct, and factfinder then must decide ultimate factual issue of whether employer intentionally discriminated against employee; here, District Court erroneously held that black employee was required to submit direct evidence of employer's discriminatory intent in refusing to promote him, and erroneously focused on question of prima facie case rather than directly on question of discrimination. *United States Postal Service Board of Governors v. Aikens*, p. 711.

CLAYTON ACT. See *Antitrust Acts*, 1, 2.

COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENTS. See *Constitutional Law*, III; *National Labor Relations Act*, 1.

COMMERCE CLAUSE. See *Constitutional Law*, I.

COMMON CARRIERS' FREIGHT CHARGES. See *Jurisdiction*, 3.

"COMPETITIVE INJURY" FROM PRICE DISCRIMINATION. See *Antitrust Acts*, 2.

COMPULSORY SELF-INCRIMINATION. See *Constitutional Law*, V.

CONNECTICUT. See *Criminal Law*.

CONSENT TO LUGGAGE SEARCH. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 1.

CONSPIRACIES. See *Civil Rights Act of 1871*, 1.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also *Criminal Law*; *Jurisdiction*, 2. I. *Commerce Clause*.

1. *Age Discrimination in Employment Act—Extension to cover state and local governments.*—Extension of Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967—which proscribes age discrimination against any employee or potential employee between ages of 40 and 70 except where age is a bona fide occupational qualification—to cover state and local governments is a valid exercise of Congress' powers under Commerce Clause, both on its face and as applied to Wyoming's statutory policy of involuntarily retiring its game wardens at age 55, and is not precluded by virtue of external constraints imposed on Congress' commerce powers by Tenth Amendment. *EEOC v. Wyoming*, p. 226.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

2. *City construction contracts—Work force requirement as to city residents.*—Commerce Clause did not prevent enforcement of Boston Mayor's executive order requiring all city construction projects to be performed by a work force at least half of which were bona fide city residents. *White v. Massachusetts Council of Construction Employers*, p. 204.

II. Freedom of Association.

Presidential elections—Filing deadline for independent candidate.—Ohio statute requiring an independent candidate for President to file a statement of candidacy and a nominating petition in March in order to appear on November general election ballot places unconstitutional burden on First and Fourteenth Amendment associational and voting rights of independent candidate's supporters. *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, p. 780.

III. Freedom of Speech.

Interschool mail system—Union's preferential access.—Preferential access to interschool mail system granted by bargaining agreement to appellant, as exclusive representative of School District's teachers, did not violate First Amendment rights of appellee rival union or constitute impermissible content discrimination in violation of Equal Protection Clause. *Perry Education Assn. v. Perry Local Educators' Assn.*, p. 37.

IV. Freedom of the Press.

Cost of paper and ink products—Validity of Minnesota use tax.—First Amendment is violated by Minnesota's special use tax on cost of paper and ink products consumed in production of periodic publications, with exemption for first \$100,000 worth of such products. *Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co. v. Minnesota Comm'r of Revenue*, p. 575.

V. Privilege Against Self-Incrimination.

Failure to produce corporate records—Contempt proceedings—Burden of proof.—Where Federal District Court held respondent in civil contempt for failure to comply with court's order enforcing Internal Revenue Service summons to appear before IRS agent and to produce certain records—court having found that respondent had failed to introduce any evidence to support claim that he did not then possess records—Court of Appeals erred in holding that because respondent had invoked Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination, Government was required to produce evidence at contempt proceeding that respondent was able to produce records. *United States v. Rylander*, p. 752.

VI. Searches and Seizures.

1. *Airport search of luggage—Validity of suspect's consent.*—Where (1) detectives, upon observing respondent at airport, asked to see his airline ticket and driver's license, which bore different names, (2) after respondent said that a friend had made ticket reservation in an assumed name, de-

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

tectives informed him that they were narcotics agents and suspected him of transporting narcotics, and asked him to accompany them to a small room nearby, (3) respondent's luggage was brought to room without his consent, (4) without responding to detectives' request that he consent to luggage search, respondent unlocked a suitcase in which marihuana was found and stated that he did not object to detectives' prying open another suitcase, which also contained marihuana, and (5) respondent was then told he was under arrest, Florida District Court of Appeal's judgment—reversing conviction of possession of marihuana on ground that respondent had been confined in small room without probable cause when his consent to search was obtained, and thus consent was invalid as tainted by unlawful confinement—was affirmed. *Florida v. Royer*, p. 491.

2. *Automobile search—Plain-view doctrine.*—Where police officer, after stopping respondent's car at a routine driver's license checkpoint and asking for his license, (1) shined flashlight into car and saw respondent drop on front seat an opaque, green party balloon, knotted near tip, (2) was aware that narcotics frequently were packaged in such balloons, (3) shifted his position for a better view while respondent was searching glove compartment for license and saw plastic vials, loose white powder, and an open bag of party balloons in glove compartment, (4) requested that respondent get out of car when he said he had no license in his possession, (5) picked up balloon which seemed to contain a powdery substance, and (6) then arrested respondent, who was convicted for unlawful possession of heroin after trial court refused to suppress evidence seized from car, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals' judgment—reversing conviction on ground that plain-view doctrine was not applicable and thus evidence was obtained in violation of Fourth Amendment—was reversed. *Texas v. Brown*, p. 730.

3. *Police surveillance—Use of radio beeper.*—Where (1) police, believing that an individual was using chloroform to manufacture illicit drugs, arranged with seller to place a radio beeper inside a chloroform container sold to individual, (2) officers followed car in which chloroform was placed, maintaining contact by using both visual surveillance and beeper monitoring, until chloroform reached respondent's cabin, (3) after three days of intermittent visual surveillance, a search warrant was secured and incriminating evidence was discovered in cabin, and (4) respondent was convicted of a federal drug offense, monitoring of beeper signals did not invade any legitimate expectation of privacy on respondent's part, and thus there was neither a "search" nor a "seizure" within contemplation of Fourth Amendment. *United States v. Knotts*, p. 276.

VII. States' Immunity from Suit.

Water rights—Indian Tribes' intervention in action.—States' Eleventh Amendment sovereign immunity was not compromised—nor was this Court's judicial power over controversy enlarged—by allowing Indian

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

Tribes to intervene in original action involving several States' water rights in Colorado River, since Tribes did not assert new claims against States but only sought to participate in an adjudication of their water rights that United States had commenced earlier when it became a party to action; however, determination of Tribes' rights in earlier decree in action precluded relitigation of issue of "irrigable acreage" of Tribes' reservations, and boundaries of certain reservations were conclusively determined in earlier quiet title actions. *Arizona v. California*, p. 605.

VIII. Supremacy Clause.

Sales tax on federal contractors—Validity of Washington statutes.—Supremacy Clause is not violated by Washington statutes that impose a sales tax on federal contractors as to materials sold to them for work on federal projects, but that, with regard to nonfederal projects, impose tax on landowner as to full price of project, including contractor's labor costs and markup as well as cost of materials sold to contractor. *Washington v. United States*, p. 536.

CONTEMPT. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

CONTRACTS. See **Constitutional Law**, I, 2; **VIII**; **Federal Tort Claims Act**; **Government Contracts**; **Jurisdiction**, 1.

COURTS OF APPEALS. See **Jurisdiction**, 1.

CRIMINAL LAW. See also **Constitutional Law**, VI; **Federal Youth Corrections Act**; **Gun Control Act of 1968**.

Jury instructions—Presumption of intent.—Where Connecticut trial court instructed jury generally that every person is conclusively presumed to intend natural and necessary consequences of his acts, Connecticut Supreme Court's judgment—reversing respondent's convictions for attempted murder and robbery on ground that unconstitutional "conclusive presumption" language in general instructions was not cured by other instructions on specific offenses—was affirmed. *Connecticut v. Johnson*, p. 73.

DEADLINE FOR FILING FOR INDEPENDENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

DEDUCTIONS FOR BUSINESS EXPENSES. See **Internal Revenue Code**, 2.

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES. See **National Labor Relations Act**, 2.

DISCLOSURE OF GRAND JURY RECORDS. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NONRESIDENTS OF CITY. See **Constitutional Law**, I, 2.

- DISCRIMINATION BASED ON AGE.** See Constitutional Law, I, 1.
- DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RACE.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964; Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT.** See Constitutional Law, I, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- DISCRIMINATORY PRICING.** See Antitrust Acts, 2, 3.
- DISTRIBUTION TO SHAREHOLDERS OF CORPORATE ASSETS.** See Internal Revenue Code, 2.
- DISTRICT COURTS.** See Jurisdiction.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** See Federal Youth Corrections Act; Jurisdiction, 2.
- DRUGS.** See Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
- DUE PROCESS.** See Criminal Law.
- EASEMENTS FOR WATERFOWL BREEDING AND NESTING GROUNDS.** See Wetlands Act of 1961.
- ELECTIONS.** See Constitutional Law, II; Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- ELEVENTH AMENDMENT.** See Constitutional Law, VII.
- EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964; National Labor Relations Act.
- EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION.** See Constitutional Law, I, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- ENFORCEMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SUMMONS.** See Constitutional Law, V.
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF RESTARTING NUCLEAR PLANT.** See National Environmental Policy Act.
- EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.** See Constitutional Law, III.
- EXPUNCTION OF CONVICTIONS.** See Gun Control Act of 1968.
- FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION.** See Federal Tort Claims Act.
- FEDERAL CONTRACTORS' TAX LIABILITY.** See Constitutional Law, VIII.
- FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT.**

Liability for Government employee's death—Third party's right to indemnification from Government.—Act's prohibition of actions against United States by a Government employee or any other person otherwise entitled to recover damages from United States because of employee's in-

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT—Continued.

jury or death did not bar petitioner aircraft manufacturer's third-party indemnity action against United States, where administrator of estate of a Government employee, killed in crash of an aircraft manufactured by petitioner, filed suit for damages against petitioner in Federal District Court, and petitioner impleaded United States as a third-party defendant, asserting a right to indemnification under Federal Tort Claims Act, United States having paid death benefits to employee's survivors under Compensation Act. *Lockheed Aircraft Corp. v. United States*, p. 190.

FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT.

Generic drugs—FDA approval.—A generic drug product having same active ingredients as a brand-name drug previously approved by Food and Drug Administration, but having different inactive ingredients, is a "new drug" and is subject under Act to FDA approval prior to marketing of product. *United States v. Generix Drug Corp.*, p. 453.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES. See **Internal Revenue Code.**

FEDERAL JURISDICTION AS AFFECTED BY STATE-COURT SUIT. See **Jurisdiction**, 1.

FEDERAL-QUESTION JURISDICTION. See **Jurisdiction**, 3.

FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. See **Antitrust Acts**, 1; **Constitutional Law**, I; **Jurisdiction**, 1; **National Labor Relations Act**, 2; **Voting Rights Act of 1965**; **Wetlands Act of 1961**.

FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT. See also **Federal Employees' Compensation Act**.

Government's liability—"Misrepresentations" by employees.—Act's provision precluding recovery under Act for "misrepresentation" claims did not bar respondent's claim based on alleged failure of a Farmers Home Administration employee to properly inspect and supervise construction of a house as required under contract between respondent and builder—respondent having obtained a loan from Administration for construction of house, and Administration having refused to pay for defects after its employee had approved construction and builder had refused to cure subsequently discovered defects. *Block v. Neal*, p. 289.

FEDERAL YOUTH CORRECTIONS ACT.

Discharge from program after probation—Effect on subsequent sentence as recidivist.—Under § 5021(b) of Act—which provides that when a youthful offender has been placed on probation, court may unconditionally discharge offender "prior" to expiration of probation period, which discharge shall automatically set aside conviction—conviction of youth offender is not

FEDERAL YOUTH CORRECTIONS ACT—Continued.

set aside where, as here, offender is unconditionally discharged from Act's program at end of probation period; thus, petitioner's previous conviction, resulting in probation under Act, was properly considered in imposing sentence under recidivist provision of District of Columbia Code upon a second conviction for carrying a pistol without a license. *Tuten v. United States*, p. 660.

FIFTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law, V.**

FILING DEADLINE FOR INDEPENDENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

FINAL DECISIONS. See **Jurisdiction, 1.**

FIREARMS DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS. See **Gun Control Act of 1968.**

FIRST AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law, II-IV.**

FIXED-PRICE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. See **Government Contracts.**

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. See **Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.**

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law, II; III; Criminal Law.**

FOURTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law, VI.**

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. See **Constitutional Law, III.**

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. See **Constitutional Law, IV.**

FREIGHT RATES. See **Jurisdiction, 3.**

GAME WARDENS. See **Constitutional Law, I, 1.**

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. See also **Constitutional Law, VIII.**

Fixed-price negotiated contracts—Inspection of contractor's records.—Under federal statutes governing negotiated Government contracts, Comptroller General may inspect—pursuant to standard access-to-records clauses in fixed-price negotiated contracts to supply products to federal agencies—only records of contractor's direct costs, not records of indirect costs. *Bowsher v. Merck & Co.*, p. 824.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See **Constitutional Law, I, 1; Federal Employees' Compensation Act; Federal Tort Claims Act.**

GOVERNMENT'S LIABILITY FOR EMPLOYEES' ACTS. See **Federal Tort Claims Act.**

GRAND JURY RECORDS. See *Antitrust Acts*, 1.

GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968.

Licensing of firearms dealer and manufacturer—"Conviction" of a crime.—Disabilities imposed by Act—precluding issuance of a license as a firearms dealer or manufacturer to a person "convicted" of a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, or to a corporation controlled by such a person—were applicable to a person (chairman of board and a stockholder of respondent corporation) who pleaded guilty in an Iowa court to an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, even though record of state proceeding with regard to "deferred" judgment was expunged under Iowa law following a successfully served term of probation, and thus licenses issued to respondent on basis of applications that did not disclose such person's Iowa guilty plea were properly revoked. *Dickerson v. New Banner Institute, Inc.*, p. 103.

HOSPITALS' SALES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS. See *Antitrust Acts*, 3.

HOUSING ACT OF 1949. See *Federal Tort Claims Act*.

IMMUNITY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM STATE TAXES.
See *Constitutional Law*, VIII.

IMMUNITY OF POLICE OFFICER FROM DAMAGES LIABILITY FOR PERJURY. See *Civil Rights Act of 1871*, 2.

INCOME TAXES. See *Internal Revenue Code*.

INDEMNIFICATION CLAIMS AGAINST GOVERNMENT. See *Federal Employees' Compensation Act*.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT. See *Constitutional Law*, II.

INDIANS. See *Constitutional Law*, VII.

INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS' RECORDS.
See *Government Contracts*.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY. See *Criminal Law*.

INTENT TO DISCRIMINATE. See *Civil Rights Act of 1871*, 1; *Civil Rights Act of 1964*.

INTERFERENCE WITH EMPLOYMENT. See *National Labor Relations Act*, 2.

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.

1. *Bank's income—Refund of state taxes—Tax benefit rule.*—Tax benefit rule did not require a bank to recognize 1973 income with respect to state-tax refunds paid in 1973 by State to bank's shareholders, where bank had

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE—Continued.

paid disputed state taxes for its shareholders in 1972 and had taken a deduction therefor in its 1972 federal tax return under § 164(e) of 1954 Code. *Hillsboro National Bank v. Commissioner*, p. 370.

2. *Corporation's income—Distribution of assets to shareholders—Tax benefit rule.*—Tax benefit rule required a dairy corporation to recognize income with respect to distribution of cattle feed to its shareholders on its adoption of a liquidation plan and distribution of its assets, where corporation had deducted cost of feed as a business expense in its prior taxable year as permitted by § 162 of 1954 Code. *United States v. Bliss Dairy, Inc.*, p. 370.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SUMMONS. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. See **Constitutional Law**, I; **Jurisdiction**, 3.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT. See **Jurisdiction**, 3.

INTERVENTION. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871**, 1.

INVESTIGATIVE DETENTIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

INVOLUNTARY RETIREMENT BECAUSE OF AGE. See **Constitutional Law**, I, 1.

IOWA. See **Gun Control Act of 1968**.

JURISDICTION. See also **Constitutional Law**, VII.

1. *Arbitrability of contract dispute—Federal jurisdiction—Pending state-court action.*—Where construction contract between petitioner hospital and respondent contractor provided for ultimate arbitration of any unsettled disputes, Federal District Court—in respondent's action seeking arbitration of a dispute under United States Arbitration Act—abused its discretion in staying exercise of its jurisdiction pending resolution of petitioner's earlier state-court action for a declaratory judgment that there was no right to arbitration; Court of Appeals, which had jurisdiction of District Court's stay order as constituting either a "final decision" or an exception to finality rule, properly decided that dispute was arbitrable under Act, since court had parties' briefs and evidentiary submissions on merits of arbitrability. *Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital v. Mercury Construction Corp.*, p. 1.

2. *District of Columbia Bar admission rules—United States District Court's jurisdiction.*—Where District of Columbia Court of Appeals denied respondents' petitions for waivers of that court's District of Columbia Bar admission rule requiring that applicants be graduates of a law school approved by American Bar Association, such proceedings were judicial in nature, and thus United States District Court for District of Columbia had no

JURISDICTION—Continued.

subject-matter jurisdiction over respondents' complaints insofar as they sought review of Court of Appeals' denials of their petitions for waiver; however, District Court had jurisdiction over elements of respondents' complaints attacking constitutionality of bar admission rule. *District of Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman*, p. 462.

3. *Federal-question jurisdiction—Common carrier's claim for freight charges.*—Federal-question jurisdiction existed over petitioner common carrier's Federal District Court action, where petitioner alleged that respondent failed to pay a specified amount in motor freight charges, as required by petitioner's tariffs on file with Interstate Commerce Commission, and that action arose under Interstate Commerce Act. *Thurston Motor Lines, Inc. v. Jordan K. Rand, Ltd.*, p. 533.

JURY INSTRUCTIONS. See **Criminal Law**.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS. See **Federal Youth Corrections Act**.

LABOR UNIONS. See **Constitutional Law, III; National Labor Relations Act**.

LICENSING OF FIREARMS DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
See **Gun Control Act of 1968**.

LOCKHART, TEX. See **Voting Rights Act of 1965**.

LUGGAGE SEARCHES. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1**.

MAIL SYSTEMS OF SCHOOLS. See **Constitutional Law, III**.

MANDATORY RETIREMENT BECAUSE OF AGE. See **Constitutional Law, I, 1**.

MANUFACTURERS OF AIRCRAFT. See **Federal Employees' Compensation Act**.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIREARMS. See **Gun Control Act of 1968**.

MANUFACTURERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS. See **Antitrust Acts, 3**.

MAYORS' EXECUTIVE ORDERS. See **Constitutional Law, I, 2**.

"MEETING COMPETITION" DEFENSE TO PRICE DISCRIMINATION. See **Antitrust Acts, 2**.

MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP ACT. See **Wetlands Act of 1961**.

MINNESOTA. See **Constitutional Law, IV**.

MISREPRESENTATIONS BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See **Federal Tort Claims Act**.

MOTOR CARRIERS' FREIGHT CHARGES. See **Jurisdiction, 3**.

MULTIPLE OFFENDERS. See **Federal Youth Corrections Act.**

MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS. See **Constitutional Law, I, 2.**

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. See **Voting Rights Act of 1965.**

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.

Restarting nuclear plant—Psychological harm to area residents.—In considering whether to permit restarting of petitioner's nuclear plant after a serious accident at another of petitioner's nuclear plants at same location, Nuclear Regulatory Commission was not required, under Act, to consider contention that risk of an accident if plant were restarted would cause harm to psychological health and community well-being of area residents. *Metropolitan Edison Co. v. People Against Nuclear Energy*, p. 766.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.

1. *Unfair labor practice—Employer sanctions for violations of no-strike clause—Union officials.*—Section 8(a)(3) of Act is violated when an employer imposes more severe sanctions on employees who are union officials than on other employees for participating in a work stoppage in violation of a no-strike clause in collective-bargaining agreement, and there is no provision in agreement specifying that union officials have an affirmative duty to prevent illegal work stoppages. *Metropolitan Edison Co. v. NLRB*, p. 693.

2. *Unfair labor practice—Union's interference with employment contract—Pre-emption of state-court action.*—Act pre-empts state-court action against petitioner union for alleged interference with an employment contract by causing employer to discharge respondent—who had unsuccessfully sought relief from National Labor Relations Board on asserted ground that union had violated Act by procuring respondent's discharge from his position as a "supervisor" because he was not a member in good standing with union—since union's alleged conduct was arguably prohibited by Act. *Operating Engineers v. Jones*, p. 669.

NESTING GROUNDS FOR WATERFOWL. See **Wetlands Act of 1961.**

NEVADA. See **Constitutional Law, VII.**

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

NEW MEXICO. See **Constitutional Law, VII.**

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

NORTH CAROLINA. See **Jurisdiction, 1.**

NORTH DAKOTA. See **Wetlands Act of 1961.**

NO-STRIKE CLAUSES. See **National Labor Relations Act, 1.**

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION. See **National Environmental Policy Act.**

- OFFICERS OF UNIONS.** See National Labor Relations Act, 1.
- OHIO.** See Constitutional Law, II.
- PERJURY.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2.
- PHARMACISTS.** See Antitrust Acts, 3.
- PLAIN-VIEW DOCTRINE.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 2.
- POLICE OFFICER'S DAMAGES LIABILITY FOR PERJURY.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2.
- POLICE SURVEILLANCE BY USE OF RADIO BEEPER.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 3.
- PRE-EMPTION OF STATE-COURT ACTIONS BY NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.** See National Labor Relations Act, 2.
- PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.** See Constitutional Law, II.
- PRESUMPTION OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- PRESUMPTION OF INTENT.** See Criminal Law.
- PRICE DISCRIMINATION.** See Antitrust Acts, 2, 3.
- PRIMA FACIE CASE OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION.** See Constitutional Law, V.
- PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ARREST.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 1.
- PROBABLE CAUSE FOR SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 2.
- PROBATION.** See Federal Youth Corrections Act.
- PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF RESTARTING NUCLEAR PLANT.** See National Environmental Policy Act.
- PUBLIC CONTRACTS.** See Constitutional Law, I, 2; VIII; Government Contracts.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.** See Constitutional Law, I, 1; Federal Employees' Compensation Act; Federal Tort Claims Act.
- RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964; Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- RADIO BEEPER SURVEILLANCE BY POLICE.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 3.
- RECIDIVIST STATUTES.** See Federal Youth Corrections Act.

- REFUNDS OF STATE TAXES AS INCOME FOR FEDERAL TAX PURPOSES.** See Internal Revenue Code, 1.
- RETIREMENT.** See Constitutional Law, I, 1.
- REVOCAION OF LICENSES.** See Gun Control Act of 1968.
- RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION.** See Constitutional Law, II.
- RIGHT TO VOTE.** See Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT.** See Antitrust Acts, 2, 3.
- SALES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.** See Antitrust Acts, 3.
- SALES TAXES.** See Constitutional Law, VIII.
- SCHOOLS.** See Constitutional Law, III.
- SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.** See Constitutional Law, VI.
- SELF-INCRIMINATION.** See Constitutional Law, V.
- STATE-COURT SUIT AS AFFECTING FEDERAL-COURT JURISDICTION.** See Jurisdiction, 1.
- STATE SALES TAXES.** See Constitutional Law, VIII.
- STATES' IMMUNITY FROM SUIT.** See Constitutional Law, VII.
- STATE USE TAXES.** See Constitutional Law, IV.
- STRIKES.** See National Labor Relations Act, 1.
- SUITCASE SEARCHES.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 1.
- SUMMONS ISSUED BY INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.** See Constitutional Law, V.
- SUPREMACY CLAUSE.** See Constitutional Law, VIII.
- SUPREME COURT.** See Constitutional Law, VII.
- SURVEILLANCE BY POLICE BY USE OF RADIO BEEPER.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 3.
- TAX BENEFIT RULE.** See Internal Revenue Code.
- TAXES.** See Constitutional Law, IV; VIII; Internal Revenue Code.
- TEACHERS.** See Constitutional Law, III.
- TENTH AMENDMENT.** See Constitutional Law, I, 1.
- TEXAS.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 2.
- TORT LIABILITY OF GOVERNMENT.** See Federal Tort Claims Act.
- TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.** See Antitrust Acts, 3.

- UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES.** See National Labor Relations Act.
- UNION OFFICERS.** See National Labor Relations Act, 1.
- UNIONS.** See Constitutional Law, III; National Labor Relations Act.
- UNITED STATES' ACQUISITION OF WATERFOWL BREEDING AND NESTING GROUNDS.** See Wetlands Act of 1961.
- UNITED STATES ARBITRATION ACT.** See Jurisdiction, 1.
- UNITED STATES' INDEMNIFICATION LIABILITY.** See Federal Employees' Compensation Act.
- UNITED STATES' LIABILITY FOR EMPLOYEES' ACTS.** See Federal Tort Claims Act.
- USE TAXES.** See Constitutional Law, IV.
- UTAH.** See Constitutional Law, VII.
- VOTING RIGHTS.** See Constitutional Law, II; Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965.**
City voting plan—Effect on minority voting strength.—Where appellant city had been governed by a mayor and two commissioners who all served same 2-year terms and were elected at large, with commission posts being designated by number, but in 1973 city adopted a plan whereby it was governed by a mayor and four councilmen serving staggered 2-year terms through at-large elections using numbered-post system, entire 1973 plan was subject to federal preclearance under § 5 of Act; 1973 plan, when compared to prior practice, did not have effect of denying or abridging right to vote so as to lead to retrogression in minority voting strength. *Lockhart v. United States*, p. 125.
- WAIVER OF BAR ADMISSION RULES.** See Jurisdiction, 2.
- WASHINGTON.** See Constitutional Law, VIII.
- WATERFOWL BREEDING AND NESTING GROUNDS.** See Wetlands Act of 1961.
- WATER RIGHTS.** See Constitutional Law, VII.
- WETLANDS ACT OF 1961.**
Waterfowl breeding and nesting grounds—Federal easements—Revocation of State's consent.—Once a State's Governor has consented, as required by § 3 of Act, to Federal Government's acquisition of easements over specified wetland areas in State for migratory waterfowl breeding and nesting grounds, such consent cannot be revoked by a subsequent Governor; thus, where successive North Dakota Governors between 1961 and 1977 consented to acquisition of easements covering certain wetlands, 1977

WETLANDS ACT OF 1961—Continued.

state statutes limiting easements to a maximum term of 99 years, and authorizing landowners to drain after-expanded wetlands contrary to easement agreements, may not be applied to wetlands acquired by United States under previously given consents. *North Dakota v. United States*, p. 300.

WITNESS' DAMAGES LIABILITY FOR PERJURY. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2.**

WITNESSES. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871.**

WORDS AND PHRASES.

1. "*Claim arising out of . . . misrepresentation.*" Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U. S. C. § 2680(h). *Block v. Neal*, p. 289.

2. "*Convicted . . . of . . . a crime.*" Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U. S. C. §§ 922(g)(1), (h)(1). *Dickerson v. New Banner Institute, Inc.*, p. 103.

3. "*Environmental impact*"; "*Environmental effects.*" §§ 102(C)(i), (ii), National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U. S. C. §§ 4332(C)(i), (ii). *Metropolitan Edison Co. v. People Against Nuclear Energy*, p. 766.

4. "*New drug.*" § 201(p), Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U. S. C. § 321(p). *United States v. Generix Drug Corp.*, p. 453.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION. See **Federal Employees' Compensation Act.**

WORK STOPPAGES. See **National Labor Relations Act, 1.**

WYOMING. See **Constitutional Law, I, 1.**

YOUTH OFFENDERS. See **Federal Youth Corrections Act.**

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES—See National Labor Relations Act of 1935.
 State statutes imposing obligations to a maximum term of 99 years upon
 holding interests in land in the expanded wildlands country in the
 State of Alaska, see Alaska Statutes, ch. 37, § 37.05.
 AND NESTING GROUNDS. See Wetlands Act of 1961.

WITNESS, DAMAGES LIABILITY FOR. See Federal Rules of Evidence, Rule 602.
 WITNESSES, FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE. See Federal Rules of Evidence, Rule 602.

WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS. See National Labor Relations Act of 1935.
 WORKERS' COMPENSATION. See Federal Employees Compensation Act of 1950.

WATER RIGHTS. See Constitutional Law, VII.
 WATER RIGHTS, FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE. See Federal Rules of Evidence, Rule 602.

WATER RIGHTS, NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT. See National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, § 102.
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 WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES. See National Water Research Institute, Report No. 1.

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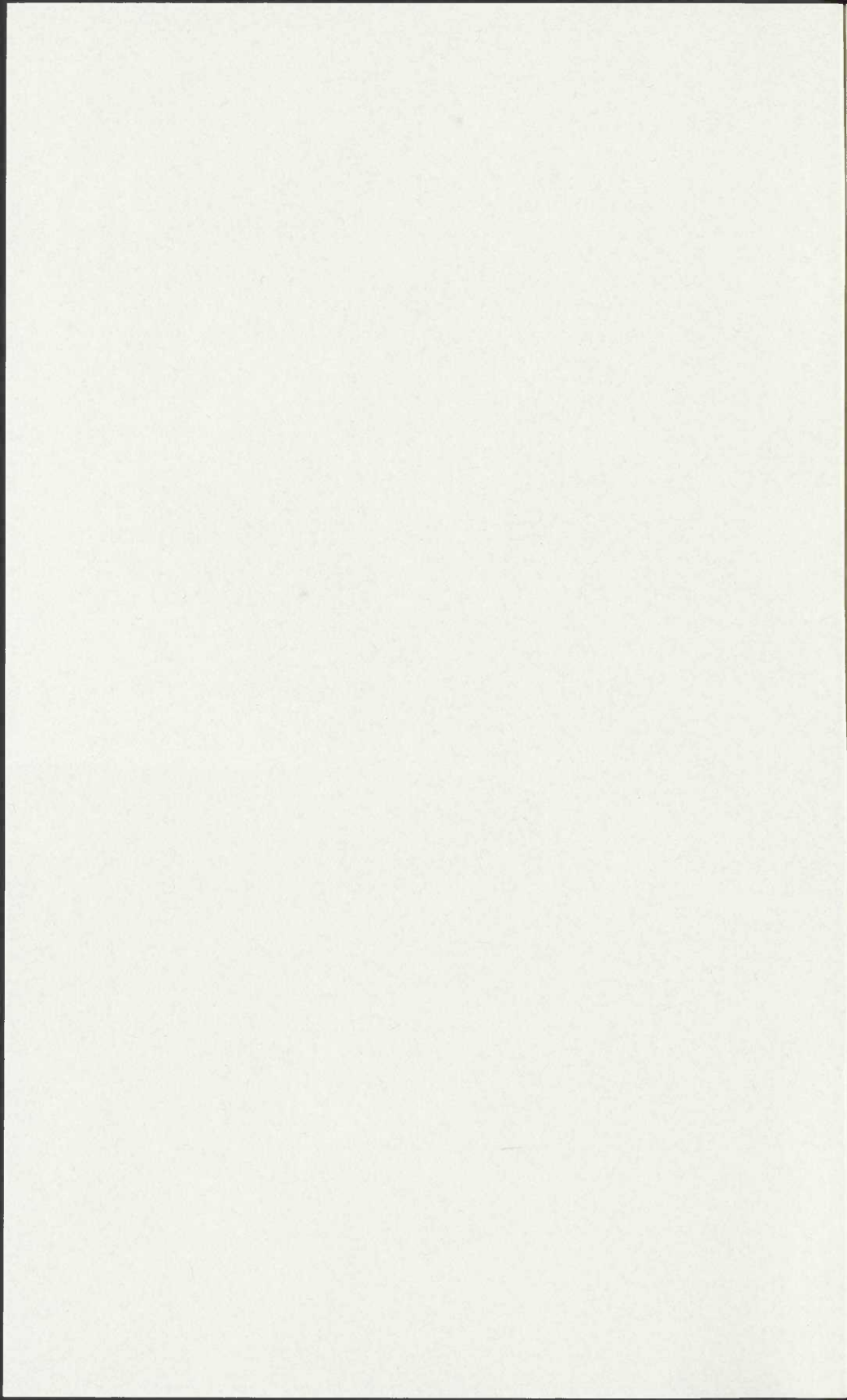
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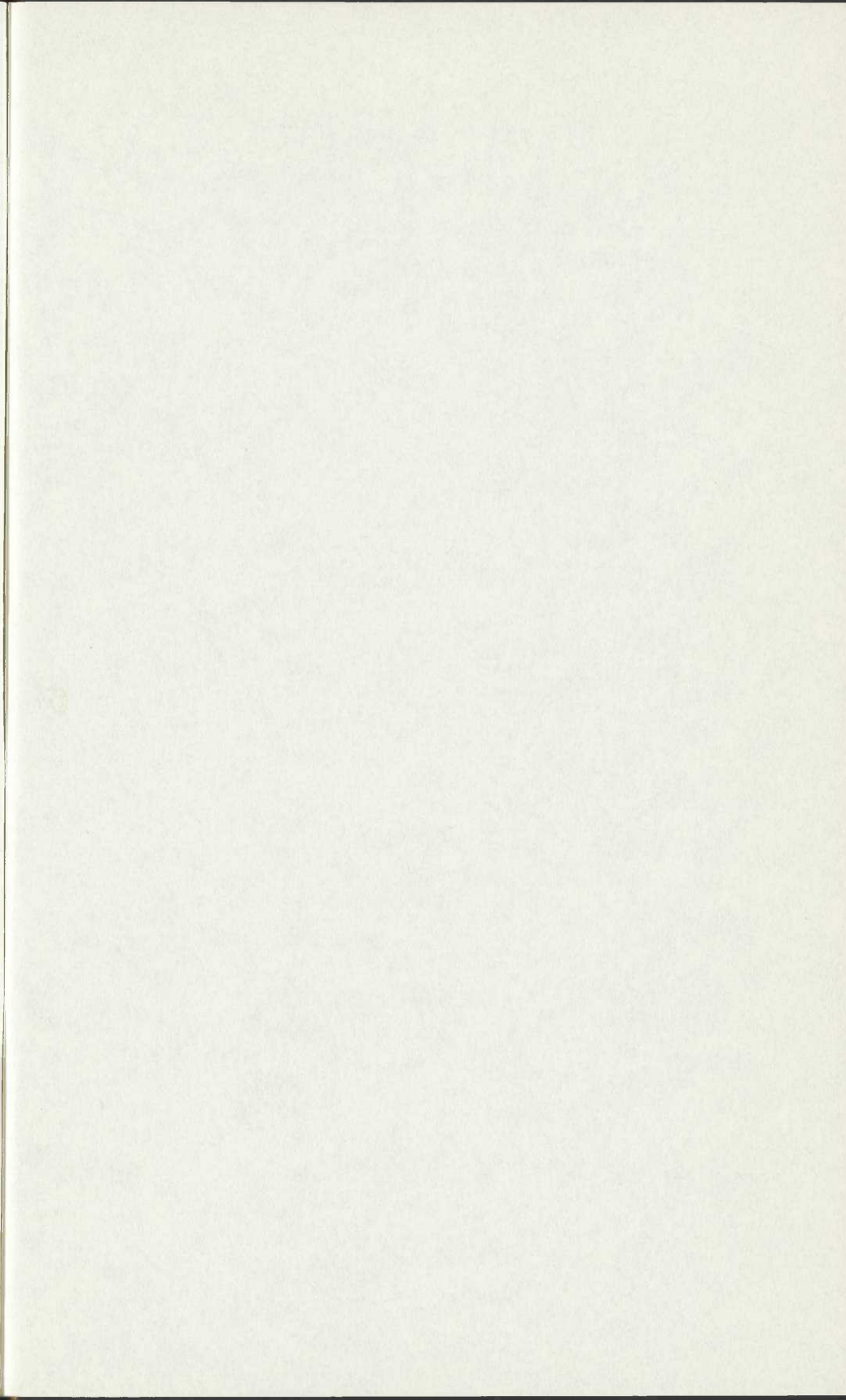
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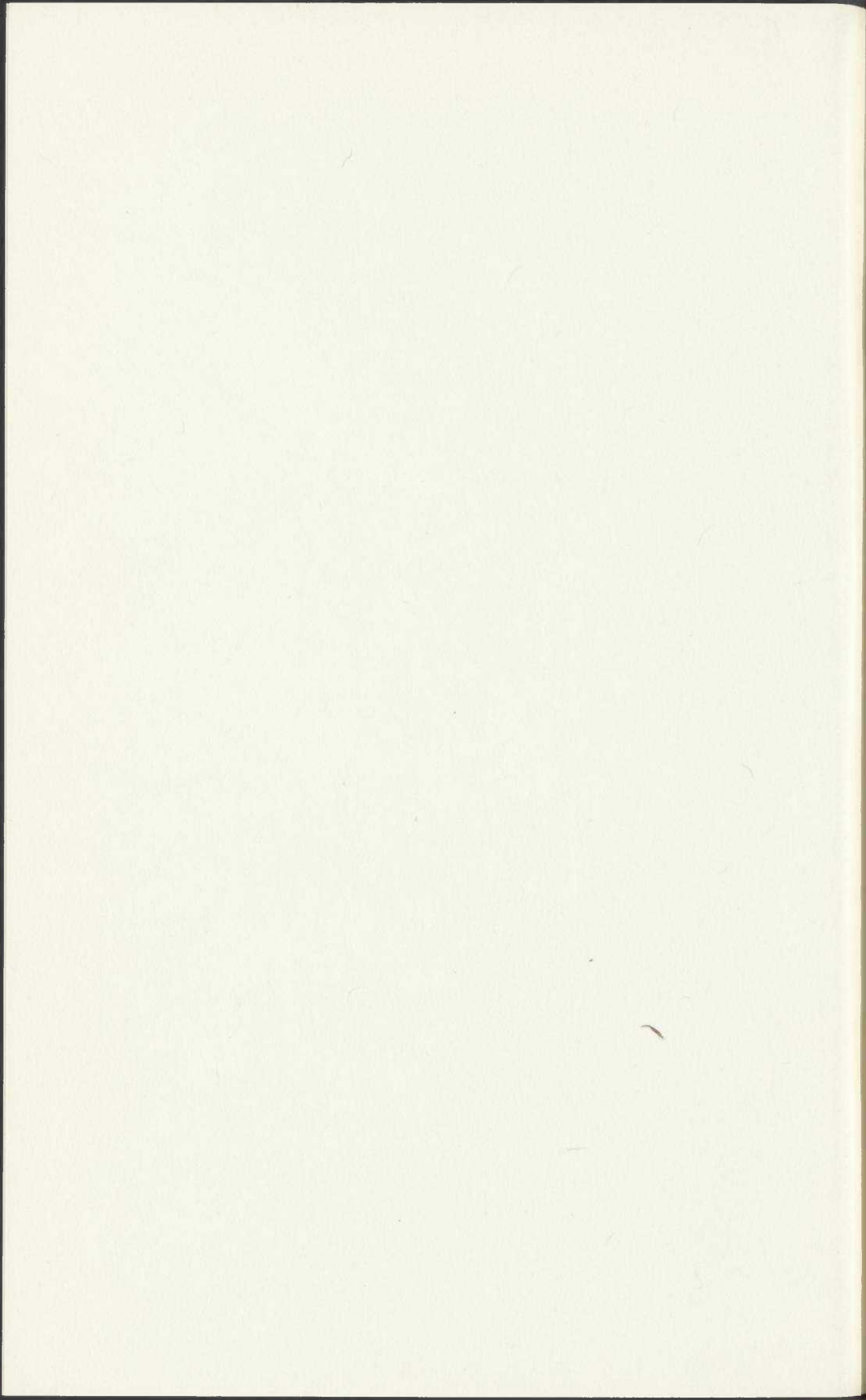
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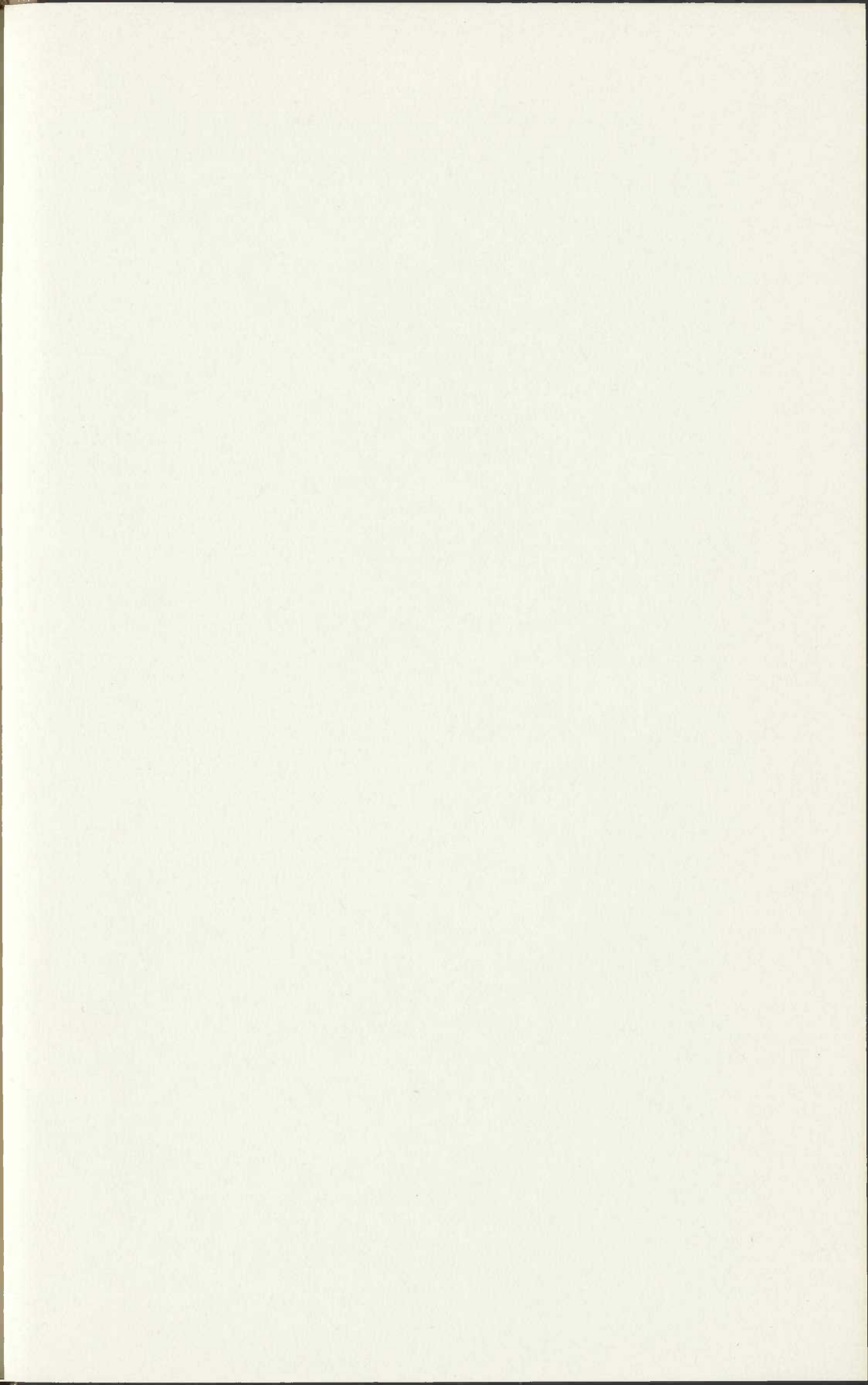
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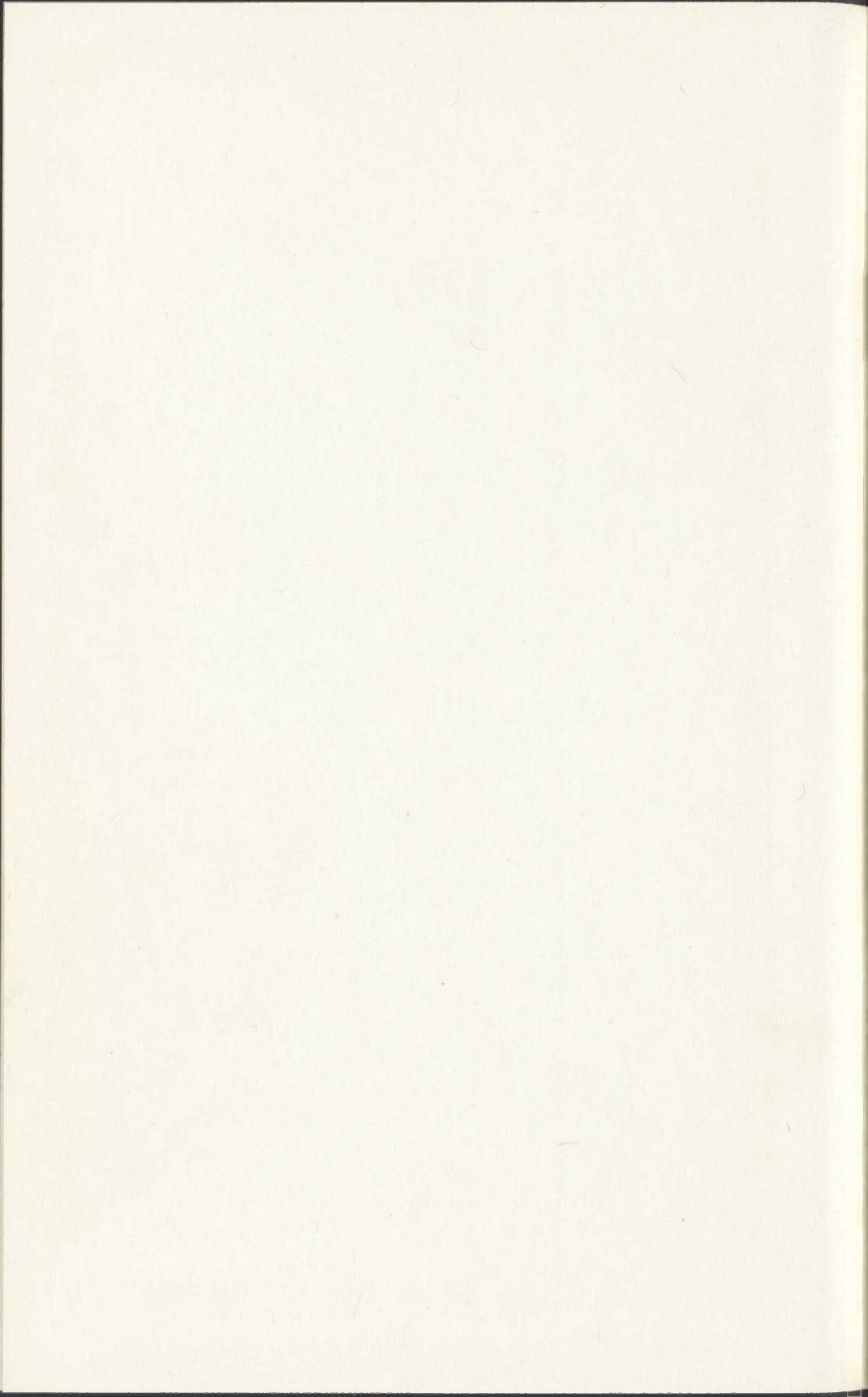


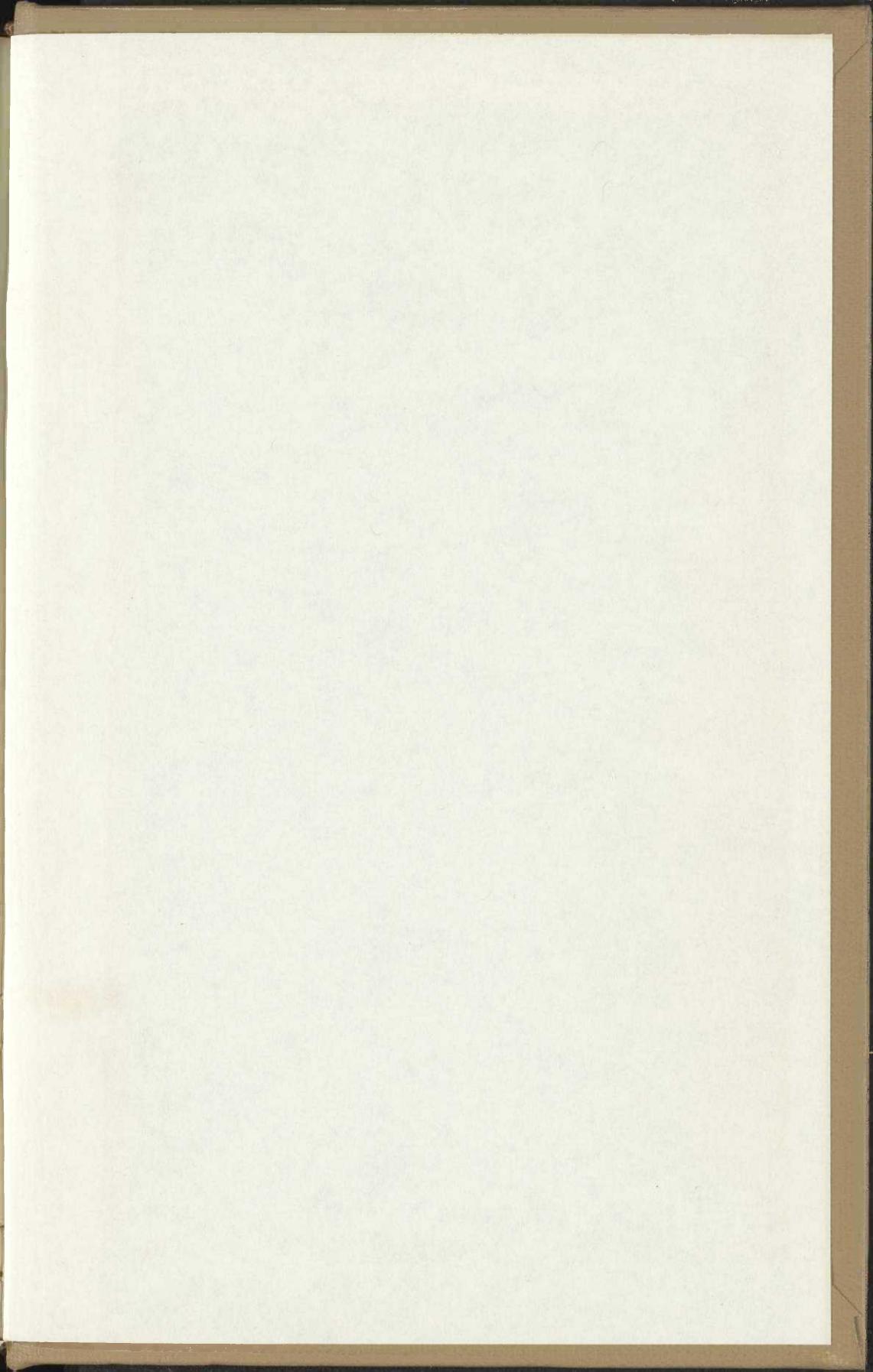














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