

INDEX

- ABORTIONS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; VI.
- ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT.** See **National Environmental Policy Act**.
- AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANTING DEATH PENALTY.** See **Constitutional Law**, II.
- AIRCRAFT TITLE CONVEYANCES.** See **Federal Aviation Act of 1958**.
- AIRPORT SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.** See **Constitutional Law**, VIII, 1.
- AKRON, OHIO.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1; VI, 2.
- ALABAMA.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1; V; **State Oil and Gas Severance Taxes**.
- "ALASKAN OIL" TAX EXEMPTION.** See **Constitutional Law**, X.
- ALIENS.** See **Constitutional Law**, IX; **Immigration and Nationality Act**.
- ANADROMOUS FISH.** See **Fishing Rights**.
- ANONYMOUS INFORMANT'S TIP AS BASIS FOR SEARCH WARRANT.** See **Constitutional Law**, VIII, 4.
- ANTITRUST ACTS.**
Clayton Act—Interlocking corporate directorates—Banks.—Provision of § 8 of Clayton Act generally prohibiting interlocking directorates of competing corporations engaged in commerce, "other than banks," does not bar interlocking directorates between a bank and a competing insurance company; "other than banks" clause does not refer solely to interlocks between banks. *BankAmerica Corp. v. United States*, p. 122.
- APPORTIONMENT OF FISH BETWEEN STATES.** See **Fishing Rights**.
- APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURE.** See **Constitutional Law**, I; IV, 3.
- ARMED FORCES.**
Suit by enlisted personnel—Immunity of superior officers.—Enlisted personnel may not maintain a suit to recover damages from a superior offi-

ARMED FORCES—Continued.

cer for alleged constitutional violations, such as respondent Navy enlisted men's federal-court suit alleging that their constitutional rights were violated when petitioner superior officers discriminated against them because of their race in making duty assignments and performance evaluations and in imposing penalties. *Chappell v. Wallace*, p. 296.

ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL. See *Constitutional Law*, VII.

ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT. See *Freedom of Information Act*.

BANK ROBBERY ACT.

Interpretation of Act—Proscription of obtaining money under false pretenses.—Act's provision making it a crime to "tak[e] and carr[y] away," with intent to steal, any property or money worth more than \$100, belonging to or in the possession of any bank, is not limited to common-law larceny but also proscribes petitioner's crime of obtaining money under false pretenses—petitioner having (1) opened a bank account under his own name but with a false address, birth date, and social security number, (2) deposited at another branch a third party's check on which endorsement was altered to show petitioner's account number, and (3) subsequently closed his account and received total balance in cash. *Bell v. United States*, p. 356.

BANKRUPTCY.

Reorganization estate—Debtor's property seized by Government for tax lien.—Reorganization estate includes debtor's property that has been seized by a creditor prior to debtor's filing a petition for reorganization, and § 542(a) of Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978 authorized Bankruptcy Court to order Internal Revenue Service to turn back debtor's personal property that IRS had seized to satisfy a tax lien shortly before debtor filed a petition for reorganization. *United States v. Whiting Pools, Inc.*, p. 198.

BANKS. See *Antitrust Acts; Bank Robbery Act*.

BASTARDS. See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 2.

BOARDING OF VESSELS BY CUSTOMS OFFICERS. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII, 3.

BOAT SEARCHES. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII, 3.

BURDEN OF PROOF IN ABORTION PROSECUTIONS. See *Constitutional Law*, VI, 1.

BURDEN OF PROOF IN ACTION CHALLENGING REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN. See *Constitutional Law*, I.

BURDEN OF PROOF IN DISPUTE BETWEEN STATES AS TO FISHING RIGHTS. See **Fishing Rights.**

BURDEN OF PROOF IN NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD PROCEEDINGS. See **National Labor Relations Board.**

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

CASE OR CONTROVERSY. See **Immigration and Nationality Act.**

CENSUS DATA AS AFFECTING CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

CHILD SUPPORT. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 2.**

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1871.

1. *Employment discrimination—Employees' suits against employer—Class action as tolling limitations period.*—Where (1) before expiration of Puerto Rico's 1-year statute of limitations, a class action was filed in Federal District Court against petitioner Puerto Rican educational officials on behalf of respondent school employees, asserting claims under 42 U. S. C. § 1983 arising out of respondents' demotions, (2) District Court later denied class certification, and (3) respondents then filed individual § 1983 actions, each of which was filed more than one year after claims accrued, even excluding period during which class action was pending, but less than one year after denial of class certification, respondents' actions were timely since, under Puerto Rican law, limitations period was tolled during class action's pendency and began to run anew after denial of class certification. *Chardon v. Fumero Soto*, p. 650.

2. *Guilty plea in state prosecution—Subsequent civil action for alleged violation of Fourth Amendment.*—Where respondent pleaded guilty in a Virginia prosecution for manufacturing a controlled substance and thereafter brought a damages action under 42 U. S. C. § 1983 in Federal District Court alleging that petitioner police officers had violated his Fourth Amendment rights in a search of his apartment in connection with criminal case, § 1983 action was not barred either by collateral-estoppel rules under applicable Virginia law, or on asserted ground that respondent's guilty plea admitted legality of search or waived any Fourth Amendment claim. *Harling v. Prorise*, p. 306.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.

1. *Employment discrimination—Employee's suit against employer—Class action as tolling limitations period.*—Where (1) respondent, a Negro male, filed a discrimination charge with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission after he was discharged by petitioner employer, (2) other Negro males formerly employed by petitioner filed a class action against petitioner in Federal District Court, alleging employment discrimination and purporting to represent a class of which respondent was a

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964—Continued.

member, (3) respondent then received a notice of right to sue from EEOC pursuant to § 706(f) of Title VII of Act, (4) class certification was later denied in District Court action, and (5) within 90 days thereafter, but almost 2 years after receiving his notice of right to sue, respondent filed a Title VII action in Federal District Court, alleging that his discharge was racially motivated, filing of class action tolled 90-day limitations period for bringing suit under § 706(f), and petitioner's suit, filed within 90 days after denial of class certification, was timely filed. *Crown, Cork & Seal Co. v. Parker*, p. 345.

2. *Employment discrimination—Pregnancy hospitalization benefits.*—Pregnancy limitation in petitioner employer's health insurance plan, whereby less extensive hospitalization benefits were provided for male employees' spouses than those provided for female employees, discriminated against males in violation of § 703(a)(1) of Title VII of Act. *Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. v. EEOC*, p. 669.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. See **Government Employees.**

CLASS ACTIONS AS TOLLING LIMITATIONS PERIOD FOR INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964, 1.**

CLASSES OF MAIL. See **Postal Reorganization Act.**

CLAYTON ACT. See **Antitrust Acts.**

COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2.**

COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENTS. See **Statutes of Limitations.**

COMPACTS BETWEEN STATES. See **Water Rights.**

COMPENSATION AWARD AS AFFECTING VESSEL OWNER-EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY TO INJURED LONGSHOREMAN-EMPLOYEE. See **Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**

COMPETENCE TO STAND TRIAL. See **Habeas Corpus.**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

CONGRESSIONAL VETO OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUSPENSION OF ALIEN'S DEPORTATION. See **Constitutional Law, IX; Immigration and Nationality Act.**

CONSENT TO ABORTION. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 2, 3.**

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also **Armed Forces; Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Government Employees; Immigration and Nationality Act; Water Rights.**

I. Congressional Districts.

Reapportionment—Validity of New Jersey plan.—New Jersey Legislature's reapportionment plan for State's congressional districts—under which population of each district, on average, differed from "ideal" figure by 0.1384% and difference between largest and smallest districts was 0.6984% of average district—cannot be regarded *per se* as product of a good-faith effort to achieve population equality, as required by Art. I, § 2, of Constitution merely because maximum population deviation among districts was smaller than predictable undercount in available census data; in suit challenging plan's validity, District Court properly found that (1) plaintiffs met their burden of showing that plan did not achieve, as nearly as practicable, population equality, and (2) defendants did not meet their burden of proving that population deviations were necessary to achieve a consistent, nondiscriminatory legislative policy. *Karcher v. Daggett*, p. 725.

II. Cruel and Unusual Punishment.

Death penalty—Aggravating circumstances—Validity of Georgia law.—Under Georgia law whereby jury must find at least one statutory aggravating circumstance before imposing death penalty, such a finding's limited function of identifying members of class of convicted murderers eligible for death penalty, without furnishing any further guidance to jury in exercising its discretion in determining whether to impose death penalty, does not render Georgia's statutory scheme unconstitutional; Georgia's capital sentencing statute was not invalid as applied to respondent, where (1) even though a statutory aggravating circumstance found by jury was subsequently held to be unconstitutional by Georgia Supreme Court in another case, jury also found two other statutory aggravating circumstances, (2) jury was instructed to consider all of evidence and all mitigating and aggravating circumstances during sentencing proceeding, and (3) Georgia Supreme Court reviewed respondent's death sentence to determine whether it was arbitrary, excessive, or disproportionate. *Zant v. Stephens*, p. 862.

III. Due Process.

1. *Abortions—Disposal of fetal remains—Validity of ordinance.*—Provision of Akron, Ohio, ordinance that required physicians performing abortions to ensure that fetal remains were disposed of in a "humane and sanitary manner," a violation thereof being a misdemeanor, violated Due Process Clause by failing to give a physician fair notice that his contem-

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

plated conduct was forbidden. *Akron v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health, Inc.*, p. 416.

2. *Tax sale—Notice to mortgagee—Validity of Indiana statute.*—Under an Indiana statute requiring that county auditor post notice in courthouse of sale of real property for nonpayment of property taxes, that notice be published weekly for three consecutive weeks, and that notice by certified mail be given to property owner—owner or mortgagee having two years after tax sale to redeem property, and county auditor being required to notify former owner of his right to redeem—manner of notice provided to a mortgagee did not meet requirements of Due Process Clause. *Mennonite Board of Missions v. Adams*, p. 791.

IV. Equal Protection of the Laws.

1. *Oil and gas severance tax—Validity of Alabama statute.*—Provisions of Alabama oil and gas severance tax statute exempting royalty owners from tax increase and prohibiting producers from passing on increase to consumers does not violate Equal Protection Clause. *Exxon Corp. v. Eagerton*, p. 176.

2. *Paternity actions—Validity of Tennessee statute of limitations.*—A Tennessee statute requiring that a paternity action to enforce support duty of an illegitimate child's father be filed within two years of child's birth violates Equal Protection Clause, there being no such restriction on support rights of legitimate children. *Pickett v. Brown*, p. 1.

3. *Reapportionment of state legislature—Validity of Wyoming statute.*—Wyoming statute reapportioning State House of Representatives—resulting in average deviation from population equality of 16% and a maximum deviation of 89%, and giving Niobrara County, State's least populous county, one representative even if statutory formula rounded county's population to zero—did not violate Equal Protection Clause by permitting Niobrara County to have its own representative. *Brown v. Thomson*, p. 835.

V. Impairment of Contracts.

Oil and gas severance tax—Validity of Alabama statute.—Provisions of Alabama oil and gas severance tax statute exempting royalty owners from tax increase and prohibiting producers from passing on increase to consumers does not violate Contract Clause, even though appellant producers previously entered into contracts that provided for allocation of severance taxes among themselves, royalty owners, and any nonworking interests, and that required purchasers to reimburse appellants for severance taxes paid. *Exxon Corp. v. Eagerton*, p. 176.

VI. Right to Abortion.

1. *Hospitalization requirement—Medical necessity for abortion—Validity of state laws.*—Virginia statutes and regulations making it unlawful to perform second-trimester abortions outside of licensed hospitals or licensed

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

outpatient clinics are constitutional; statute was not unconstitutionally applied to appellant physician—who performed a second-trimester abortion on an unmarried minor by an injection of saline solution at his unlicensed clinic, minor having aborted her fetus 48 hours later while alone in a motel—on asserted ground that State failed to allege and prove lack of medical necessity for abortion, where under Virginia law prosecution was not obligated to prove lack of medical necessity *until* appellant invoked medical necessity as a defense. *Simopoulos v. Virginia*, p. 506.

2. *Restrictions—Validity of ordinance.*—Provisions of Akron, Ohio, ordinance that (1) require all abortions performed after first trimester to be performed in a hospital, (2) prohibit a physician from performing an abortion on any unmarried minor under age of 15, regardless of maturity, unless physician obtains consent of a parent or unless minor obtains court order for abortion, (3) require that physician give specified, detailed information to patient concerning pregnancy and abortion, and (4) prohibit physician from performing an abortion until 24 hours after pregnant woman signs a consent form, are unconstitutional. *Akron v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health, Inc.*, p. 416.

3. *Restrictions—Validity of state statutes.*—Missouri statute requiring that abortions after 12 weeks of pregnancy be performed in a hospital is unconstitutional, but statutes requiring (1) pathology reports for each abortion performed, (2) presence of a second physician during abortions performed after viability, and (3) minors to secure parental or court consent for abortions are constitutional. *Planned Parenthood Assn. of Kansas City v. Ashcroft*, p. 476.

VII. Right to Counsel.

Accused's "initiation" of conversation with police—Incriminating statements.—Where (1) after being arrested, advised of his *Miranda* rights, and asking for an attorney, respondent inquired of a police officer, while being transferred from police station to jail, "Well, what is going to happen to me now?", (2) officer answered that respondent did not have to talk to him and respondent said he understood, (3) a general discussion followed, leading ultimately to respondent's making incriminating statements, and (4) respondent's motion to suppress statements was denied by Oregon trial court, and he was convicted of various charges, Oregon Court of Appeals' judgment—which held that respondent's inquiry directed to officer while being transferred to jail did not "initiate" a conversation with officer, and thus his subsequent statements should have been excluded—was reversed and case was remanded. *Oregon v. Bradshaw*, p. 1039.

VIII. Searches and Seizures.

1. *Airport seizure of luggage—Subsequent search pursuant to warrant.*—Seizure of respondent's luggage violated Fourth Amendment, drugs obtained from subsequent search of luggage were inadmissible, and respondent's drug conviction must be reversed, where (1) upon his arrival

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

at an airport, federal officers said that they believed he might be carrying narcotics, (2) when he refused to consent to a luggage search, officers told him that they were taking luggage to a federal judge to obtain a search warrant, (3) officers instead took luggage to another airport where, 90 minutes after seizure, luggage was subjected to a "sniff test" by a narcotics detection dog that reacted positively to one suitcase, and (4) thereafter officers obtained a search warrant and discovered cocaine upon opening suitcase. *United States v. Place*, p. 696.

2. *Inventory search—Shoulder bag.*—Warrantless search of respondent's shoulder bag after he was arrested for disturbing peace and was taken to police station—search resulting in discovery of amphetamine pills and charge of violating Illinois statute—was a valid inventory search and did not violate Fourth Amendment. *Illinois v. Lafayette*, p. 640.

3. *Vessels—Boarding by customs officers.*—Action of customs officers in boarding an anchored sailboat, pursuant to 19 U. S. C. § 1581(a), to examine vessel's documentation—one of respondents, who were aboard vessel when it was rocked violently by a wake from a passing vessel, having been unresponsive when asked if sailboat and crew were all right, and one officer having smelled what he thought to be burning marihuana after he boarded vessel and having seen bales that proved to be marihuana, more of which was found upon a search of vessel—was "reasonable," and was therefore consistent with Fourth Amendment. *United States v. Villamonte-Marquez*, p. 579.

4. *Warrant based on informant's tip—Probable-cause determination.*—Rigid "two-pronged test" for determining whether an informant's tip establishes probable cause for issuance of a search warrant, involving consideration of informant's "basis of knowledge" and his "veracity" or "reliability," is abandoned and "totality of the circumstances" approach is substituted in its place; state-court judge issuing a search warrant had a substantial basis—arising from an anonymous informant's letter concerning respondents' alleged method of transporting drugs from Florida to their home in Illinois and a police officer's affidavit showing corroboration of details of informant's tip—for concluding that probable cause to search respondents' home and car existed. *Illinois v. Gates*, p. 213.

IX. Separation of Powers.

Immigration and Nationality Act—Administrative suspension of deportation—Validity of congressional veto.—Congressional veto provision of § 244(c)(2) of Immigration and Nationality Act, which authorizes either House of Congress, by resolution, to invalidate Executive Branch's administrative decision to allow a particular deportable alien to remain in United States, is unconstitutional under doctrine of separation of powers. *INS v. Chadha*, p. 919.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.**X. Uniformity of Taxes.**

Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980—“*Alaskan oil*” exemption.—Tax exemption under Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980 for certain “Alaskan oil” (defined in terms of geographic location of wells) does not violate Uniformity Clause’s requirement that taxes be “uniform throughout the United States.” *United States v. Ptasynski*, p. 74.

CONTRACT CLAUSE. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS. See **Antitrust Acts**.

COUNTERCLAIMS. See **International Law**.

COURTS OF APPEALS. See **Immigration and Nationality Act**.

CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES. See **Habeas Corpus**.

CREDITORS’ RIGHTS. See **Bankruptcy**.

CRIMINAL LAW. See **Bank Robbery Act**; **Constitutional Law**, II; III, 1; VI, 1; VII; VIII; **Habeas Corpus**.

CRUDE OIL WINDFALL PROFIT TAX ACT OF 1980. See **Constitutional Law**, X.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

CUBA. See **International Law**.

CUSTODIAL POLICE INTERROGATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS’ BOARDING OF VESSELS. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII, 3.

DAMAGES. See **Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act**.

DEATH PENALTY. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

DEBTORS’ RIGHTS. See **Bankruptcy**.

DEPORTATION. See **Constitutional Law**, IX; **Immigration and Nationality Act**.

DIRECTORS OF CORPORATIONS. See **Antitrust Acts**.

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEE BECAUSE OF UNION ACTIVITIES. See **National Labor Relations Board**.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION. See **Freedom of Information Act**.

- DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MALES.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964, 2.
- DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RACE.** See Armed Forces; Civil Rights Act of 1964, 1.
- DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX.** See Civil Rights Act of 1964, 2.
- DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- DISPOSAL OF FETAL REMAINS AFTER ABORTION.** See Constitutional Law, III, 1.
- DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES.** See Fishing Rights; Water Rights.
- DOCUMENTATION OF VESSELS.** See Constitutional Law, VIII, 3.
- DOGS USED FOR DRUG DETECTION.** See Constitutional Law, VIII, 1.
- DUE PROCESS.** See Constitutional Law, III.
- ELECTION DISTRICTS.** See Constitutional Law, I; IV, 3.
- EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964; Government Employees; National Labor Relations Board; Statutes of Limitations.
- EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- ENLISTED PERSONNEL'S RIGHT TO SUE SUPERIOR OFFICERS.** See Armed Forces.
- ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WASTE STORAGE.** See National Environmental Policy Act.
- EQUALITY OF POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.** See Constitutional Law, I; IV, 3.
- EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.** See Constitutional Law, IV.
- EXCLUSIONARY RULE.** See Constitutional Law, VIII, 4.
- EXEMPTION 5 OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.** See Freedom of Information Act.
- FAIR REPRESENTATION OF EMPLOYEES BY UNION.** See Statutes of Limitations.
- FALSE PRETENSES.** See Bank Robbery Act.
- FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958.**

Recording aircraft title conveyances—Pre-emption of state law.—State laws, such as Illinois law, allowing undocumented or unrecorded transfers

FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958—Continued.

of interests in aircraft to be valid against innocent third parties who do not have actual notice thereof are pre-empted by Act, particularly § 503(c), which requires that conveyances or instruments affecting title to civil aircraft be recorded with Federal Aviation Administration to be valid against innocent third parties. *Philko Aviation, Inc. v. Shackel*, p. 406.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE APPEALS AUTHORITY. See **Government Employees.**

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT TO SUE SUPERVISOR. See **Government Employees.**

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. See **Civil Rights Act of 1964, 1.**

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Federal Aviation Act of 1958; Indians; State Oil and Gas Severance Taxes.**

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. See **Freedom of Information Act.**

FEDERAL WINDFALL PROFIT TAX. See **Constitutional Law, X.**

FETAL REMAINS AFTER ABORTION. See **Constitutional Law, III, 1.**

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

FIRST AMENDMENT. See **Government Employees.**

FISHING RIGHTS. See also **Indians.**

Dispute between States—Apportionment of fish—Burden of proof.—Idaho's original action requesting an equitable apportionment against Oregon and Washington of anadromous fish in Columbia-Snake River system was dismissed without prejudice to Idaho's right to bring new proceedings whenever it appeared that Idaho was being deprived of its equitable share of fish—Idaho having failed to prove by clear and convincing evidence some real and substantial injury or damage by overfishing or mismanagement of resource by Oregon and Washington. *Idaho ex rel. Evans v. Oregon*, p. 1017.

FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITIES ACT OF 1976. See **International Law.**

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law, III; IV.**

FOURTH AMENDMENT. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Constitutional Law, VIII.**

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

Exemption 5—Attorney work product.—Under Act's Exemption 5, attorney work product is exempt from mandatory disclosure without regard to status of litigation for which it was prepared, and thus respondent was

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT—Continued.

not entitled to disclosure of Federal Trade Commission documents concerning investigation of respondent's subsidiary in connection with Government's civil penalty action against subsidiary, even though that action had been dismissed with prejudice. *FTC v. Grolier Inc.*, p. 19.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. See Government Employees.**FUTURE INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES AS AFFECTING DAMAGES. See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.****GEORGIA. See Constitutional Law, II.****GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**

Demotion—Suit against supervisor.—Since petitioner's claims that he was improperly demoted from his position at a Government facility because of his statements to news media critical of facility, in violation of his First Amendment rights, arose out of an employment relationship that was governed by comprehensive procedural and substantive provisions giving meaningful remedies against United States—involving administrative review of demotion by Federal Employee Appeals Authority and Civil Service Commission's Appeals Review Board—regulatory scheme could not be supplemented with a new nonstatutory damages remedy by means of a suit by petitioner against his supervisor. *Bush v. Lucas*, p. 367.

GOVERNMENT LAND GRANTS. See Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916.**GRAVEL AS "MINERAL." See Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916.****GUILTY PLEA AS AFFECTING SUBSEQUENT CIVIL SUIT FOR FOURTH AMENDMENT VIOLATION. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2.****HABEAS CORPUS.**

Federal relief to state prisoner—Competence to stand trial.—In federal habeas corpus proceedings by respondent state prisoner, Court of Appeals erroneously substituted its own judgment as to witnesses' credibility for that of state courts, contrary to 28 U. S. C. § 2254(d)(8), in concluding that state trial court improperly denied respondent's motion for appointment of a commission to determine his competence to stand trial. *Maggio v. Fulford*, p. 111.

HARBOR WORKERS. See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS. See Civil Rights Act of 1964, 2.****HOMESTEADS. See Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916.**

HOSPITALIZATION BENEFITS FOR PREGNANCY. See Civil Rights Act of 1964, 2.

HOSPITALIZATION REQUIREMENT FOR ABORTIONS. See Constitutional Law, VI.

HUNTING REGULATIONS. See Indians.

IDAHO. See Fishing Rights.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN. See Constitutional Law, IV, 2.

ILLINOIS. See Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT. See also Constitutional Law, IX.

Administrative suspension of deportation—Constitutionality of congressional veto—Standing to sue—Jurisdiction—Justiciability.—Where (1) House of Representatives passed a resolution vetoing administrative suspension of an alien's deportation pursuant to § 244(c)(2) of Act, (2) deportation proceedings were reopened and ultimately Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed alien's appeal from deportation order, and (3) alien then sought review of deportation order in Court of Appeals, alien had standing to challenge constitutionality of statute; Court of Appeals had jurisdiction under Act to review deportation order; a case or controversy, rather than a nonjusticiable political question, was presented; and this Court had jurisdiction under 28 U. S. C. § 1252 to entertain Immigration and Naturalization Service's appeal from Court of Appeals' judgment holding that § 244(c)(2) violated constitutional doctrine of separation of powers. *INS v. Chadha*, p. 919.

IMMUNITY OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS FROM SUIT BY ENLISTED PERSONNEL. See Armed Forces.

IMPAIRMENT OF CONTRACTS. See Constitutional Law, V.

INCRIMINATING STATEMENTS. See Constitutional Law, VII.

INDIANA. See Constitutional Law, III, 2.

INDIANS.

Tribal regulation of hunting and fishing—Pre-emption of state law.—Application of New Mexico laws to hunting and fishing on respondent Indian Tribe's reservation by nonmembers of Tribe is pre-empted by operation of federal law where federally approved tribal ordinances regulate in detail conditions under which both Tribe members and nonmembers may hunt and fish on reservation. *New Mexico v. Mescalero Apache Tribe*, p. 324.

INFLATION AS AFFECTING DAMAGES. See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

INFORMANT'S TIP AS BASIS FOR SEARCH WARRANT. See Constitutional Law, VIII, 4.

"INITIATION" BY ACCUSED OF CONVERSATION WITH POLICE. See Constitutional Law, VII.

INSTRUMENTALITIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS. See International Law.

INTEREST RATES AS AFFECTING DAMAGES. See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

INTERLOCKING CORPORATE DIRECTORATES. See Antitrust Acts.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. See Bankruptcy.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Suit by Cuban organization—Setoff of value of defendant's assets seized by Cuba.—In a federal-court action brought by respondent, which was established by Cuban Government to serve as an official autonomous credit institution for foreign trade, to collect on a letter of credit issued to it by petitioner in support of a contract for delivery of Cuban sugar to a buyer in United States, petitioner was entitled under principles of international law to a setoff for value of its assets in Cuba that had been seized by Cuban Government, notwithstanding respondent had been established as a juridical entity separate from Cuban Government. *First National City Bank v. Banco Para El Comercio Exterior de Cuba*, p. 611.

INVENTORY SEARCHES. See Constitutional Law, VIII, 2.

JURISDICTION. See Fishing Rights; Government Employees; Immigration and Nationality Act; Water Rights.

JUSTICIABILITY. See Immigration and Nationality Act.

LAND GRANTS. See Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916.

LARCENY. See Bank Robbery Act.

LICENSING OF NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS. See National Environmental Policy Act.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964, 1; Constitutional Law, IV, 2; Statutes of Limitations.

LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.

Vessel owner acting as own stevedore—Liability to injured longshoreman-employee.—A longshoreman, injured while employed by a vessel owner acting as his own stevedore, may bring a negligence action under § 5(b) of Act against such owner-employer even though longshoreman has received

LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT—Continued.

compensation from owner-employer under Act; District Court, in performing its damages calculation in such an action, erred in applying—as a mandatory federal rule of decision—theory of a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision under which future inflation is presumed to be equal to future interest rates. *Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. v. Pfeifer*, p. 523.

LUGGAGE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII, 1.

MAIL RATES. See **Postal Reorganization Act**.

MEDICAL NECESSITY FOR ABORTION. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

MENTAL COMPETENCE. See **Habeas Corpus**.

MILITARY PERSONNEL'S RIGHT TO SUE SUPERIOR OFFICERS. See **Armed Forces**.

MINERALS. See **Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916**.

MISSOURI. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 3.

MORTGAGEE'S RIGHT TO NOTICE OF TAX SALE. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION. See **Government Employees**.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.

Licensing of nuclear powerplants—Nuclear Regulatory Commission's rules—Storage of nuclear waste.—Nuclear Regulatory Commission complied with Act in adopting generic rules whereby licensing boards should assume that permanent storage of certain nuclear wastes would have no significant environmental impact and thus should not affect decision whether to license a particular powerplant; nor was Commission's adoption of rules arbitrary or capricious within meaning of § 10(e) of Administrative Procedure Act. *Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, p. 87.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT. See **National Labor Relations Board**; **Statutes of Limitations**.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD.

Unfair labor practice—Burden of proof—Validity of Board's rule.—Board's rule providing that—after General Counsel has proved by a preponderance of evidence that an antiunion animus contributed to an employer's decision to discharge an employee, in violation of §§ 8(a)(1) and 8(a)(3) of National Labor Relations Act, because of his union activities—employer has burden of proving by a preponderance of evidence that employee would

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD—Continued.

have been fired for permissible reasons even if he had not been involved in protected union activities, is reasonable and is consistent with §§ 8(a)(1) and 8(a)(3), as well as with § 10(c) of Act, which provides that Board must prove an unfair labor practice by a "preponderance of the testimony"; record supported Board's conclusion that a busdriver would not have been discharged had respondent employer not considered his protected activities. *NLRB v. Transportation Management Corp.*, p. 393.

NATURAL GAS ACT. See **State Oil and Gas Severance Taxes.**

NATURAL GAS POLICY ACT OF 1978. See **State Oil and Gas Severance Taxes.**

NEW JERSEY. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

NEW MEXICO. See **Indians; Water Rights.**

NOTICE TO MORTGAGEE OF TAX SALE. See **Constitutional Law, III, 2.**

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

NUCLEAR WASTES. See **National Environmental Policy Act.**

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES. See **Bank Robbery Act.**

OIL AND GAS TAXES. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 1; V; X; State Oil and Gas Severance Taxes.**

OREGON. See **Fishing Rights.**

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF SUPREME COURT. See **Fishing Rights; Water Rights.**

PARENTAL CONSENT TO ABORTION. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 2, 3.**

PATENTS TO LANDS. See **Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916.**

PATERNITY ACTIONS. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 2.**

PATHOLOGY REPORTS FOR ABORTIONS. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 3.**

PECOS RIVER COMPACT. See **Water Rights.**

PENNSYLVANIA. See **Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**

PHYSICIANS' DUTIES CONCERNING ABORTIONS. See **Constitutional Law, III, 1; VI.**

POLICE INTERROGATIONS. See **Constitutional Law, VII.**

POLICE OFFICERS' CIVIL LIABILITY FOR FOURTH AMENDMENT VIOLATIONS. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2.

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION. See Postal Reorganization Act.

POSTAL REORGANIZATION ACT.

Rates for classes of mail—Determination by Postal Rate Commission.—Section 3622(b) of Act, which provides that Postal Rate Commission shall recommend rates for classes of mail in accordance with specified factors, requires attribution of any costs for which source can be identified, but leaves it to Commission to decide initially which methods for identifying causal relationships provide reasonable assurance that costs are result of providing a particular class of service; Commission's two-tier approach—one tier based on causation and second tier based on other factors—is a reasonable construction of statutory language. National Assn. of Greeting Card Publishers v. USPS, p. 810.

POWERPLANTS. See National Environmental Policy Act.

PRE-EMPTION OF STATE LAW BY FEDERAL LAW. See Federal Aviation Act of 1958; Indians; State Oil and Gas Severance Taxes.

PREGNANCY DISCRIMINATION ACT. See Civil Rights Act of 1964, 2.

PROBABLE CAUSE FOR ISSUING SEARCH WARRANT. See Constitutional Law, VIII, 4.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION. See Freedom of Information Act.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT TO SUE SUPERVISOR. See Government Employees.

PUERTO RICO. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. See Armed Forces; Civil Rights Act of 1964, 1.

RATES FOR CLASSES OF MAIL. See Postal Reorganization Act.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURE. See Constitutional Law, I; IV, 3.

RECORDING AIRCRAFT TITLE CONVEYANCES. See Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

REORGANIZATION OF DEBTOR. See Bankruptcy.

RIGHT TO ABORTION. See Constitutional Law, III, 1; VI.

RIGHT TO COUNSEL. See Constitutional Law, VII.

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES. See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Constitutional Law, VIII.

SEIZURE OF ASSETS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT. See *International Law*.

SEPARATION OF POWERS. See *Constitutional Law*, IX; *Immigration and Nationality Act*.

SETOFFS. See *International Law*.

SEVERANCE TAXES. See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 1; V; *State Oil and Gas Severance Taxes*.

SEX DISCRIMINATION. See *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, 2.

SHOULDER BAG SEARCHES. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII, 2.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY. See *International Law*.

STANDING TO SUE. See *Immigration and Nationality Act*.

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS. See *Constitutional Law*, IV, 3.

STATE OIL AND GAS SEVERANCE TAXES. See also *Constitutional Law*, IV, 1; V.

Prohibition of passing on tax to consumers—Pre-emption by federal law.—Provision of Alabama oil and gas severance tax statute prohibiting producers from passing on tax increase to consumers was pre-empted by federal law insofar as it applied to sales of gas in interstate commerce, but not insofar as it applied to sales of gas in intrastate commerce. *Exxon Corp. v. Eagerton*, p. 176.

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS. See also *Civil Rights Act of 1871*, 1; *Civil Rights Act of 1964*, 1; *Constitutional Law*, IV, 2.

Employee suit against employer and union—Applicable limitations period.—In an employee suit against an employer and a union, alleging employer's breach of a collective-bargaining agreement and union's breach of its duty of fair representation by mishandling ensuing grievance or arbitration proceedings, 6-month limitations period of § 10(b) of National Labor Relations Act, governing filing of unfair labor practice charges with National Labor Relations Board—rather than state limitations periods for vacating arbitration awards or for legal malpractice—is applicable to claims against both employer and union. *DelCostello v. Teamsters*, p. 151.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1916.

Reserved "minerals"—Gravel.—Gravel found on lands patented under Act is a "mineral" reserved to United States within meaning of § 9 of Act. *Watt v. Western Nuclear, Inc.*, p. 36.

STORAGE OF NUCLEAR WASTE. See *National Environmental Policy Act*.

SUITCASE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII, 1.

- SUPPORT OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 2.
- SUPREME COURT.** See Fishing Rights; Immigration and Nationality Act; Water Rights.
- SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION.** See Constitutional Law, IX; Immigration and Nationality Act.
- TAXES.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 1; V; X; State Oil and Gas Severance Taxes.
- TAX LIENS.** See Bankruptcy.
- TAX-SALE NOTICE TO MORTGAGEE.** See Constitutional Law, III, 2.
- TENNESSEE.** See Constitutional Law, IV, 2.
- TEXAS.** See Water Rights.
- TITLE TO AIRCRAFT.** See Federal Aviation Act of 1958.
- TOLLING OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1; Civil Rights Act of 1964, 1.
- TRIBAL REGULATION OF HUNTING AND FISHING ON RESERVATION.** See Indians.
- UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES.** See National Labor Relations Board; Statutes of Limitations.
- UNIFORMITY CLAUSE.** See Constitutional Law, X.
- UNION ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES.** See National Labor Relations Board.
- UNION'S DUTY TO REPRESENT EMPLOYEES.** See Statutes of Limitations.
- VESSEL OWNER-EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY TO INJURED LONGSHOREMAN-EMPLOYEE.** See Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
- VESSEL SEARCHES.** See Constitutional Law, VIII, 3.
- VETO BY CONGRESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUSPENSION OF ALIEN'S DEPORTATION.** See Constitutional Law, IX; Immigration and Nationality Act.
- VIRGINIA.** See Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Constitutional Law, VI, 1.
- WAITING PERIOD FOR ABORTION.** See Constitutional Law, VI, 2.

WAIVER OF FOURTH AMENDMENT CLAIM. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2.**

WAIVER OF RIGHT TO COUNSEL. See **Constitutional Law, VII.**

WASHINGTON. See **Fishing Rights.**

WATER RIGHTS.

Pecos River Compact—Dispute as to Texas' water rights—Special Master's recommendations.—In Texas' original action alleging that New Mexico had breached its obligations under Pecos River Compact—which established a Commission consisting of one Commissioner from each State and a nonvoting United States Commissioner to administer Compact—to deliver Pecos River water at state line in a quantity equivalent to that available to Texas in 1947, Commissioners having been unable to agree on method for determining annual shortfalls of state-line waterflow, exceptions to Special Master's recommendation that either United States Commissioner or some other third party be given a vote and be empowered to participate in Commission deliberations are sustained; Master's recommendation to continue suit in present posture is accepted since this Court's original jurisdiction extends to a suit by a State to enforce its compact with another State; and exception to Master's recommendation against approval of Texas' motion to adopt a particular method for determining state-line water shortfalls is overruled. *Texas v. New Mexico*, p. 554.

WINDFALL PROFIT TAXES. See **Constitutional Law, X.**

WITNESSES' CREDIBILITY. See **Habeas Corpus.**

WORDS AND PHRASES.

1. "*Minerals.*" § 9, Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916, 43 U. S. C. § 299. *Watt v. Western Nuclear, Inc.*, p. 36.

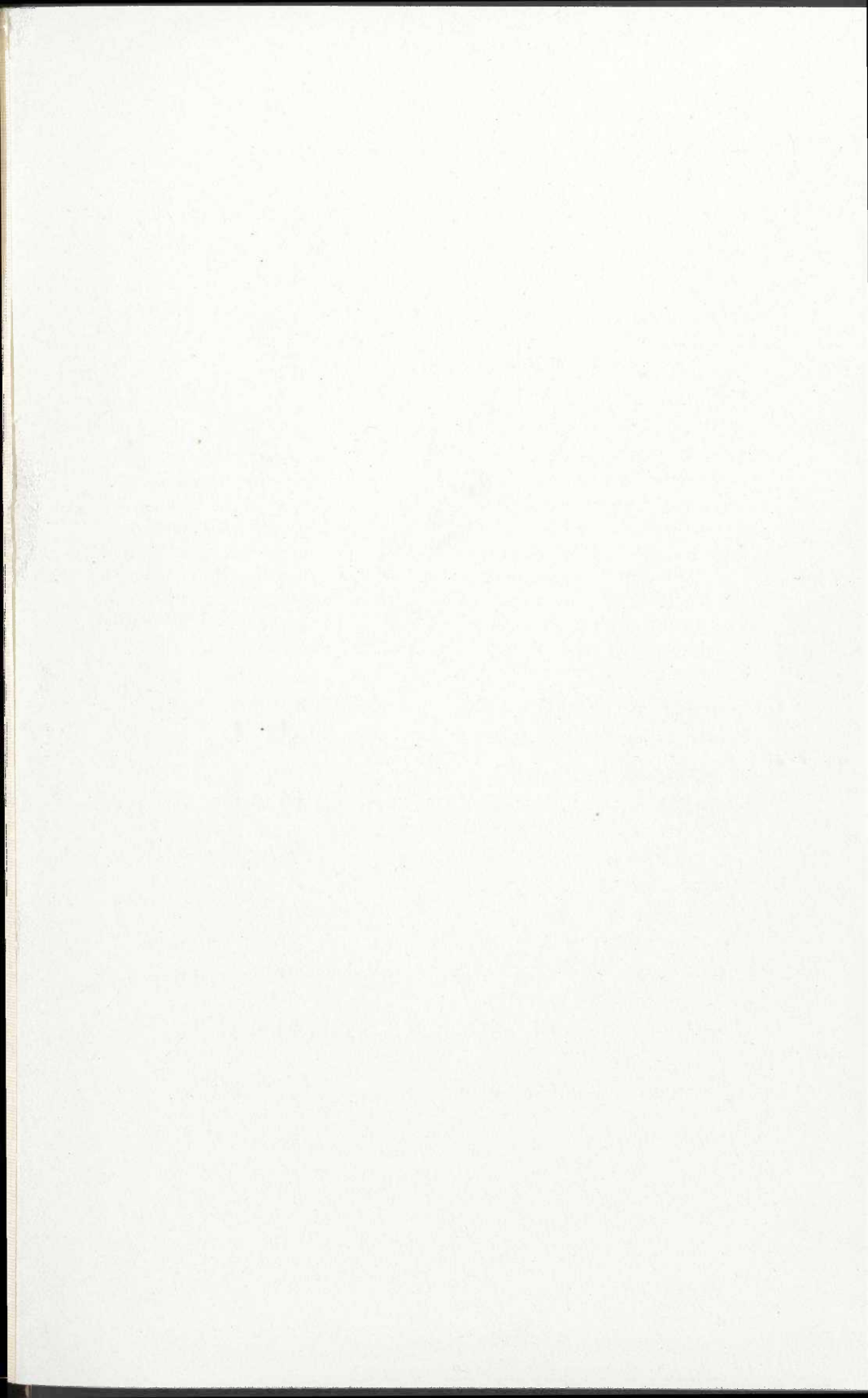
2. "*Other than banks.*" § 8, Clayton Act, 15 U. S. C. § 19. *Bank-America Corp. v. United States*, p. 122.

3. "*Takes and carries away.*" Bank Robbery Act, 18 U. S. C. § 2113(b). *Bell v. United States*, p. 356.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION. See **Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**

WORK PRODUCT OF ATTORNEY. See **Freedom of Information Act.**

WYOMING. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 3.**



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The discovery of America is one of the most important events in the history of the world. It opened up a new world of opportunity and led to the development of a new civilization. The discovery was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He was an Italian explorer who sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in search of a westward route to India. Instead, he discovered the Americas. His discovery led to the European colonization of the Americas and the beginning of a new era in world history.

CHAPTER II. THE EARLY YEARS OF THE UNITED STATES

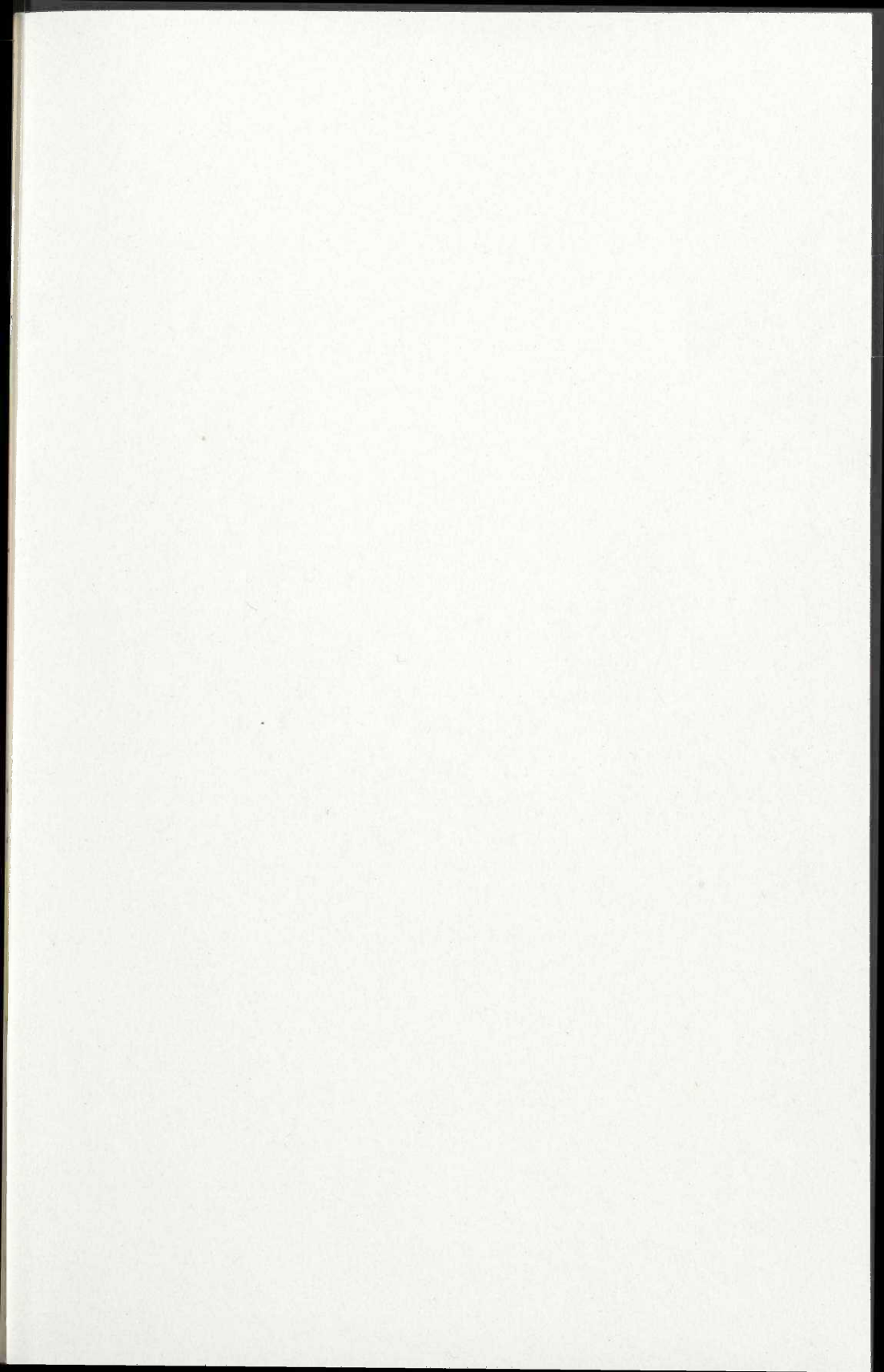
THE EARLY YEARS OF THE UNITED STATES

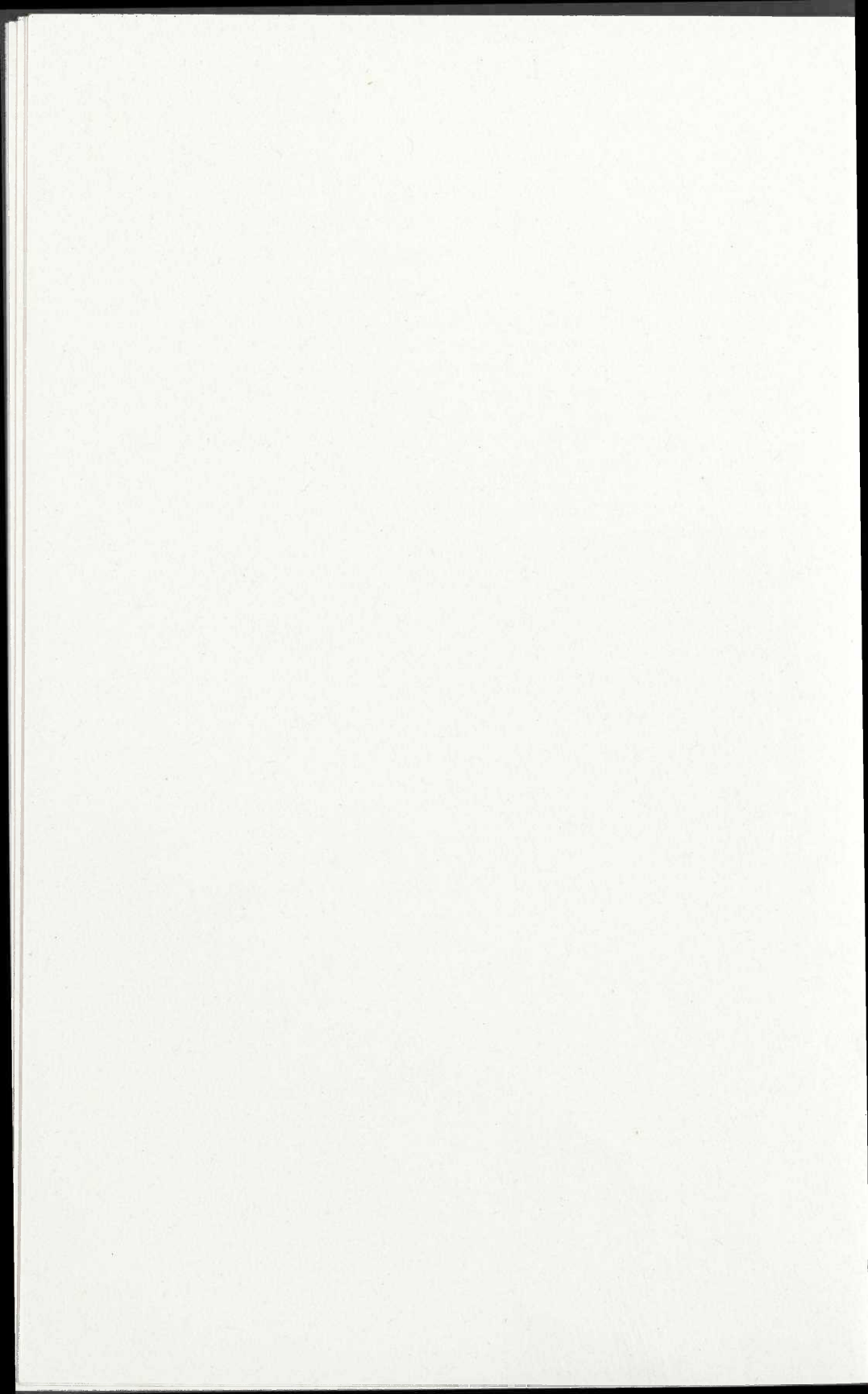
The early years of the United States were a time of great growth and development. The country was founded in 1776 and quickly established itself as a major power in the world. The early years were marked by the struggle for independence from Great Britain and the establishment of a new government.

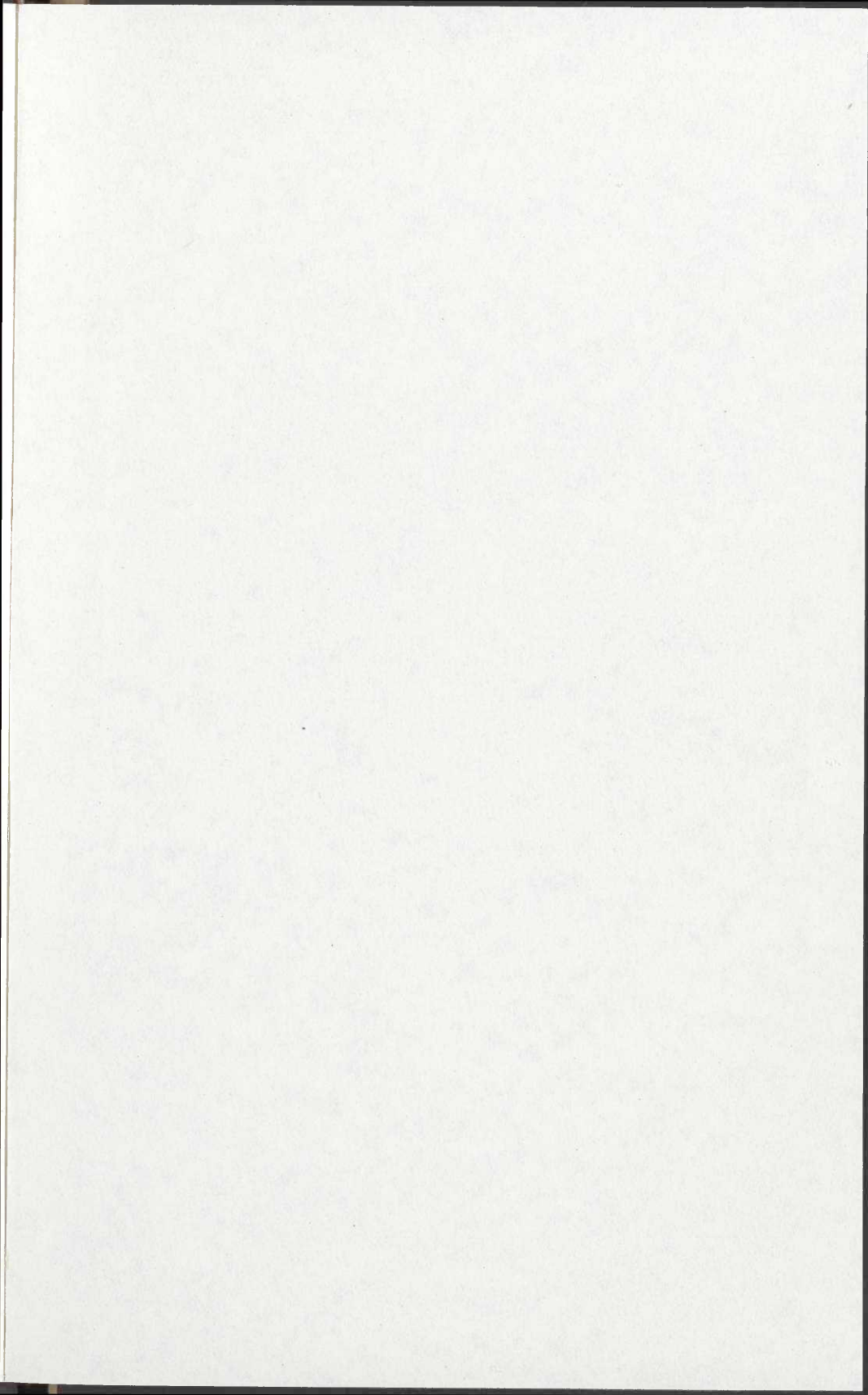
CHAPTER III. THE GROWING PAINS OF THE UNITED STATES

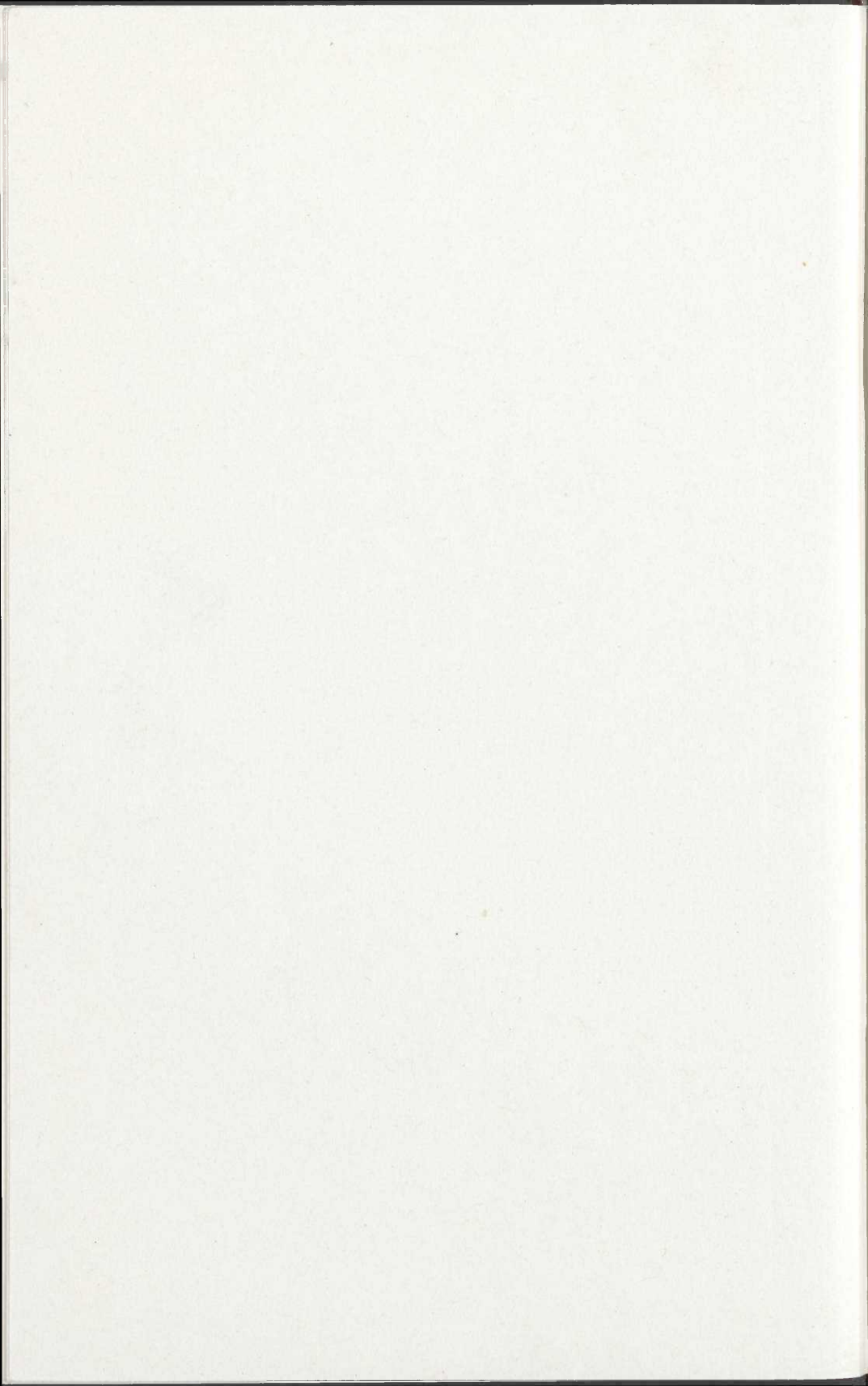
THE GROWING PAINS OF THE UNITED STATES

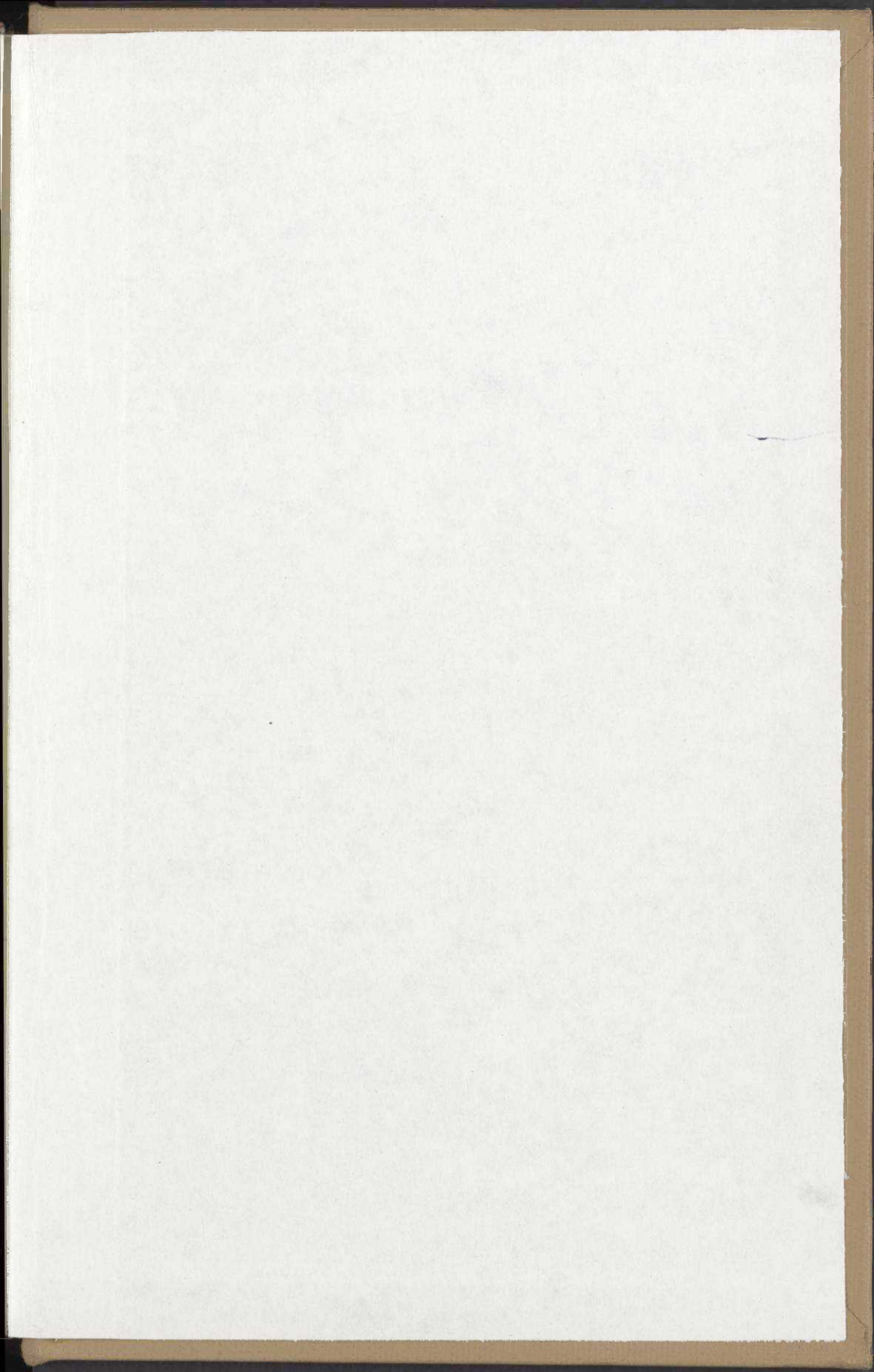
The growing pains of the United States were a result of the rapid expansion of the country. As the United States grew, it faced many challenges, including the issue of slavery and the relationship with Great Britain. The growing pains were a necessary part of the country's development.













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