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Foreign embassies—Congregating and refusing to disperse.—Congregation clause of District of Columbia Code § 22-1115—which prohibits three or more persons from congregating within 500 feet of an embassy and refusing to obey a police dispersal order—is not facially violative of First Amendment under Court of Appeals' narrowing construction that clause permits dispersal only of congregations that are directed at an embassy and only when police reasonably believe that embassy's "security or peace" is threatened. *Boos v. Barry*, p. 312.

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Striking workers—Eligibility for food stamps.—Section 109 of Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981—which provides that no household may become eligible to participate in food stamp program while any of its members is on strike or may receive an increase in food stamp allotment because of decrease in striking member's income—(1) does not violate First Amendment right of appellees, striking workers, to associate with their families or associational rights of appellees and their unions, and (2) does not abridge appellees' right to express themselves about union matters free of coercion by Government. *Lyng v. Automobile Workers*, p. 360.

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Foreign embassies—Displaying signs.—Display clause of District of Columbia Code § 22-1115—which makes it unlawful to display any sign within 500 feet of an embassy that tends to bring foreign government into "public odium" or "public disrepute"—is facially violative of First Amendment, since it is a content-based restriction on political speech in a public forum which is not narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest. *Boos v. Barry*, p. 312.

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2. *Administrative action by Veterans' Administration (VA)—Conflict with Rehabilitation Act.*—38 U. S. C. § 211(a)—which bars judicial review of VA Administrator's decisions on any questions of law or fact under any VA-administered law providing benefits for veterans—does not foreclose from judicial review question whether VA's alcoholism regulation—which classifies alcoholism as "willful misconduct"—violates Rehabilitation Act. *Traynor v. Turnage*, p. 535.

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Petroleum regulations—Energy Policy and Conservation Act.—Puerto Rico Department of Consumer Affairs' regulations governing petroleum allocation and pricing are not pre-empted by Congress' decision to decontrol oil prices in Energy Policy and Conservation Act, since fact that Federal Government terminates or reduces its regulation of a field of commerce does not announce a new rule of burden shifting replacing normal need to find a federal intent to pre-empt with a need to find a federal intent to retransfer authority to States; test for pre-emption of Puerto Rico law is same as test for pre-emption of a State's law. Puerto Rico Dept. of Consumer Affairs v. Isla Petroleum Corp., p. 495.

PRE-EMPTION OF STATE LAW BY FEDERAL LAW.

Public utilities—Natural Gas Act of 1938.—Michigan Public Service Commission regulation of respondent natural gas companies, under Michigan's Public Utilities Securities Act, impinges on a field that Congress, through Natural Gas Act of 1938, intended Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to regulate exclusively; and Michigan Act, therefore, is pre-empted. *Schneidewind v. ANR Pipeline Co.*, p. 293.

PRICE RESTRAINT. See *Antitrust Acts*.

PRISONERS' RIGHTS. See *Constitutional Law*, XI.

PRIVATE EXPRESS STATUTES.

Delivery of unstamped letters through internal mail system.—State university's delivery of union's unstamped letters to university's employees, as required by California Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act, would violate Private Express Statutes, which generally prohibit private carriage of letters over postal routes without payment of postage to United States Postal Service. *Regents of University of California v. Public Employment Relations Bd.*, p. 589.

PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. See *Constitutional Law*, IX.

PROBATE CODE. See *Constitutional Law*, I, 2.

PROJECT NOTES ISSUED UNDER HOUSING ACT OF 1937. See *Estate Taxes*.

PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT REVIEW BOARD. See *Jurisdiction*, 3.

PUBLIC FIGURES AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS. See *Constitutional Law*, VII.

PUBLIC FORUM. See *Constitutional Law*, VI.

PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCIES. See *Estate Taxes*.

PUBLIC UTILITIES. See *Pre-emption of State Law by Federal Law*.

PUERTO RICO. See *Pre-emption of Puerto Rico Law by Federal Law*.

RAILWAY LABOR ACT.

Union representation at company-level proceedings.—Act does not entitle a railroad employee to be represented at company-level grievance or disciplinary proceedings by a union other than his collective-bargaining representative. *Landers v. National Railroad Passenger Corp.*, p. 652.

REGISTERED BONDS. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII; X.

REHABILITATION ACT. See *Judicial Review*, 2; *Veterans' Benefits*.

RENT CONTROL. See Constitutional Law, I, 3; II, 2; Standing to Sue.

REOPENING DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS. See Board of Immigration Appeals; Judicial Review, 1.

REORGANIZATION PLAN. See Bankruptcy Code.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE. See Antitrust Acts.

RETROACTIVE SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS AS INCOME UNDER AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROGRAM. See Social Security Act, 1.

RIPENESS FOR ADJUDICATION. See Justiciability.

RIVER MASTER. See Compacts Between States.

RULE 10b-5. See Securities Regulation.

SEABED. See State Boundaries.

SECTION 1981. See Civil Rights Act of 1866.

SECTION 1983. See Civil Rights Act of 1871.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934. See Securities Regulation.

SECURITIES REGULATION.

Shareholders' suit—Rule 10b-5—Materiality test.—In a suit by shareholders alleging that they had sold stock at prices artificially depressed by company's false or misleading statements denying ongoing merger negotiations, *TSCY Industries, Inc. v. Northway, Inc.* standard—whereby an omitted fact is material if there is a substantial likelihood that its disclosure would have been considered significant by a reasonable investor—is adopted for the § 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 context; both “agreement-in-principle” test and view that information concerning otherwise insignificant developments becomes material solely because of affirmative denial of their existence are rejected; materiality in a merger context depends on facts and is to be determined on a case-by-case basis; it is appropriate to apply a rebuttable presumption of reliance, supported in part by fraud-on-the-market theory. *Basic Inc. v. Levinson*, p. 224.

SERVICE OF PROCESS. See Constitutional Law, I, 4.

SHAREHOLDERS' SUIT. See Securities Regulation.

SHERMAN ACT. See Antitrust Acts.

SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST. See Constitutional Law, V, 1; Supreme Court, 4.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. See also **Constitutional Law**, XI; **Jurisdiction**, 3.

1. *Aid to Families with Dependent Children program—Eligibility requirements—Federal notice regulation.*—Federal notice regulation—which requires that individuals be given information about conditions of AFDC eligibility—was not violated where respondent was not given notice of a new lump-sum rule under which her family was ruled ineligible for AFDC for number of months that lump-sum income from a retroactive social security payment would satisfy her family's needs, since regulations simply require State to publish a general description of AFDC program's basic structure and availability. *Gardebring v. Jenkins*, p. 415.

2. *Supplemental security income—Payment of attorney's fees from past-due benefits.*—District Court does not have authority to order Secretary of Health and Human Services to withhold a portion of past-due supplemental security income benefits for payment of attorney's fees received in judicial proceedings under Title XVI of Social Security Act. *Bowen v. Galbreath*, p. 74.

SOLICITOR GENERAL. See **Jurisdiction**, 2.

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR. See **Jurisdiction**, 2.

STANDARD OF JUDICIAL REVIEW. See **Judicial Review**, 1.

STANDING TO SUE.

Challenge to rent control ordinance—Necessity for allegation that landlords have "hardship tenants."—Since, when standing is challenged on basis of pleadings, all material allegations in complaint must be taken as true and construed in favor of complaining party, appellants—a landlord and an association of owners and lessors of real property who alleged that they were subject to a city's rent control ordinance—had standing to challenge ordinance even though they did not allege that either landlord or association members had "hardship tenants" who might trigger ordinance's hearing process or that they had been or would be aggrieved by a hearing officer's decision that a proposed rent increase is unreasonable on ground of tenant hardship. *Pennell v. San Jose*, p. 1.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BONDS. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII; X.

STATE BOUNDARIES.

Mississippi's interest south of Mississippi Sound—Agreement on Mississippi Sound.—On present record in litigation concerning Alabama and Mississippi coastlines, extent of Mississippi's interest in seabed south of Mississippi Sound—not a subject of current phase of litigation—is not determined, but leave is granted to parties to file complaints advancing such claims as they may have with respect to area south of Mississippi Sound

STATE BOUNDARIES—Continued.

and in vicinity of Chandeleur Sound; parties are in agreement as to Mississippi Sound and its boundaries. *Alabama and Mississippi Boundary Case*, p. 88.

STATES' POWERS. See *Constitutional Law*, X.

STAYS. See *Appeals*, 1; *Mandamus*.

STRIKING WORKERS' ELIGIBILITY FOR FOOD STAMPS. See *Constitutional Law*, II, 3; IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME. See *Social Security Act*, 2.

SUPREMACY CLAUSE. See *Constitutional Law*, XI.

SUPREME COURT. See also *Civil Rights Act of 1866*; *Jurisdiction*, 2.

1. Amendments to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, p. 1043.
2. Amendments to Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, p. 1057.
3. Amendments to Federal Rules of Evidence, p. 1049.

4. *First Amendment claim—Necessity for reaching constitutional issue.*—In a suit challenging, on both First Amendment and statutory grounds, a Forest Service decision to construct a road and permit timber harvesting in a part of Six Rivers National Forest used for Indians' spiritual activities, it would be inadvisable for this Court to vacate and remand without addressing constitutional claim on its merits because, although courts below did not articulate necessity for their constitutional holdings in keeping with principle requiring that courts reach such questions only when necessary, it appears reasonably likely that First Amendment issue was necessary to decisions below to support all of relief granted, and Government represented that it could cure statutory defects identified below. *Lyng v. Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Assn.*, p. 439.

TAKING OF PROPERTY. See *Justiciability*.

TARIFF ACT OF 1930. See *Jurisdiction*, 1.

TAX EQUITY AND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1982. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII; X.

TAXES. See *Estate Taxes*; *Income Taxes*.

TAX IMMUNITY. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII.

TEFRA. See *Constitutional Law*, VIII; X.

TENTH AMENDMENT. See *Constitutional Law*, X.

TEXAS. See *Compacts Between States*; *Constitutional Law*, I, 4.

TIMELY NOTICE OF APPEAL. See *Appeals*, 2.

TITLE XIII OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. See *Jurisdiction*, 3.

TITLE XVI OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. See Social Security Act, 2.

TORT OF INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS. See Constitutional Law, VII.

TRADEMARKS. See Jurisdiction, 1.

TRADE RESTRAINTS. See Antitrust Acts.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. See Constitutional Law, V, 2.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CHARGE. See Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

UNIONS. See National Labor Relations Act; Private Express Statutes; Railway Labor Act.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE. See Constitutional Law, V, 1; Supreme Court, 4.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE. See Private Express Statutes.

UNREGISTERED BONDS. See Constitutional Law, VIII.

UNSECURED CREDITORS. See Bankruptcy Code.

VERTICAL RESTRAINT OF TRADE. See Antitrust Acts.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION. See Judicial Review, 2; Veterans' Benefits.

VETERANS' BENEFITS.

Educational assistance—Alcoholism as "willful misconduct"—Conflict with Rehabilitation Act.—Where time limit for exhausting GI Bill educational assistance benefits cannot be extended if veterans were prevented from using benefits by a physical or mental disorder resulting from their own "willful misconduct," Veterans' Administration's characterization of alcoholism as "willful misconduct" does not violate § 504 of Rehabilitation Act. *Traynor v. Turnage*, p. 535.

WATERS. See Compacts Between States; State Boundaries.

WORDS AND PHRASES.

1. *"Dissatisfied with a final determination of . . . its fiscal intermediary."* 42 U. S. C. § 1395oo(a). *Bethesda Hospital Assn. v. Bowen*, p. 399.

2. *"Exempt from all taxation."* § 5(e), Housing Act of 1937, 42 U. S. C. § 1437i(b). *United States v. Wells Fargo Bank*, p. 351.

3. *"False testimony."* Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U. S. C. § 1101(f)(6). *Kungys v. United States*, p. 759.

WORDS AND PHRASES—Continued.

4. "*Restraint of trade.*" Sherman Act, 15 U. S. C. § 1. Business Electronics Corp. v. Sharp Electronics Corp., p. 717.

WORKERS' ELIGIBILITY FOR FOOD STAMPS WHILE ON STRIKE. See **Constitutional Law**, II, 3; IV.

WRIT OF CERTIORARI. See **Jurisdiction**, 2.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS. See **Mandamus**.

WELLS AND MINERALS—Continued. See also FISH AND FISHING
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WORKERS' ELIGIBILITY FOR FISH STAMPS WHILE ON STRIKE. *See* *Continued*, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299



















