

INDEX

ABUSE OF DISCRETION STANDARD OF REVIEW. See **Jurisdiction.**

ADMIRALTY. See also **Carriage of Goods by Sea Act.**

1. *Collision—Negligence—Prejudgment interest.*—Neither a good-faith dispute over liability nor existence of mutual fault justifies denial of pre-judgment interest in an admiralty collision case. *Milwaukee v. Cement Div., National Gypsum Co.*, p. 189.

2. *Jones Act—Qualification as a seaman.*—To qualify as a seaman under Jones Act, a worker's duties must contribute to a vessel's function or to accomplishment of its mission, and worker must have a connection to a vessel in navigation that is substantial in both its duration and its nature. *Chandris, Inc. v. Latsis*, p. 347.

ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1.**

AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1967. See **Taxes, 1.**

APPELLATE JURISDICTION. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1.**

APPOINTMENTS CLAUSE. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

ARBITRATION. See **Carriage of Goods by Sea Act.**

ATHLETES. See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**

ATTORNEY ADVERTISING. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1.**

BACKPAY. See **Taxes, 1.**

BAIL REFORM ACT OF 1984. See **Sentences.**

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA ACT.

Maritime bill of lading—Foreign arbitration clause.—Act does not nullify foreign arbitration clauses contained in maritime bills of lading. *Vimar Seguros y Reaseguros, S. A. v. M/V Sky Reefer*, p. 528.

CASE OR CONTROVERSY. See **Standing to Sue.**

CERTIORARI PETITIONS. See **Stays, 3, 4; Supreme Court, 4.**

CIVILIAN JUDGES ON MILITARY COURTS. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1871.

1. *Section 1983—Qualified-immunity defense—Appeal.*—Five named police officers, who were entitled to invoke a qualified-immunity defense in this constitutional tort action under 42 U. S. C. § 1983, could not immediately appeal District Court’s summary judgment order insofar as that order determined whether pretrial record set forth a “genuine” issue of fact for trial. *Johnson v. Jones*, p. 304.

2. *Section 1983—Relief in state tax cases.*—Congress did not authorize state courts to issue injunctive or declaratory relief under 42 U. S. C. § 1983 in state tax cases when there is an adequate state-law remedy. *National Private Truck Council, Inc. v. Oklahoma Tax Comm’n*, p. 582.

COAST GUARD COURT OF MILITARY REVIEW. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1; **Standing to Sue**.

CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES. See **Habeas Corpus**.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also **Standing to Sue**.

I. Appointments Clause.

Composition of Coast Guard Court of Military Review—Civilian judges.—Court of Military Appeals, after finding that appointment of civilian judges to Coast Guard Court of Military Review violated Appointments Clause, erred in according *de facto* validity to those judges’ actions. *Ryder v. United States*, p. 177.

II. Double Jeopardy.

United States Sentencing Guidelines—Consideration of conduct underlying previous sentence.—A court does not violate Double Jeopardy Clause’s prohibition against multiple punishments for same offense by sentencing a defendant for a crime, using Guidelines, when conduct underlying that offense has been considered in determining his sentence for a previous conviction. *Witte v. United States*, p. 389.

III. Due Process.

Inmate lawsuit—Liberty interest.—Neither a Hawaii prison disciplinary regulation nor Due Process Clause itself afforded Conner a protected liberty interest in remaining free of disciplinary segregation that would have entitled him to procedural protections set forth in *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U. S. 539. *Sandin v. Conner*, p. 472.

IV. Equal Protection of the Laws.

1. *Congressional redistricting plan—Race-based decisionmaking.*—Georgia’s new congressional redistricting plan violates Equal Protection

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.

Clause as interpreted in *Shaw v. Reno*, 509 U. S. 630. *Miller v. Johnson*, p. 900.

2. *Federal contractor selection—Racial classification—Standard of review.*—Racial classifications imposed by a federal, state, or local governmental actor must be analyzed by a reviewing court under strict scrutiny and will be found constitutional only if they are narrowly tailored to further compelling governmental interests. *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*, p. 200.

V. Establishment of Religion.

Public forum—Display of religious symbol.—Sixth Circuit's holding that a private, unattended, religious symbol displayed in a public forum next to Ohio's state capitol cannot violate Establishment Clause, even though uninformed observers might misperceive state endorsement, is affirmed. *Capitol Square Review and Advisory Bd. v. Pinette*, p. 753.

VI. Freedom of Speech.

1. *Attorney advertising—Direct-mail solicitations.*—Florida Bar rules prohibiting personal injury lawyers from sending targeted direct-mail solicitations to victims and their relatives for 30 days following an accident or disaster do not violate First and Fourteenth Amendments. *Florida Bar v. Went For It, Inc.*, p. 618.

2. *Disbursement of university's student activities fund—Funding of religious student newspaper.*—A state university's refusal to fund from its student activities fund a student newspaper solely because of its religious editorial viewpoint violates First Amendment's Free Speech Clause and is not excused by necessity of complying with Establishment Clause. *Rosenberger v. Rector and Visitors of Univ. of Va.*, p. 819.

3. *Public accommodations law—Private citizens' parade—Admission of parade contingents.*—Massachusetts courts' application of Commonwealth's public accommodations law to require private citizens who organize Boston's St. Patrick's Day Parade to include among marchers a group formed to celebrate its members' homosexuality violates First Amendment. *Hurley v. Irish-American Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Group of Boston, Inc.*, p. 557.

VII. Right to Jury Determination of Guilt.

Materiality of false statements—Judge's refusal to submit question to jury.—Refusal of judge at Gaudin's trial under 18 U. S. C. § 1001 to submit to jury question whether his alleged false statements on federal loan documents were "material" violated his Fifth and Sixth Amendment right to have a jury determine, beyond a reasonable doubt, his guilt of every element of crime with which he was charged. *United States v. Gaudin*, p. 506.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Continued.**VIII. Searches and Seizures.**

Drug testing—Student athletes.—Oregon school district's policy authorizing random urinalysis drug testing of student athletes does not violate Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. *Vernonia School Dist. 47J v. Acton*, p. 646.

CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED. See **Sentences.**

CRIMINAL LAW. See also **Constitutional Law**, II; VII; **Habeas Corpus**; **Stays**, 1, 3, 4.

Obstruction of justice—Disclosure of wiretap.—Obstruction of justice, as prohibited by 18 U. S. C. § 1503, does not include making false statements to potential grand jury witnesses, but disclosure of a wiretap after its authorization expires violates § 2232(c). *United States v. Aguilar*, p. 593.

CROSS DISPLAYED ON PUBLIC PROPERTY. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ACTIONS. See **Jurisdiction.**

DESEGREGATION. See **Remedies.**

DIRECT-MAIL SOLICITATIONS BY ATTORNEYS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 1.

DISABILITY BENEFITS. See **Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**

DISCLOSURE OF WIRETAPS. See **Criminal Law.**

DISTRICT COURTS. See **Remedies.**

DOUBLE JEOPARDY. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

DRUG TESTING. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII.

DUE PROCESS. See **Constitutional Law**, III; VII.

EDUCATION. See **Remedies.**

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES. See **Federal Employees Liability Reform and Tort Compensation Act of 1988**; **Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.**

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.

Taking of species—Habitat modification.—Act's prohibition against taking any member of an endangered or threatened species includes a "significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills wildlife." *Babbitt v. Sweet Home Chapter, Communities for Great Ore.*, p. 687.

- ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.** See **Endangered Species Act of 1973.**
- EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.** See **Constitutional Law, IV.**
- ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION.** See **Constitutional Law, V; VI, 2.**
- EXCISE TAXES.** See **Taxes, 2.**
- EXECUTIONS.** See **Stays, 3, 4.**
- EXTENSIONS OF TIME.** See **Supreme Court, 4.**
- FALSE STATEMENTS ON FEDERAL LOAN DOCUMENTS.** See **Constitutional Law, VII.**
- FALSE STATEMENTS TO POTENTIAL GRAND JURY WITNESSES.** See **Criminal Law.**
- FEDERAL CONTRACTS.** See **Constitutional Law, IV, 2.**
- FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS.** See **Remedies.**
- FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LIABILITY REFORM AND TORT COMPENSATION ACT OF 1988.**
Scope-of-employment certification—Reviewability.—Attorney General's certification, pursuant to Act, that an employee sued for a wrongful or negligent act was acting within scope of his office at time of incident out of which claim arose—which ordinarily causes a Government employee to be dismissed from suit—is subject to judicial review. *Gutierrez de Martinez v. Lamagno*, p. 417.
- FEDERAL EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES.** See **Federal Employees Liability Reform and Tort Compensation Act of 1988.**
- FEDERAL INCOME TAXES.** See **Taxes, 1.**
- FEDERAL LOAN DOCUMENTS.** See **Constitutional Law, VII.**
- FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS.** See **Jurisdiction.**
- FIFTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law, II; IV, 2; VII.**
- FIRST AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law, V; VI; Stays, 2.**
- FLORIDA.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1.**
- FOREIGN ARBITRATION CLAUSES.** See **Carriage of Goods by Sea Act.**
- FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law, IV, 1; VI, 1; VIII.**
- FOURTH AMENDMENT.** See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. See **Constitutional Law, VI; Stays, 2.**

FUEL EXCISE TAXES. See **Taxes, 2.**

FUNDING OF RELIGIOUS STUDENT NEWSPAPERS. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 2.**

GEORGIA. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 1.**

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 2.**

HABEAS CORPUS. See also **Stays, 1.**

Consecutive sentences—Challenge to sentence already served.—Prisoners incarcerated under consecutive state-court sentences remain “in custody” on all of those sentences until all are served, and so they may apply for federal habeas relief from those sentences in series that they have already served. *Garlotte v. Fordice*, p. 39.

HABITAT MODIFICATION. See **Endangered Species Act of 1973.**

HAWAII. See **Constitutional Law, III.**

IMMUNITY FROM SUIT. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1.**

INCOME TAXES. See **Taxes, 1.**

“IN CUSTODY.” See **Habeas Corpus.**

INDIANS. See **Taxes, 2.**

INMATE LAWSUITS. See **Constitutional Law, III.**

INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. See **Remedies.**

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE. See **Taxes, 1.**

JONES ACT. See **Admiralty, 2.**

JUDICIAL REVIEW. See **Federal Employees Liability Reform and Tort Compensation Act of 1988.**

JURIES. See **Constitutional Law, VII.**

JURISDICTION. See also **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 1.**

Declaratory judgment action—Federal jurisdiction—Pending state-court proceedings—Standard of review.—Discretionary standard of *Brillhart v. Excess Ins. Co.*, 316 U. S. 491, governs a district court’s decision to stay a federal declaratory judgment action during pendency of parallel state-court proceedings; that decision should be reviewed for abuse of discretion. *Wilton v. Seven Falls Co.*, p. 277.

KU KLUX KLAN. See **Constitutional Law, V.**

LAWYER ADVERTISING. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 1.**

- LIBERTY INTERESTS.** See **Constitutional Law, III.**
- LIMITATIONS PERIODS.** See **Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.**
- LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.** See **Taxes, 1.**
- LONGSHORE AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT.**
Modification of disability award.—A disability award under Act may be modified under §22 of Act where there is a change in an employee's wage-earning capacity, even without any change in employee's physical condition. *Metropolitan Stevedore Co. v. Rambo*, p. 291.
- LOUISIANA.** See **Standing to Sue.**
- MARITIME LAW.** See **Admiralty; Carriage of Goods by Sea Act.**
- MASSACHUSETTS.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 3.**
- MATERIALITY AS A JURY QUESTION.** See **Constitutional Law, VII.**
- MILITARY COURTS.** See **Constitutional Law, I.**
- MISSOURI.** See **Remedies.**
- MOTOR FUEL EXCISE TAXES.** See **Taxes, 2.**
- MULTIPLE PUNISHMENTS.** See **Constitutional Law, II.**
- NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.** See **Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.**
- NEBRASKA.** See **Riparian Rights.**
- NORTH PLATTE RIVER.** See **Riparian Rights.**
- OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE.** See **Criminal Law.**
- OFFICIAL DETENTION.** See **Sentences.**
- OHIO.** See **Constitutional Law, V.**
- OKLAHOMA.** See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Taxes, 2.**
- OREGON.** See **Constitutional Law, VIII.**
- PARADES.** See **Constitutional Law, VI, 3.**
- PREJUDGMENT INTEREST.** See **Admiralty, 1.**
- PRIOR RESTRAINTS.** See **Stays, 2.**
- PRISONER LAWSUITS.** See **Constitutional Law, III.**
- PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS.** See **Constitutional Law, III.**

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION LAWS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 3.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. See **Remedies**.

PUBLIC UNIVERSITY'S FUNDING OF RELIGIOUS STUDENT NEWSPAPERS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 2.

QUALIFIED IMMUNITY FROM SUIT. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871**, 1.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2.

RACIAL GERRYMANDERING. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1; **Standing to Sue**.

REDISTRICTING. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 1; **Standing to Sue**.

RELIGIOUS STUDENT NEWSPAPERS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 2.

RELIGIOUS SYMBOL DISPLAYED ON PUBLIC PROPERTY. See **Constitutional Law**, V.

REMEDIES.

Desegregation of schools—District Court's authority.—In this school desegregation case, District Court exceeded its authority in ordering Missouri to fund salary increases for virtually all staff in Kansas City School District and to continue to fund remedial “quality education” programs in that district. *Missouri v. Jenkins*, p. 70.

RESTRAINING ORDERS. See **Stays**, 2.

RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL. See **Constitutional Law**, VII.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

North Platte River—Exceptions to Special Master's Report.—Exceptions by Nebraska, Wyoming, and United States to Special Master's Third Interim Report in litigation concerning disputes over allocation of North Platte River flows are overruled. *Nebraska v. Wyoming*, p. 1.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADES. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 3.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. See **Remedies**.

SCHOOL DRUG TESTING POLICIES. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII.

SCOPE-OF-EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATION. See **Federal Employees Liability Reform and Tort Compensation Act of 1988**.

SEAMAN. See **Admiralty**, 2.

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

SECTION 1983. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871.**

SENTENCES. See also **Constitutional Law, II; Habeas Corpus.**

Credit for time served—Time spent at a community treatment center.—Koray was not entitled to a sentence credit for time he was ordered to spend at a community treatment center while released on bail under Bail Reform Act of 1984, because such time was not “official detention” within meaning of 18 U. S. C. § 3585(b). *Reno v. Koray*, p. 50.

SENTENCING GUIDELINES. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

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

SOUTH CAROLINA. See **Stays, 1.**

STANDING TO SUE.

Congressional redistricting plan—Appellees’ residence.—Appellees lack standing to challenge constitutionality of Louisiana’s congressional redistricting plan because they do not live in minority-majority district that is primary focus of their racial gerrymandering claim. *United States v. Hays*, p. 737.

STATE-COURT SUIT AS AFFECTING FEDERAL-COURT JURISDICTION. See **Jurisdiction.**

STATE ENDORSEMENT OF RELIGION. See **Constitutional Law, V; VI, 2.**

STATE-LAW REMEDIES. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2.**

STATE TAXES. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871, 2; Taxes, 2.**

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS. See **Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.**

STAYS. See also **Jurisdiction.**

1. *Habeas corpus—Interruption of state trial—Enlargement of respondents.*—South Carolina’s request for a stay of District Court’s order stopping respondents’ state criminal trial and allowing State to resume its prosecution is denied, but its request to stay respondents’ enlargement pending appellate review of their habeas petition is granted. *Foster v. Gilliam* (REHNQUIST, C. J., in chambers), p. 1301.

2. *Order restraining publication of article.*—An application to stay a District Court order restraining petitioner from publishing a magazine article disclosing documents filed under seal with that court is denied. *McGraw-Hill Cos. v. Procter & Gamble Co.* (STEVENS, J., in chambers), p. 1309.

STAYS—Continued.

3. *Stay of execution pending disposition of certiorari petition.*—Because there is no reason to believe that certiorari petition will not be disposed of before applicant's scheduled execution date, application for stay of execution pending disposition of certiorari petition is denied. *Rodriguez v. Texas* (SCALIA, J., in chambers), p. 1307.

4. *Stay of execution pending filing of certiorari petition.*—Respondent's 90-day stay of execution was improvidently granted where there is no indication that Court of Appeals undertook inquiry required by *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U. S. 880, 895–896. *Netherland v. Tuggle*, p. 951.

STRICT SCRUTINY. See **Constitutional Law**, IV, 2.

STUDENT ATHLETES. See **Constitutional Law**, VIII.

STUDENT NEWSPAPERS. See **Constitutional Law**, VI, 2.

SUMMARY JUDGMENT. See **Civil Rights Act of 1871**, 1.

SUPREME COURT.

1. Notation of the death of Chief Justice Burger (retired), p. v.

2. Rules of the Supreme Court, p. 1195.

3. Term statistics, p. 1312.

4. *Extension of time to file petition for writ of certiorari.*—Counsel's reasons fall short of good cause to support disfavored application for extension of time in which to file a petition for a writ of certiorari. *Penry v. Texas* (SCALIA, J., in chambers), p. 1304.

TAKING OF ENDANGERED SPECIES. See **Endangered Species Act of 1973**.

TAXES. See also **Civil Rights Act of 1871**, 2.

1. *Federal income taxes—Gross income—Exclusion of backpay and liquidated damages.*—Section 104(a)(2) of Internal Revenue Code does not authorize a taxpayer to exclude from gross income amount received in settlement of a claim for backpay and liquidated damages under Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967. *Commissioner v. Schleier*, p. 323.

2. *State motor fuel excise tax—State income tax.*—Oklahoma may not impose its motor fuels excise tax upon fuel sold by Chickasaw Nation retail stores on tribal trust land, but it may impose its income tax upon tribal members employed by Tribe but residing outside Indian country. *Oklahoma Tax Comm'n v. Chickasaw Nation*, p. 450.

THREATENED SPECIES. See **Endangered Species Act of 1973**.

TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. See **Taxes**, 2.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING GUIDELINES. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

VIRGINIA. See **Constitutional Law, VI, 2.**

VOTING RIGHTS. See **Constitutional Law, IV, 1; Standing to Sue.**

WATER RIGHTS. See **Riparian Rights.**

WESTFALL ACT. See **Federal Employees Liability Reform and Tort Compensation Act of 1988.**

WIRETAPS. See **Criminal Law.**

WORDS AND PHRASES.

1. "*In custody.*" 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). *Garlotte v. Fordice*, p. 39.
2. "*Official detention.*" 18 U.S.C. § 3585(b). *Reno v. Koray*, p. 50.

WORKER ADJUSTMENT AND RETRAINING NOTIFICATION ACT.

Statutes of limitations—Use of state law.—State law, not National Labor Relations Act, provides proper source of limitations period for civil actions brought to enforce federal Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act. *North Star Steel Co. v. Thomas*, p. 29.

WYOMING. See **Riparian Rights.**