

INDEX

ADVERTISING. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1, 4; **Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act**.

ALIENS. See **Immigration**.

ANTITERRORISM AND EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY ACT OF 1996. See **Habeas Corpus**; **Immigration**, 2.

ARKANSAS RIVER COMPACT.

Breach of Compact—Monetary damages.—Where Kansas seeks damages for Colorado's breach of Compact, Colorado's exceptions to Special Master's Report awarding and determining monetary damages are sustained in part and overruled in part, and Kansas' exception is overruled. *Kansas v. Colorado*, p. 1.

AUTHORS. See **Copyright Act**.

BIVENS ACTIONS. See **Immunity from Suit**.

BOUNDARIES.

Title to submerged lands.—National Government holds title, in trust for Coeur d'Alene Tribe, to lands underlying portions of Lake Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe River. *Idaho v. United States*, p. 262.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

CIGARETTE ADVERTISING. See **Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act**.

CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENTS. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1871. See **Jurisdiction**.

COLLATERAL REVIEW OF CONVICTIONS. See **Habeas Corpus**.

COLORADO. See **Arkansas River Compact**; **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

COMMERCIAL SPEECH. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1, 4.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. See also **Immigration, 3; Injunctions.**

I. Eminent Domain.

Wetlands regulation.—Petitioner's claim that Rhode Island's application of its wetlands regulations took his property without compensation in violation of Takings Clause is ripe for review and is not barred by his acquisition of title after regulations' effective date; however, he failed to establish a deprivation of all economic use, for parcel retains significant development value. *Palazzolo v. Rhode Island*, p. 606.

II. Equal Protection of the Laws.

Citizenship requirements—Out-of-wedlock children born abroad to one citizen parent and one noncitizen parent.—Title 8 U. S. C. § 1409, which provides different citizenship rules for children born abroad and out of wedlock to one United States citizen and one noncitizen depending on whether citizen parent is mother or father, is consistent with equal protection guarantee embedded in Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause. *Tuan Anh Nguyen v. INS*, p. 53.

III. Freedom of Speech.

1. *Commercial speech—Assessments to fund mushroom advertising.*—Mushroom Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Act's requirement that fresh mushroom handlers pay assessments used primarily to fund advertising promoting mushroom sales violates First Amendment. *United States v. United Foods, Inc.*, p. 405.

2. *Political party expenditures—Federal contribution limits.*—Because a political party's expenditures coordinated with its candidates, unlike party's truly independent expenditures, may be restricted to minimize circumvention of Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971's contribution limits, Colorado Republican Party's facial challenge to Act's limits on parties' coordinated expenditures is rejected. *Federal Election Comm'n v. Colorado Republican Federal Campaign Comm.*, p. 431.

3. *Religious club meetings at public school.*—When Milford Central School excluded petitioner club from meeting after hours at school on ground that club was religious, it violated club's free speech rights; that violation is not justified by Milford's concern that permitting club's activities would violate Establishment Clause. *Good News Club v. Milford Central School*, p. 98.

4. *Tobacco—Advertising and sales practices regulations.*—Massachusetts' outdoor and point-of-sale advertising regulations relating to smokeless tobacco and cigars violate First Amendment, but its sales practices regulations relating to those products and to cigarettes are constitutional. *Lorillard Tobacco Co. v. Reilly*, p. 525.

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

Private home surveillance—Thermal-imaging device.—Where Government uses a device, such as a thermal imager, that is not in general public use, to explore details of a private home that would previously have been unknowable without physical intrusion, surveillance is a Fourth Amendment “search” and is presumptively unreasonable without a warrant. *Kyllo v. United States*, p. 27.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

COPYRIGHT ACT.

Republication of printed articles in electronic databases.—Where free-lance authors’ articles in print periodicals were republished in electronic databases without authors’ consent, copying was not authorized by reproduction privilege afforded collective works publishers under §201(c) of Copyright Act. *New York Times Co. v. Tasini*, p. 483.

CORPORATIONS. See **Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act**.

CRIMINAL LAW. See also **Constitutional Law**, IV; **Immunity from Suit**.

Interstate Agreement on Detainers—Prisoner’s return to place of original imprisonment before trial in receiving State.—Literal language of Agreement—which provides that a State that obtains a prisoner for trial must try him within 120 days of his arrival, and that if it returns him to his original place of imprisonment prior to that trial, charges “shall” be dismissed with prejudice—bars further criminal proceedings when a defendant is returned to original place of imprisonment before trial. *Alabama v. Bozeman*, p. 146.

CUSTOMS. See **Tariffs**.

DEPORTATION. See **Immigration**.

DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEX. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

DUE PROCESS. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

ELECTRONIC DATABASES. See **Copyright Act**.

EMINENT DOMAIN. See **Constitutional Law**, I.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES. See **Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act**.

EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. See **Constitutional Law**, II.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3; **Injunctions**.

FEDERAL CIGARETTE LABELING AND ADVERTISING ACT.

Pre-emption of state law.—Massachusetts' regulations governing cigarette advertising are pre-empted by Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act. *Lorillard Tobacco Co. v. Reilly*, p. 525.

FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971. See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. See **Boundaries**.

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

FIRST AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, III; **Injunctions**.

FOURTH AMENDMENT. See **Constitutional Law**, IV; **Immunity from Suit**.

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

HABEAS CORPUS. See also **Immigration**, 1, 2.

1. *Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996—Retroactivity requirement.*—Rule in *Cage v. Louisiana*, 498 U. S. 39—that a jury instruction is unconstitutional if there is a reasonable likelihood that jury understood it to allow conviction without proof beyond a reasonable doubt—was not “made retroactive to cases on collateral review by Supreme Court,” within meaning of 28 U. S. C. § 2244(b)(2)(A). *Tyler v. Cain*, p. 656.

2. *Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996—Tolling limitation period.*—A federal habeas petition is not an “application for State post-conviction or other collateral review” within 28 U. S. C. § 2244(d)(2)'s meaning, so that provision did not toll limitation period for filing respondent's second federal habeas petition during pendency of his first federal habeas petition. *Duncan v. Walker*, p. 167.

IDAHO. See **Boundaries**.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996. See **Immigration**, 1, 2.

IMMIGRATION.

1. *Final removal order—Court of appeals jurisdiction.*—Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 precludes courts of appeals from exercising jurisdiction to review a final removal order against aliens removable by reason of aggravated felony convictions, but such aliens may pursue habeas relief in district court. *Calcano-Martinez v. INS*, p. 348.

IMMIGRATION—Continued.

2. *Habeas corpus jurisdiction—Deportation relief.*—Amendments that Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 and Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 made to Immigration and Nationality Act did not affect federal courts' habeas jurisdiction to decide pure questions of law; nor did they affect availability of discretionary relief from deportation for aliens whose convictions were obtained through plea agreements before amendments' effective dates. *INS v. St. Cyr*, p. 289.

3. *Postremoval-period detention—Indefinite detention.*—Postremoval-period detention statute, read in light of Constitution's demands, implicitly limits an alien's detention to a period reasonably necessary to bring about that alien's removal from United States and does not permit indefinite detention; application of that limitation is subject to federal-court review. *Zadvydas v. Davis*, p. 678.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT. See **Immigration**, 2.

IMMUNITY FROM SUIT.

Qualified immunity—Military police officer—Force used in making arrest.—A qualified immunity ruling requires an analysis not susceptible of fusion with question whether unreasonable force was used in making an arrest in violation of Fourth Amendment; petitioner, a military police officer, was entitled to qualified immunity for his actions in arresting respondent. *Saucier v. Katz*, p. 194.

INDEFINITE DETENTION OF ALIENS. See **Immigration**, 3.

INDIANS. See **Boundaries; Jurisdiction.**

INJUNCTIONS.

Minute of silence in Virginia public schools—Establishment of religion.—Applicants, public school students and their parents challenging constitutionality of a state statute requiring observance of a minute of silence at start of each schoolday, are denied an injunction against statute's enforcement. *Brown v. Gilmore* (REHNQUIST, C. J., in chambers), p. 1301.

INTERSTATE AGREEMENT ON DETAINERS. See **Criminal Law.**

JUDICIAL DEFERENCE. See **Tariffs.**

JURISDICTION. See also **Immigration**, 1.

Tribal court jurisdiction—State officials investigating off-reservation crime.—A tribal court does not have jurisdiction over tortious conduct of, and 42 U. S. C. § 1983 claims against, state officials who entered tribal land to investigate off-reservation violations of state law. *Nevada v. Hicks*, p. 353.

- KANSAS.** See **Arkansas River Compact.**
- LIMITATION PERIOD.** See **Habeas Corpus**, 2.
- MASSACHUSETTS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 4; **Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act.**
- MILITARY POLICE.** See **Immunity from Suit.**
- MINUTE OF SILENCE.** See **Injunctions.**
- MUSHROOM PROMOTION, RESEARCH, AND CONSUMER INFORMATION ACT.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 1.
- PARENTS AND CHILDREN.** See **Constitutional Law**, II.
- POLITICAL PARTY'S CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 2.
- POSTCONVICTION RELIEF.** See **Habeas Corpus.**
- POSTREMOVAL-PERIOD DETENTION.** See **Immigration**, 3.
- PRE-EMPTION.** See **Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act.**
- PRISONERS.** See **Criminal Law.**
- PRIVATE HOME SURVEILLANCE.** See **Constitutional Law**, IV.
- PUBLICATION OF ARTICLES.** See **Copyright Act.**
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS.** See **Constitutional Law**, III, 3; **Injunctions.**
- QUALIFIED IMMUNITY.** See **Immunity from Suit.**
- RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS ACT.**
Distinction between "person" and "enterprise"—Corporation's sole owner.—RICO provision forbidding "any person employed by or associated with any enterprise . . . to conduct or participate . . . in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity," 18 U. S. C. § 1962(c), applies when a corporate employee unlawfully conducts affairs of a corporation of which he is sole owner—whether he conducts those affairs within, or beyond, scope of corporate authority. Cedric Kushner Promotions, Ltd. v. King, p. 158.
- REMOVAL.** See **Immigration.**
- RETROACTIVITY OF NEW CONSTITUTIONAL RULE.** See **Habeas Corpus**, 1.
- RHODE ISLAND.** See **Constitutional Law**, I.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS. See **Arkansas River Compact.**

RIPENESS. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

SALES PRACTICES REGULATION. See **Constitutional Law, III, 4.**

SEARCHES AND SEIZURES. See **Constitutional Law, IV; Immunity from Suit.**

SEX DISCRIMINATION. See **Constitutional Law, II.**

SUBMERGED LANDS. See **Boundaries.**

SUCCESSIVE HABEAS STANDARD. See **Habeas Corpus, 1.**

SUPREME COURT. See also **Injunctions.**

1. Appointment of Marshal, see p. III.
2. Presentation of Attorney General, p. IX.
3. Presentation of Solicitor General, p. VII.
4. Term statistics, p. 1306.

SURVEILLANCE OF PRIVATE HOMES. See **Constitutional Law, IV.**

TAKING OF PROPERTY. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

TARIFFS.

Classification ruling letter—Judicial deference.—A Customs ruling letter has no claim to deference under *Chevron U. S. A. Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, but, under *Skidmore v. Swift & Co.*, 323 U.S. 134, it is eligible to claim respect according to its persuasiveness. *United States v. Mead Corp.*, p. 218.

THERMAL-IMAGING DEVICES USED FOR SURVEILLANCE. See **Constitutional Law, IV.**

TOBACCO REGULATION. See **Constitutional Law, III, 4; Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act.**

TRIALS. See **Criminal Law.**

TRIBAL COURTS. See **Jurisdiction.**

UNREASONABLE FORCE. See **Immunity from Suit.**

VIRGINIA. See **Injunctions.**

WATER RIGHTS. See **Arkansas River Compact.**

WETLANDS REGULATION. See **Constitutional Law, I.**

WORDS AND PHRASES.

1. “*Any person employed by or associated with any enterprise . . . to conduct or participate . . . in the conduct of such enterprise’s affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity.*” Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U. S. C. § 1962(c). *Cedric Kushner Promotions, Ltd. v. King*, p. 158.

2. “*Application for State post-conviction or other collateral review.*” Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, 28 U. S. C. § 2244(d)(2). *Duncan v. Walker*, p. 167.

3. “*Made retroactive to cases on collateral review by Supreme Court.*” Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, 28 U. S. C. § 2244(b)(2)(A). *Tyler v. Cain*, p. 656.