

29 S.Ct. 14
Supreme Court of the United States.

ALBERT C. TWINING and
David C. Cornell, Plffs. in Err.,

v.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

No. 10.

|
Argued March 19, 20, 1908.

|
Decided November 9, 1908.

Synopsis

IN ERROR to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey to review a judgment which affirmed a judgment of the Supreme Court of that state, affirming a conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Monmouth of having knowingly exhibited a false paper to a bank examiner, with intent to deceive. Affirmed.

See same case below, [73 N. J. L. 683](#), [64 Atl. 1073](#), [1135](#).

Attorneys and Law Firms

****16 *83** Messrs. **John G. Johnson, Marshall Van Winkle**, William W. Gooch, Herbert C. Smyth, and Frederic C. Scofield for plaintiffs in error.

***86** Messrs. **Robert H. McCarter, H. M. Nevius**, and Nelson B. Gaskill for defendant in error.

Opinion

****14** Statement by Mr. Justice **Moody**:

***79** Albert C. Twining and David C. Cornell, the plaintiffs in error, hereafter called the defendants, were indicted by the grand jury of Monmouth county, in the state of New Jersey. The indictment charged that the defendants, being directors of the Monmouth Trust & Safe Deposit Company, knowingly exhibited a false paper to Larue Vreedenberg, an examiner of the state banking department, with intent to deceive him as to the condition of the company. Such an act is made a misdemeanor by a statute of the state (P. L. 1899, p. 450, at 461), which is as follows:

‘Every director, officer, agent, or clerk of any trust company who wilfully and knowingly subscribes or makes any false statement of facts or false entries in the books of such trust company, or knowingly subscribes or exhibits any false paper, with intent to deceive any person authorized to examine as to the condition of such trust company, or wilfully or knowingly subscribes to or makes any false report, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor and punished accordingly.’

The defendants were found guilty on March 1, 1904, by the verdict of a jury, and judgment upon the verdict, that the defendants be imprisoned for six and four years, respectively, was affirmed successively by the supreme court and the court ***80** of errors and appeals. There needs to be stated here only such part of what occurred at the trial as will describe the questions on which this court is authorized to pass. It appeared that in February, 1903, the company closed its doors. The bank examiner came at once to the place of business for the purpose of examining the affairs of the company, and found there Twining and Cornell, who were respectively president and treasurer as well as directors. Having soon discovered that, according to a book entry, there had been a recent payment of \$44,875, for 381 shares of stock, the examiner inquired of the defendants by what authority this had been done, and was informed that it was done by authority of the board of directors, and the following paper was produced to him as a record of the transaction:

Monmouth Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Asbury Park, N. J.

A special meeting of the board of directors of this company was held at the office of the company on Monday, Feb. 9th, 1903.

There were present the following directors: George F. Kroehl, S. A. Patterson, G. B. M. Harvey, A. C. Twining, D. C. Cornell.

The minutes of the regular meeting held Jan. 15th, 1903, were read, and on motion duly approved.

All loans taken since the last meeting were gone over carefully, and, upon motion ****15** duly seconded, were unanimously approved.

A resolution that this company buy 381 shares of the stock of the First National Bank at \$44,875 was adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

This was the paper referred to in the indictment, and it was incumbent on the prosecution to prove that it was false and that it was 'knowingly' exhibited by the defendants to the examiner. There was evidence on the part of the prosecution tending to prove both these propositions. The defendants called no witnesses and did not testify themselves, although the law of New Jersey gave them the right to do so if they chose. In his charge to the jury the presiding judge said:

'Now, gentlemen, was this paper false? In the first place, *81 the paper charged in the indictment certifies in effect that a special meeting of the board of directors of this company was held at the office of the company on Monday, February 9, 1903. There were present the following directors: George F. Kroehl, S. A. Patterson, G. B. M. Harvey, A. C. Twining, D. C. Cornell.

'Among other things appears a resolution of this company to buy 381 shares of the stock of the First National Bank at \$44,875, which was adopted.

'Now, was that meeting held or not?

'That paper says that at this meeting were present, among others, Patterson, Twining, and Cornell.

'Mr. Patterson has gone upon the stand and has testified that there was no such meeting to his knowledge; that he was not present at any such meeting; that he had no notice of any such meeting; and that he never acquiesced, as I understand, in any way, in the passage of a resolution for the purchase of this stock.

'Now, Twining and Cornell, this paper says, were present. They are here in court and have seen this paper offered in evidence, and they know that this paper says that they were the two men, or two of the men, who were present. Neither of them has gone upon the stand to deny that they were present or to show that the meeting was held.

'Now, it is not necessary for these men to prove their innocence. It is not necessary for them to prove that this meeting was held. But the fact that they stay off the stand, having heard testimony which might be prejudicial to them, without availing themselves of the right to go upon the stand and contradict it, is sometimes a matter of significance.

'Now, of course, in this action, I do not see how that can have much weight, because these men deny that they exhibited the paper, and if one of these men exhibited the paper and the other did not, I do not see how you could say that the person who claims he did not exhibit the paper would be under any obligation at all to go upon the stand. Neither is under any *82 obligation. It is simply a right they have to go upon the stand, and, consequently the fact that they do not go upon the stand to contradict this statement in the minutes, they both denying, through their counsel and through their plea, that they exhibited the paper, I do not see that that can be taken as at all prejudicial to either of them. They simply have the right to go upon the stand, and they have not availed themselves of it, and it may be that there is no necessity for them to go there. I leave that entirely to you.'

Further, in that part of the charge relating to the exhibition of the paper to the examiner, the judge said:

'Now, gentlemen, if you believe that that is so; if you believe this testimony, that Cornell did direct this man's attention to it,-Cornell has sat here and heard that testimony and not denied it,-nobody could misunderstand the import of that testimony, it was a direct accusation made against him of his guilt,-if you believe that testimony beyond a reasonable doubt, Cornell is guilty. And yet he has sat here and not gone upon the stand to deny it. He was not called upon to go upon the stand and deny it, but he did not go upon the stand and deny it, and it is for you to take that into consideration.

'Now Twining has also sat here and heard this testimony, but you will observe there is this distinction as to the conduct of these two men in this respect: the accusation against Cornell was specific by Vreedenberg. It is rather inferential, if at all, against Twining, and he might say,-it is for you to say whether he might say,-'Well, I don't think the accusation against me is made with such a degree of certainty as to require me to deny it, and I shall not; nobody will think it strange if I do not go upon the stand to deny it, because Vreedenberg is uncertain as to whether I was there; he won't swear that I was there.' So consequently the fact that Twining did not go upon the stand can have no significance at all.

'You may say that the fact that Cornell did not go upon the stand has no significance. You may say so, because the circumstances may be such that there should be no inference drawn of guilt or anything of that kind from the fact that he did not go upon the stand. Because a man does not go upon the stand you are not necessarily justified in drawing an inference

of guilt. But you have a right to consider the fact that he does not go upon the stand where a direct accusation is made against him.’

The question duly brought here by writ of error is whether the parts of the charge set forth, affirmed, as they were, by the court of last resort of the state, are in violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Justice **Moody**, after making the foregoing statement, delivered the opinion of the court:

In the view we take of the case we do not deem it necessary to consider whether, with respect to the Federal question, there is any difference in the situation of the two defendants. It is assumed, in respect of each, that the jury were instructed that they might draw an unfavorable inference against him from his failure to testify, where it was within his power, in denial of the evidence which tended to incriminate him. The law of the state, as declared in the case at bar, which accords with other decisions (*Parker v. State*, 61 N. J. L. 308, 39 Atl. 651; *State v. Wines*, 65 N. J. L. 31, 46 Atl. 702; *State v. Zdanowicz*, 69 N. J. L. 619, 55 Atl. 743; *State v. Banusik* (N. J.) 64 Atl. 994), permitted such an inference to be drawn. The judicial act of the highest court of the *91 state, in authoritatively construing and enforcing its laws, is the act of the state. Ex parte *Virginia*, 100 U. S. 339, 25 L. ed. 676; *Scott v. McNeal*, 154 U. S. 34, 38 L. ed. 896, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1108; *Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. v. Chicago*, 166 U. S. 226, 41 L. ed. 979, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 581. The general question, therefore, is, whether such a law violates the 14th Amendment, either by abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or by depriving persons of their life, liberty, or property without due process of law. In order to bring themselves within the protection of the Constitution it is incumbent on the defendants to prove two propositions: First, that the exemption from compulsory self-incrimination is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution against impairment by the states; and, second, if it be so guaranteed, that the exemption was in fact impaired in the case at bar. The first proposition naturally presents itself for earlier consideration. If the right here asserted is not a Federal right, that is the end of the case. We have no authority to go further and determine whether the state court has erred in the interpretation and enforcement of its own laws.

The exemption from testimonial compulsion, that is, from disclosure as a witness of evidence against oneself, forced by any form of legal process, is universal in American

law, though there may be differences as to its exact scope and limits. At the time of the formation of the Union the principle that no person could be compelled to be a witness against himself had become embodied in the common law and distinguished it from all other systems of jurisprudence. It was generally regarded then, as now, as a privilege of great value, a protection to the innocent, though a shelter to the guilty, and a safeguard against heedless, unfounded, or tyrannical prosecutions. Five of the original thirteen states (North Carolina, 1776; Pennsylvania, 1776; Virginia, 1776; Massachusetts, 1780; New Hampshire, 1784) had then guarded the principle from legislative or judicial change by including it in Constitutions or Bills of Right; Maryland had provided in her Constitution (1776) that ‘no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against *92 himself, in a common court of law, or in any other court, but in such cases as have been usually practised in this state or may hereafter be directed by the legislature;’ and in the remainder of those states there seems to be no doubt that it was recognized by the courts. The privilege was not included in the Federal Constitution as originally adopted, but was placed in one of the ten amendments which were recommended to the states by the first Congress, and by them adopted. Since then all the states of the Union have, from time to time, with varying form, but uniform meaning, included the privilege in their Constitutions, except the states of New Jersey and Iowa, and in those states it is held to be part of the existing law. *State v. Zdanowicz*, supra; *State v. Height*, 117 Iowa, 650, 59 L.R.A. 437, 94 Am. St. Rep. 323, 91 N. W. 935. It is obvious from this short statement that it has been supposed by the states that, so far as the state courts are concerned, the privilege had its origin in the Constitutions and laws of the states, and that persons appealing to it must look to the state for their protection. Indeed, since, by the unvarying decisions of this court, the first ten Amendments of the Federal Constitution are restrictive only of national action, there was nowhere else to look up to the time of the adoption of the 14th Amendment, and the state, at least until then, might give, modify, or withhold the privilege at its will. The 14th Amendment withdrew from the states powers theretofore enjoyed by them **17 to an extent not yet fully ascertained, or rather, to speak more accurately, limited those powers and restrained their exercise. There is no doubt of the duty of this court to enforce the limitations and restraints whenever they exist, and there has been no hesitation in the performance of the duty. But, whenever a new limitation or restriction is declared, it is a matter of grave import, since, to that extent, it diminishes the authority of the state, so necessary to the perpetuity of our dual form of government, and changes its

relation to its people and to the Union. The question in the case at bar has been twice before us, and been left undecided, as the cases were disposed of on other grounds. *93 *Adams v. New York*, 192 U. S. 585, 48 L. ed. 575, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 372; *Consolidated Rendering Co. v. Vermont*, 207 U. S. 541, 52 L. ed. 327, 28 Sup. Ct. Rep. 178. The defendants contend, in the first place, that the exemption from selfincrimination is one of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States which the 14th Amendment forbids the states to abridge. It is not argued that the defendants are protected by that part of the 5th Amendment which provides that ‘no person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself,’ for it is recognized by counsel that, by a long line of decisions, the first ten Amendments are not operative on the states. *Barron v. Baltimore*, 7 Pet. 243, 8 L. ed. 672; *Spies v. Illinois*, 123 U. S. 131, 31 L. ed. 80, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 21, 22; *Brown v. New Jersey*, 175 U. S. 172, 44 L. ed. 119, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 77; *Barrington v. Missouri*, 205 U. S. 483, 51 L. ed. 890, 27 Sup. Ct. Rep. 582. But it is argued that this privilege is one of the fundamental rights of national citizenship, placed under national protection by the 14th Amendment, and it is specifically argued that the ‘privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States,’ protected against state action by that Amendment, include those fundamental personal rights which were protected against national action by the first eight Amendments; that this was the intention of the framers of the 14th Amendment, and that this part of it would otherwise have little or no meaning and effect. These arguments are not new to this court and the answer to them is found in its decisions. The meaning of the phrase ‘privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States,’ as used in the 14th Amendment, came under early consideration in the *Slaughter-House Cases*, 16 Wall. 36, 21 L. ed. 394. A statute of Louisiana created a corporation and conferred upon it the exclusive privilege, for a term of years, of establishing and maintaining within a fixed division of the city of New Orleans stock yards and slaughterhouses. The act provided that others might use these facilities for a prescribed price, forbade the landing for slaughter or the slaughtering of animals elsewhere or otherwise, and established a system of inspection. Those persons who were driven out of independent business by this law denied its validity in suits which came to this *94 court by writs of error to the supreme court of the state, which had sustained the act. It was argued, *inter alia*, that the statute abridged the privileges and immunities of the plaintiffs in error as citizens of the United States, and the particular privilege which was alleged to be violated was that of pursuing freely their chosen trade, business, or calling. The majority of the court were not content with expressing the

opinion that the act did not in fact deprive the plaintiffs in error of their right to exercise their trade (a proposition vigorously disputed by four dissenting justices), which would have disposed of the case, but preferred to rest the decision upon the broad ground that the right asserted in the case was not a privilege or immunity belonging to persons by virtue of their national citizenship, but, if existing at all, belonging to them only by virtue of their state citizenship. The 14th Amendment, it is observed by Mr. Justice Miller, delivering the opinion of the court, removed the doubt whether there could be a citizenship of the United States independent of citizenship of the state, by recognizing or creating and defining the former. ‘It is quite clear, then,’ he proceeds to say (p. 74), ‘that there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of a state, which are distinct from each other and which depend upon different characteristics or circumstances in the individual.’ The description of the privileges and immunities of state citizenship, given by Mr. Justice Washington in *Corfield v. Coryell*, 4 Wash. C. C. 371, Fed. Cas. No. 3,230, is then quoted, approved, and said to include ‘those rights which are fundamental,’ to embrace ‘nearly every civil right for the establishment and protection of which organized government is instituted,’ and ‘to be the class of rights which the state governments were created to establish and secure.’ This part of the opinion then concludes with the holding that the rights relied upon in the case are those which belong to the citizens of states, as such, and are under the sole care and protection of the state governments. The conclusion is preceded by the important declaration that the civil rights theretofore appertaining to citizenship of the states *95 and under the protection of the states were not given the security of national protection by this clause of the 14th Amendment. The exact scope and the **18 momentous consequence of this decision are brought into clear light by the dissenting opinions. The view of Mr. Justice Field, concurred in by Chief Justice Chase and Justices Swayne and Bradley, was that the fundamental rights of citizenship, which, by the opinion of the court, were held to be rights of state citizenship, protected only by the state government, became, as the result of the 14th Amendment, rights of national citizenship, protected by the national Constitution. Said Mr. Justice Field (p. 95):

‘The fundamental rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to him as a free man and a free citizen, now belong to him as a citizen of the United States, and are not dependent upon his citizenship of any state. . . . The Amendment does not attempt to confer any new privileges or immunities upon citizens, or to enumerate or define those already existing. It assumes that there are such privileges and immunities, which

belong of right to citizens as such, and ordains that they shall not be abridged by state legislation. If this inhibition has no reference to privileges and immunities of this character, but only refers, as held by the majority of the court in their opinion, to such privileges and immunities as were, before its adoption, specially designated in the Constitution, or necessarily implied as belonging to citizens of the United States, it was a vain and idle enactment, which accomplished nothing, and most unnecessarily excited Congress and the people on its passage. With privileges and immunities thus designated or implied no state could ever have interfered by its laws, and no new constitutional provision was required to inhibit such interference. The supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States always controlled any state legislation of that character. But, if the Amendment refers to the natural and inalienable rights which belong to all citizens, the inhibition has a profound significance and consequence.'

*96 In accordance with these principles it is said by the learned justice that the privileges and immunities of state citizenship, described by Mr. Justice Washington, and held by the majority of the court still to pertain exclusively to state citizenship, and to be protected solely by the state government, have been guaranteed by the 14th Amendment as privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. And see the concurring opinions of Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Bradley in *Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall. 129, 21 L. ed. 929; and in *Butchers' Union S. H. & L. S. L. Co. v. Crescent City L. S. L. & S. H. Co.* 111 U. S. 746, 28 L. ed. 585, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 652. There can be no doubt, so far as the decision in the Slaughter-House Cases has determined the question, that the civil rights sometimes described as fundamental and inalienable, which, before the War Amendments, were enjoyed by state citizenship and protected by state government, were left untouched by this clause of the 14th Amendment. Criticism of this case has never entirely ceased, nor has it ever received universal assent by members of this court. Undoubtedly, it gave much less effect to the 14th Amendment than some of the public men active in framing it intended, and disappointed many others. On the other hand, if the views of the minority had prevailed, it is easy to see how far the authority and independence of the states would have been diminished, by subjecting all their legislative and judicial acts to correction by the legislative and review by the judicial branch of the national government. But we need not now inquire into the merits of the original dispute. This part, at least, of the Slaughter-House Cases, has been steadily adhered to by this court, so that it was said of it, in a case where the same clause of the Amendment was under

consideration (*Maxwell v. Dow*, 176 U. S. 581, 591, 44 L. ed. 597, 601, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 448, 494): 'The opinion upon the matters actually involved and maintained by the judgment in the case has never been doubted or overruled by any judgment of this court.' The distinction between national and state citizenship and their respective privileges there drawn has come to be firmly established. And so it was held that the right of peaceable assembly *97 for a lawful purpose (it not appearing that the purpose had any reference to the national government) was not a right secured by the Constitution of the United States, although it was said that the right existed before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and that 'it is and always has been one of the attributes of citizenship under a free government.' *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U. S. 542, 551, 23 L. ed. 588, 591. And see *Hodges v. United States*, 203 U. S. 1, 51 L. ed. 65, 27 Sup. Ct. Rep. 6. In each case the Slaughter-House Cases were cited by the court, and in the latter case the rights described by Mr. Justice Washington were again treated as rights of state citizenship, under state protection. If, then, it be assumed, without deciding the point, that an exemption from compulsory self-incrimination is what is described as a fundamental right belonging to all who live under a free government, and incapable of impairment by legislation or judicial decision, it is, so far as the states are concerned, a fundamental right inherent in state citizenship, and is a privilege or immunity of that citizenship only. Privileges and immunities of **19 citizens of the United States, on the other hand, are only such as arise out of the nature and essential character of the national government, or are specifically granted or secured to all citizens or persons by the Constitution of the United States. Slaughter-House Cases, supra, p. 79; Re *Kemmler*, 136 U. S. 436, 448, 34 L. ed. 519, 524, 10 Sup. Ct. Rep. 930; *Duncan v. Missouri*, 152 U. S. 377, 382, 38 L. ed. 485, 487, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 570. Thus, among the rights and privileges of national citizenship recognized by this court are the right to pass freely from state to state (*Crandall v. Nevada*, 6 Wall. 35, 18 L. ed. 745); the right to petition Congress for a redress of grievances (*United States v. Cruikshank*, supra); the right to vote for national officers (Ex parte *Yarbrough*, 110 U. S. 651, 28 L. ed. 274, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 152; *Wiley v. Sinkler*, 179 U. S. 58, 45 L. ed. 84, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep. 17); the right to enter the public lands (*United States v. Waddell*, 112 U. S. 76, 28 L. ed. 673, 5 Sup. Ct. Rep. 35); the right to be protected against violence while in the lawful custody of a United States marshal (*Logan v. United States*, 144 U. S. 263, 36 L. ed. 429, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 617); and the right to inform the United States authorities of violation of its laws (Re *Quarles*, 158 U. S. 532, 39 L. ed. 1080, 15 Sup. Ct. Rep. 959). *98 Most of these cases were

indictments against individuals for conspiracies to deprive persons of rights secured by the Constitution of the United States, and met with a different fate in this court from the indictments in *United States v. Cruikshank and Hodges v. United States*, because the rights in the latter cases were rights of state, and not of national, citizenship. But assuming it to be true that the exemption from self-incrimination is not, as a fundamental right of national citizenship, included in the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, counsel insist that, as a right specifically granted or secured by the Federal Constitution, it is included in them. This view is based upon the contention which must now be examined, that the safeguards of personal rights which are enumerated in the first eight articles of amendment to the Federal Constitution, sometimes called the Federal Bill of Rights, though they were by those Amendments originally secured only against national action, are among the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, which this clause of the 14th Amendment protects against state action. This view has been, at different times, expressed by justices of this court (Mr. Justice Field in *O'Neil v. Vermont*, 144 U. S. 323, 361, 36 L. ed. 450, 466, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 693; Mr. Justice Harlan in the same case, 370, and in *Maxwell v. Dow*, supra, 606, 671), and was undoubtedly that entertained by some of those who framed the Amendment. It is, however, not profitable to examine the weighty arguments in its favor, for the question is no longer open in this court. The right of trial by jury in civil cases, guaranteed by the 7th Amendment (*Walker v. Sauvinet*, 92 U. S. 90, 23 L. ed. 678), and the right to bear arms, guaranteed by the 2d Amendment (*Presser v. Illinois*, 116 U. S. 252, 29 L. ed. 615, 6 Sup. Ct. Rep. 580), have been distinctly held not to be privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, guaranteed by the 14th Amendment against abridgment by the states, and in effect the same decision was made in respect of the guaranty against prosecution, except by indictment of a grand jury, contained in the 5th Amendment (*Hurtado v. California*, 110 U. S. 516, 28 L. ed. 232, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 111, 292), *99 and in respect of the right to be confronted with witnesses, contained in the 6th Amendment (*West v. Louisiana*, 191 U. S. 258, 48 L. ed. 965, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 650). In *Maxwell v. Dow*, supra, where the plaintiff in error had been convicted in a state court of a felony upon an information, and by a jury of eight persons, it was held that the indictment, made indispensable by the 5th Amendment, and the trial by jury, guaranteed by the 6th Amendment, were not privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as those words were used in the 14th Amendment. The discussion in that case ought not to be repeated. All the arguments for the other

view were considered and answered, the authorities were examined and analyzed, and the decision rested upon the ground that this clause of the 14th Amendment did not forbid the states to abridge the personal rights enumerated in the first eight Amendments, because those rights were not within the meaning of the clause 'privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.' If it be possible to render the principle which governed the decision more clear, it is done so by the dissent of Mr. Justice Harlan. We conclude, therefore, that the exemption from compulsory self-incrimination is not a privilege or immunity of national citizenship guaranteed by this clause of the 14th Amendment against abridgment by the states.

The defendants, however, do not stop here. They appeal to another clause of the 14th Amendment, and insist that the self-incrimination which they allege the instruction to the jury compelled was a denial of due process of law. This contention requires separate consideration, for it is possible that some of the personal rights safeguarded by the first eight Amendments against national action may also be safeguarded against **20 state action, because a denial of them would be a denial of due process of law. *Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. v. Chicago*, 166 U. S. 226, 41 L. ed. 979, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 581. If this is so, it is not because those rights are enumerated in the first eight Amendment, but because they are of such a nature that they are included in the conception of due process of law. Few *100 phrases of the law are so elusive of exact apprehension as this. Doubtless the difficulties of ascertaining its connotation have been increased in American jurisprudence, where it has been embodied in constitutions and put to new uses as a limit on legislative power. This court has always declined to give a comprehensive definition of it, and has preferred that its full meaning should be gradually ascertained by the process of inclusion and exclusion in the course of the decisions of cases as they arise. There are certain general principles, well settled, however, which narrow the field of discussion, and may serve as helps to correct conclusions. These principles grow out of the proposition universally accepted by American courts on the authority of Coke, that the words 'due process of law' are equivalent in meaning to the words 'law of the land,' contained in that chapter of Magna Charta which provides that 'no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or exiled, or any wise destroyed; nor shall we go upon him, nor send upon him, but by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.' *Den ex dem. Murray v. Hoboken Land & Improv. Co.* 18 How. 272, 15 L. ed. 372; *Davidson v. New Orleans*, 96 U. S. 97, 24 L. ed. 616; *Jones*

v. Robbins, 8 Gray, 329; Cooley, Const. Lim. 7th ed. 500; McGehee, Due Process of Law, 16. From the consideration of the meaning of the words in the light of their historical origin this court has drawn the following conclusions:

First. What is due process of law may be ascertained by an examination of those settled usages and modes of proceedings existing in the common and statute law of England before the emigration of our ancestors, and shown not to have been unsuited to their civil and political condition by having been acted on by them after the settlement of this country. This test was adopted by the court, speaking through Mr. Justice Curtis, in *Den ex dem. Murray v. Hoboken Land & Improv. Co.* 18 How. 272, 280, 15 L. ed. 372, 376 (approved in *Hallinger v. Davis*, 146 U. S. 314, 320, 36 L. ed. 986, 989, 13 Sup. Ct. Rep. 105; *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 390, 42 L. ed. 780, 790, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383; but see *Lowe v. Kansas*, 163 U. S. 81, 85, 41 L. ed. 78, 79, 16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1031). Of course, the part of the Constitution then *101 before the court was the 5th Amendment. If any different meaning of the same words, as they are used in the 14th Amendment, can be conceived, none has yet appeared in judicial decision. 'A process of law,' said Mr. Justice Matthews, commenting on this statement of Mr. Justice Curtis, 'which is not otherwise forbidden, must be taken to be due process of law, if it can show the sanction of settled usage both in England and in this country.' *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U. S. 516, 528, 28 L. ed. 232, 236, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 111, 117, 292.

Second. It does not follow, however, that a procedure settled in English law at the time of the emigration, and brought to this country and practised by our ancestors, is an essential element of due process of law. If that were so, the procedure of the first half of the seventeenth century would be fastened upon the American jurisprudence like a straight jacket, only to be unloosed by constitutional amendment. That, said Mr. Justice Matthews, in the same case, p. 529, 'would be to deny every quality of the law but its age, and to render it incapable of progress or improvement.' *Holden v. Hardy*, §69 U. S. 366, 388, 42 L. ed. 780, 789, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383; *Brown v. New Jersey*, 175 U. S. 172, 175, 44 L. ed. 119, 120, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 77.

Third. But, consistently with the requirements of due process, no change in ancient procedure can be made which disregards those fundamental principles, to be ascertained from time to time by judicial action, which have relation to process of law, and protect the citizen in his private right, and guard him against the arbitrary action of government. This idea has

been many times expressed in differing words by this court, and it seems well to cite some expressions of it. The words 'due process of law' 'were intended to secure the individual from the arbitrary exercise of the powers of government, unrestrained by the established principles of private rights and distributive justice.' *Bank of Columbia v. Okely*, 4 Wheat. 235, 244, 4 L. ed. 559, 561 (approved in *Hurtado v. California*, 110 U. S. 516, 527, 28 L. ed. 232, 235, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 111, 292; *Leeper v. Texas*, 139 U. S. 462, 468, 35 L. ed. 225, 227, 11 Sup. Ct. Rep. 577; *Scott v. McNeal*, 154 U. S. 34, 45, 38 L. ed. 896, 901, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1108). 'This court has never attempted to define *102 with precision the words 'due process of law.' . . . It is sufficient to say that there are certain immutable principles of justice which inhere in the very idea of free government which no member of the Union may disregard.' **21 *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 389, 42 L. ed. 780, 790, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383, 387. 'The same words refer to that law of the land in each state, which derives its authority from the inherent and reserved powers of the state, exerted within the limits of those fundamental principles of liberty and justice which lie at the base of all our civil and political institutions.' *Re Kemmler*, 136 U. S. 436, 448, 34 L. ed. 519, 524, 10 Sup. Ct. Rep. 930, 934. 'The limit of the full control which the state has in the proceedings of its courts, both in civil and criminal cases, is subject only to the qualification that such procedure must not work a denial of fundamental rights or conflict with specific and applicable provisions of the Federal Constitution.' *West v. Louisiana*, 194 U. S. 258, 263, 48 L. ed. 965, 969, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 650, 652.

The question under consideration may first be tested by the application of these settled doctrines of this court. If the statement of Mr. Justice Curtis, as elucidated in *Hurtado v. California*, is to be taken literally, that alone might almost be decisive. For nothing is more certain, in point of historical fact, than that the practice of compulsory self-incrimination in the courts and elsewhere existed for four hundred years after the granting of Magna Charta, continued throughout the reign of Charles I. (though then beginning to be seriously questioned), gained at least some foothold among the early colonists of this country, and was not entirely omitted at trials in England until the eighteenth century. *Wigmore, Ev.* § 2250 (see for the Colonies, note 108); *Hallam's Constitutional History of England*, chapter 8, *Widdleton's American ed.* vol. 2, p. 37 (describing the criminal jurisdiction of the court of star chamber); *Bentham's Rationale of Judicial Evidence*, book 9, chap. 3, § 4.

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, in his studies of the reports of English trials for crime, has thrown much light on the existence of the practice of questioning persons accused of *103 crime, and its gradual decay. He considers, first, a group of trials which occurred between 1554 and 1637. Speaking of the trial before the jury, he says:

‘The prisoner, in nearly every instance, asked, as a favor, that he might not be overpowered by the eloquence of counsel denouncing him in a set speech, but, in consideration of the weakness of his memory, might be allowed to answer separately to the different matters which might be alleged against him. This was usually granted, and the result was that the trial became a series of excited altercations between the prisoner and the different counsel opposed to him. Every statement of counsel operated as a question to the prisoner, and indeed they were constantly thrown into the form of questions, the prisoner either admitting or denying or explaining what was alleged against him. The result was that, during the period in question, the examination of the prisoner, which is at present scupulously and I think even pedantically avoided, was the very essence of the trial, and his answers regulated the production of the evidence; the whole trial, in fact, was a long argument between the prisoner and counsel for the Crown, in which they questioned each other and grappled with each other's arguments with the utmost eagerness and closeness of reasoning.’ Stephen, *History of the Crim. Law*, 325.

This description of the questioning of the accused and the meeting of contending arguments finds curious confirmation in the report of the trial, in 1637, of Ann Hutchinson (which resulted in banishment) for holding and encouraging certain theological views which were not approved by the majority of the early Massachusetts rulers. 1 *Hart's American History Told by Contemporaries*, 382. The trial was presided over and the examination very largely conducted by Governor Winthrop, who had been, for some years before his emigration, an active lawyer and admitted to the Inner Temple. An examination of the report of this trial will show that he was not aware of any privilege against self-incrimination or conscious of *104 any duty to respect it. Stephen says of the trials between 1640 and 1660 (*Id.* 358): ‘In some cases the prisoner was questioned, but never to any greater extent than that which it is practically impossible to avoid when a man has to defend himself without counsel. When so questioned the prisoners usually refused to answer.’ He further says (*Id.* 440): ‘Soon after the Revolution of 1688 the practice of questioning the prisoner died out.’

But committing magistrates were authorized to take the examination of persons suspected, which, if not under oath, was admissible against him on his trial, until by the 11 & 12 Vict. chap. 2, the prisoner was given the option whether he would speak, and warned that what he said might be used against him. But even now there seems to be a very well-recognized and important exception in English law to the rule that no person can be compelled to furnish evidence against himself. A practice in bankruptcy has existed from ancient times, and still exists, which would not be constitutionally possible under our national bankruptcy law or under the insolvency law of any state whose Constitution contains the customary prohibition of compulsory self-incrimination. The bankruptcy act of 1 James I., chap. 15, § 7 (1603), authorized the commissioners of bankruptcy to compel, by commitment, if necessary, the **22 bankrupt to submit to an examination touching his estate and dealings. The provision was continued in the subsequent acts, and in 1820, in *Ex parte Cossens, Buck, Bankr. Cas.* 531, 540, Lord Eldon, in the course of a discussion of the right to examine a bankrupt, held that he could be compelled to disclose his violations of law in respect of his trade and estate, and, while recognizing the general principle of English law, that no one could be compelled to incriminate himself, said: ‘I have always understood the proposition to admit of a qualification with respect to the jurisdiction in bankruptcy.’ The act of 6 Geo. IV., chap. 16, § 36 (1825), authorized the compulsory examination of the bankrupt ‘touching all matters relating either to his trade, dealings, or estate, or which may tend to disclose any *105 secret grant, conveyance, or concealment of his lands.’ The act of 12 & 13 Vict. chap. 106, § 117 (1849), contained the same provision. Construing these acts, it was held that the bankrupt must answer, though his answer might furnish evidence of his crime, and even if an indictment were pending against him; and that the evidence thus compelled was admissible on his trial for crime. *Re Heath*, 2 Deacon & C. 214; *Re Smith*, 2 Deacon & C. 230, 235; *Reg. v. Scott, Dears. & B. C. C.* 47; *Reg. v. Cross*, 7 Cox, C. C. 226; [Queen v. Widdop](#), *L. R. 2 C. C.* 3. The act of 46 & 47 Vict. chap. 52, § 17 (1883), which we understand to be (with some amendment, not material here) the present law, passed after the decisions cited, expressly provided that the examination shall be taken in writing and signed by the debtor, ‘and may thereafter be used in evidence against him.’ It has since been held that other evidence of his testimony than that written and signed by him may be used. *Queen v. Erdheim* [1896] 2 Q. B. 260, and see *King v. Pike* [1902] 1 K. B. 552.† It is to be observed that not until 1883 did Parliament, which has an unlimited legislative power, expressly provide that the

evidence compelled from the bankrupt could be used in proof of an indictment against him. The rule had been previously firmly established by judicial decisions upon statutes simply authorizing a compulsory examination. If the rule had been thought to be in conflict with 'the law of the land' of Magna Charta, 'a sacred text, the nearest approach to an irrevocable 'fundamental statute' that England has ever had' (1 Pollock & M. History of English Law, 152), it is inconceivable that such a consideration would not have received some attention from counsel and judges. We think it is manifest, from this review of the origin, growth, extent, and limits of the exemption from compulsory self-incrimination in the English law, that it is not regarded as a part of the law of the land of Magna Charta or the due process of law, which *106 has been deemed an equivalent expression, but, on the contrary, is regarded as separate from and independent of due process. It came into existence not as an essential part of due process, but as a wise and beneficent rule of evidence developed in the course of judicial decision. This is a potent argument when it is remembered that the phrase was borrowed from English law, and that to that law we must look at least for its primary meaning.

But, without repudiating or questioning the test proposed by Mr. Justice Curtis for the court, or rejecting the inference drawn from English law, we prefer to rest our decision on broader grounds, and inquire whether the exemption from self-incrimination is of such a nature that it must be included in the conception of due process. Is it a fundamental principle of liberty and justice which inheres in the very idea of free government and is the inalienable right of a citizen of such a government? If it is, and if it is of a nature that pertains to process of law, this court has declared it to be essential to due process of law. In approaching such a question it must not be forgotten that in a free representative government nothing is more fundamental than the right of the people, through their appointed servants, to govern themselves in accordance with their own will, except so far as they have restrained themselves by constitutional limits specifically established, and that, in our peculiar dual form of government, nothing is more fundamental than the full power of the state to order its own affairs and govern its own people, except so far as the Federal Constitution, expressly or by fair implication, has withdrawn that power. The power of the people of the states to make and alter their laws at pleasure is the greatest security for liberty and justice, this court has said in [Hurtado v. California](#), 110 U. S. 516, 527, 28 L. ed. 232, 235, 4 Sup. Ct. Rep. 111, 292. We are not invested with the jurisdiction to pass upon the expediency, wisdom, or justice of the laws of the

states as declared by their courts, but only to determine their conformity with the Federal Constitution and the paramount laws enacted pursuant to it. Under the guise of interpreting the Constitution we must *107 take care that we do not import into the discussion our own personal views of what would be wise, just, and fitting rules of government to be adopted by **23 a free people, and confound them with constitutional limitations. The question before us is the meaning of a constitutional provision which forbids the states to deny to any person due process of law. In the decision of this question we have the authority to take into account only those fundamental rights which are expressed in that provision; not the rights fundamental in citizenship, state or national, for they are secured otherwise; but the rights fundamental in due process, and therefore an essential part of it. We have to consider whether the right is so fundamental in due process that a refusal of the right is a denial of due process. One aid to the solution of the question is to inquire how the right was rated during the time when the meaning of due process was in a formative state, and before it was incorporated in American constitutional law. Did those who then were formulating and insisting upon the rights of the people entertain the view that the right was so fundamental that there could be no due process without it? It has already appeared that, prior to the formation of the American Constitutions, in which the exemption from compulsory self-incrimination was specifically secured, separately, independently, and side by side with the requirement of due process, the doctrine was formed, as other doctrines of the law of evidence have been formed, by the course of decision in the courts, covering a long period of time. Searching further, we find nothing to show that it was then thought to be other than a just and useful principle of law. None of the great instruments in which we are accustomed to look for the declaration of the fundamental rights made reference to it. The privilege was not dreamed of for hundreds of years after Magna Charta (1215), and could not have been implied in the 'law of the land' there secured. The Petition of Right (1629), though it insists upon the right secured by Magna Charta to be condemned only by the law of the land, and sets forth, by way of grievance, divers violations of *108 it, is silent upon the practice of compulsory self-incrimination, though it was then a matter of common occurrence in all the courts of the realm. The Bill of Rights of the first year of the reign of William and Mary (1689) is likewise silent, though the practice of questioning the prisoner at his trial had not then ceased. The negative argument which arises out of the omission of all reference to any exemption from compulsory self-incrimination in these three great declarations of English liberty (though it is not

supposed to amount to a demonstration) is supported by the positive argument that the English courts and Parliaments, as we have seen, have dealt with the exemption as they would have dealt with any other rule of evidence, apparently without a thought that the question was affected by the law of the land of Magna Charta, or the due process of law which is its equivalent.

We pass by the meager records of the early colonial time, so far as they have come to our attention, as affording light too uncertain for guidance. See Wigmore, *Ev.* § 2250, note 108; 2 Hening's Stat. at L. 422 (1676) Va.; 1 Winthrop's History of New England, 47, provincial act, 4 Wm. & Mary, Ancient Charters, Massachusetts, 214. Though it is worthy of note that neither the declaration of rights of the Stamp Act Congress (1765) nor the declaration of rights of the Continental Congress (1774) nor the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern territory included the privilege in their enumeration of fundamental rights.

But the history of the incorporation of the privilege in an amendment to the national Constitution is full of significance in this connection. Five states—Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut—ratified the Constitution without proposing amendments. Massachusetts then followed with a ratification, accompanied by a recommendation of nine amendments, none of which referred to the privilege; Maryland with a ratification without proposing amendments; South Carolina with a ratification accompanied by a recommendation of four amendments, none of which referred to the privilege, *109 and New Hampshire with a ratification accompanied by a recommendation of twelve amendments, none of which referred to the privilege. The nine states requisite to put the Constitution in operation ratified it without a suggestion of incorporating this privilege. Virginia was the tenth state to ratify, proposing, by separate resolution, an elaborate bill of rights under twenty heads, and, in addition, twenty amendments to the body of the Constitution. Among the rights enumerated as ‘essential and inalienable’ is that no man ‘can be compelled to give evidence against himself,’ and ‘no freeman ought to be deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by the law of the land.’ New York ratified with a proposal of numerous amendments and a declaration of rights which the convention declared could not be violated and were consistent with the Constitution. One of these rights was that ‘no person ought to be taken, imprisoned or deprived of his freehold, or be exiled or deprived of his privileges, franchises, life, liberty, or property but by due process of law;’ and another was that, ‘in all criminal prosecutions, the

accused . . . should **24 not be compelled to give evidence against himself.’ North Carolina and Rhode Island were the last to ratify, each proposing a large number of amendments, including the provision that no man ‘can be compelled to give evidence against himself;’ and North Carolina, that ‘no freeman ought to be . . . deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by the law of the land;’ and Rhode Island, that ‘no freeman ought to be . . . deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by the trial by jury, or by the law of the land.’

Thus it appears that four only of the thirteen original states insisted upon incorporating the privilege in the Constitution, and they separately and simultaneously with the requirement of due process of law, and that three states proposing amendments were silent upon this subject. It is worthy of note that two of these four states did not incorporate the privilege in their own Constitutions, where it would have had a much wider field of usefulness, until many years after. New York *110 in 1821 and Rhode Island in 1842 (its first Constitution). This survey does not tend to show that it was then in this country the universal or even general belief that the privilege ranked among the fundamental and inalienable rights of mankind; and what is more important here, it affirmatively shows that the privilege was not conceived to be inherent in due process of law, but, on the other hand, a right separate, independent, and outside of due process. Congress, in submitting the Amendments to the several states, treated the two rights as exclusive of each other. Such also has been the view of the states in framing their own Constitutions, for in every case, except in New Jersey and Iowa, where the due process clause or its equivalent is included, it has been thought necessary to include separately the privilege clause. Nor have we been referred to any decision of a state court save one (*State v. Height*, 117 Iowa, 650, 59 L.R.A. 437, 94 Am. St. Rep. 323, 91 N. W. 935), where the exemption has been held to be required by due process of law. The inference is irresistible that it has been the opinion of constitution makers that the privilege, if fundamental in any sense, is not fundamental in due process of law, nor an essential part of it. We believe that this opinion is proved to have been correct by every historical test by which the meaning of the phrase can be tried.

The decisions of this court, though they are silent on the precise question before us, ought to be searched to discover if they present any analogies which are helpful in its decision. The essential elements of due process of law, already established by them, are singularly few, though of wide application and deep significance. We are not here concerned

with the effect of due process in restraining substantive laws, as, for example, that which forbids the taking of private property for public use without compensation. We need notice now only those cases which deal with the principles which must be observed in the trial of criminal and civil causes. Due process requires that the court which assumes to determine the rights of parties shall have jurisdiction (*Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U. S. 714, 733, 24 L. ed. 565, 572; *Scott v. McNeal*, 154 U. S. 34, 38 L. ed. 896, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1108; *111 *Old Wayne Mut. Life Asso. v. McDonough*, 204 U. S. 8, 51 L. ed. 345, 27 Sup. Ct. Rep. 236), and that there shall be notice and opportunity for hearing given the parties. (*Hovey v. Elliott*, 167 U. S. 409, 42 L. ed. 215, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 841; *Roller v. Holly*, 176 U. S. 398, 44 L. ed. 520, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 410; and see *Londoner v. Denver*, 210 U. S. 373, 52 L. ed. 1103, 28 Sup. Ct. Rep. 708). Subject to these two fundamental conditions, which seem to be universally prescribed in all systems of law established by civilized countries, this court has, up to this time, sustained all state laws, statutory or judicially declared, regulating procedure, evidence, and methods of trial, and held them to be consistent with due process of law. *Walker v. Sauvinet*, 92 U. S. 90, 23 L. ed. 678; *Re Converse*, 137 U. S. 624, 34 L. ed. 796, 11 Sup. Ct. Rep. 191; *Caldwell v. Texas*, 137 U. S. 692, 34 L. ed. 816, 11 Sup. Ct. Rep. 224; *Leeper v. Texas*, 139 U. S. 462, 35 L. ed. 225, 11 Sup. Ct. Rep. 577; *Hallinger v. Davis*, 146 U. S. 314, 36 L. ed. 986, 13 Sup. Ct. Rep. 105; *McNulty v. California*, 149 U. S. 645, 37 L. ed. 882, 13 Sup. Ct. Rep. 959; *McKane v. Durston*, 153 U. S. 684, 38 L. ed. 867, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 913; *Iowa C. R. Co. v. Iowa*, 160 U. S. 389, 40 L. ed. 467, 16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 344; *Lowe v. Kansas*, 163 U. S. 81, 41 L. ed. 78, 16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1031; *Allen v. Georgia*, 166 U. S. 138, 41 L. ed. 949, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 525; *Hodgson v. Vermont*, 168 U. S. 262, 42 L. ed. 461, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 80; *Brown v. New Jersey*, 175 U. S. 172, 44 L. ed. 119, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 77; *Bolln v. Nebraska*, 176 U. S. 83, 44 L. ed. 382, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 287; *Maxwell v. Dow*, 176 U. S. 581, 44 L. ed. 597, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 448, 494; *Simon v. Craft*, 182 U. S. 427, 45 L. ed. 1165, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep. 836; *West v. Louisiana*, 194 U. S. 258, 48 L. ed. 965, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 650; *Marvin v. Trout*, 199 U. S. 212, 50 L. ed. 157, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 31; *Rogers v. Peck*, 199 U. S. 425, 50 L. ed. 256, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 87; **25 *Howard v. Kentucky*, 200 U. S. 164, 50 L. ed. 421, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 189; *Rawlins v. Georgia*, 201 U. S. 638, 50 L. ed. 899, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 560; *Felts v. Murphy*, 201 U. S. 123, 50 L. ed. 689, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 366.

Among the most notable of these decisions are those sustaining the denial of jury trial both in civil and criminal cases, the substitution of informations for indictments by a

grand jury, the enactment that the possession of policy slips raises a presumption of illegality, and the admission of the deposition of an absent witness in a criminal case. The cases proceed upon the theory that, given a court of justice which has jurisdiction, and acts, not arbitrarily, but in conformity with a general law, upon evidence, and after inquiry made with notice to the parties affected and opportunity to be heard, then all the requirements of due process, so far as it relates to procedure in court and methods of trial and character and effect of evidence, are complied with. Thus it was said in *Iowa C. R. Co. v. Iowa*, *supra*, p. 393: ‘But it is clear that the 14th Amendment in no way undertakes to control the *112 power of a state to determine by what process legal rights may be asserted or legal obligations be enforced, provided the method of procedure adopted for these purposes gives reasonable notice and accords fair opportunity to be heard before the issues are decided;’ and in *Louisville & N. R. Co. v. Schmidt*, 177 U. S. 236, 44 L. ed. 750, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 622: ‘It is no longer open to contention that the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not control mere forms of procedure in state courts or regulate practice therein. All its requirements are complied with, provided in the proceedings which are claimed not to have been due process of law the person condemned has had sufficient notice, and adequate opportunity has been afforded him to defend;’ and in *Hooker v. Los Angeles*, 188 U. S. 314, 318, 47 L. ed. 487, 491, 63 L.R.A. 471, 479, 23 Sup. Ct. Rep. 395, 397: ‘The 14th Amendment does not control the power of a state to determine the form of procedure by which legal rights may be ascertained, if the method adopted gives reasonable notice and affords a fair opportunity to be heard;’ and if *Rogers v. Peck*, *supra*, p. 435: ‘Due process of law guaranteed by the 14th Amendment does not require the state to adopt a particular form of procedure, so long as it appears that the accused has had sufficient notice of the accusation and an adequate opportunity to defend himself in the prosecution.’ It is impossible to reconcile the reasoning of these cases and the rule which governed their decision with the theory that an exemption from compulsory self-incrimination is included in the conception of due process of law. Indeed, the reasoning for including indictment by a grand jury and trial by a petit jury in that conception, which has been rejected by this court in *Hurtado v. California* and *Maxwell v. Dow*, was historically and in principle much stronger. Clearly appreciating this, Mr. Justice Harlan, in his dissent in each of these cases, pointed out that the inexorable logic of the reasoning of the court was to allow the states, so far as the Federal Constitution was concerned, to compel any person to be a witness against himself. In *Missouri v. Lewis* (*Bowman v. Lewis*) 101 U.

S. 22, 25 L. ed. 989, Mr. Justice Bradley, speaking *113 for the whole court, said, in effect, that the 14th Amendment would not prevent a state from adopting or continuing the Civil Law instead of the common law. This *dictum* has been approved and made an essential part of the reasoning of the decision in *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 387, 389, 42 L. ed. 789, 790, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383, and *Maxwell v. Dow*, supra, 598. The statement excludes the possibility that the privilege is essential to due process, for it hardly need be said that the interrogation of the accused at his trial is the practice in the Civil Law.

Even if the historical meaning of due process of law and the decisions of this court did not exclude the privilege from it, it would be going far to rate it as an immutable principle of justice which is the inalienable possession of every citizen of a free government. Salutary as the principle may seem to the great majority, it cannot be ranked with the right to hearing before condemnation, the immunity from arbitrary power not acting by general laws, and the inviolability of private property. The wisdom of the exemption has never been universally assented to since the days of Bentham, many doubt it to-day, and it is best defended not as an unchangeable principle of universal justice, but as a law proved by experience to be expedient. See *Wigmore*, Ev. § 2251. It has no place in the jurisprudence of civilized and free countries outside the domain of the common law, and it is nowhere observed among our own people in the search for truth outside the administration of the law. It should, must, and will be rigidly observed where it is secured by specific constitutional safeguards, but there is nothing in it which gives it a sanctity above and before constitutions themselves. Much might be said in favor of the view that the privilege was guaranteed against state impairment as a privilege and immunity of national citizenship, but, as has been shown, the decisions **26 of this court have foreclosed that view. There seems to be no reason whatever, however, for straining the meaning of due process of law to include this privilege within it, because, perhaps, we may think it of great value. The states had guarded the privilege *114 to the satisfaction of their own people up to the adoption of the 14th Amendment. No reason is perceived why they cannot continue to do so. The power of their people ought not to be fettered, their sense of responsibility lessened, and their capacity for sober and restrained self-government weakened, by forced construction of the Federal Constitution. If the people of New Jersey are not content with the law as declared in repeated decisions of their courts, the remedy is in their own hands. They may, if they choose, alter it by legislation, as the people of Maine did

when the courts of that state made the same ruling. *State v. Bartlett*, 55 Me. 200; *State v. Lawrence*, 57 Me. 574; *State v. Cleaves*, 59 Me. 298, 8 Am. Rep. 422; *State v. Banks*, 78 Me. 492, 7 Atl. 269; Rev. Stat. chap. 135, § 19.

We have assumed only for the purpose of discussion that what was done in the case at bar was an infringement of the privilege against self-incrimination. We do not intend, however, to lend any countenance to the truth of that assumption. The courts of New Jersey, in adopting the rule of law which is complained of here, have deemed it consistent with the privilege itself, and not a denial of it. The reasoning by which this view is supported will be found in the cases cited from New Jersey and Maine, and see *Queen v. Rhodes* [1899] 1 Q. B. 77; *Ex parte Kops* [1894] A. C. 650. The authorities upon the question are in conflict. We do not pass upon the conflict, because, for the reasons given, we think that the exemption from compulsory self-incrimination in the courts of the states is not secured by any part of the Federal Constitution.

Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Justice **Harlan**, dissenting:

I feel constrained by a sense of duty to express my nonconcurrence in the action of the court in this case.

Twining and Cornell were indicted for a criminal offense in a New Jersey court, and, having been found guilty by a jury, were sentenced, respectively, to imprisonment for six and *115 four years. The judgment of conviction was affirmed, first in the supreme court of the state, afterwards in the court of errors and appeals. The case was brought here for review, and the accused assigned for error that the mode of proceeding during the trial was such as to deny them a right secured by the Constitution of the United States, -namely, the right of an accused not to be compelled to testify against himself.

Upon this point the court, in the opinion just delivered, says: 'We have assumed, only for the purpose of discussion, that what was done in the case at bar was an infringement of the privilege against self-incrimination.' But the court takes care to add immediately: 'We do not intend, however, to lend any countenance to the truth of that assumption. The courts of New Jersey, in adopting the rule of law which is complained of here, have deemed it consistent with the privilege itself.'

It seems to me that the first inquiry on this writ of error should have been whether, upon the record before us, that which was actually done in the trial court amounted, in law, to a violation of that privilege. If the court was not prepared to hold, upon the record before it, that the privilege of immunity from self-incrimination had been actually violated, then, I submit, it ought not to have gone further and held it to be competent for a state, despite the granting of immunity from self-incrimination by the Federal Constitution, to compel one accused of crime to be a witness against himself. Whether a state is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States to violate the principle of immunity from self-incrimination is a question which it is clearly unnecessary to decide now, unless what was, in fact, done at the trial, was inconsistent with that immunity. But, although expressly declaring that it will not lend any *countenance* to the *truth* of the *assumption* that the proceedings below were in disregard of the maxim, *Nemo tenetur seipsum accusare*, and without saying whether there was, in fact, any substantial violation of the privilege *116 of immunity from self-incrimination, the court, for the purpose only of discussion, has entered upon the academic inquiry whether a state may, without violating the Constitution of the United States, compel one accused of crime to be a witness against himself,-a question of vast moment, one of such transcendent importance that a court ought not to decide it unless the record before it requires that course to be adopted. It is entirely consistent with the opinion just delivered that the court thinks that what is complained of as having been done at the trial of the accused was not, in law, an infringement of the privilege of immunity from self-incrimination. Yet, as stated, the court, in its wisdom, has forborne to say whether, in its judgment, that privilege was, in fact, violated in the state court, but simply, for the purpose of *discussion*, has proceeded on the **27 *assumption* that the privilege was disregarded at the trial.

As a reason why it takes up first the question of the power of a state, so far as the Federal Constitution is concerned, to compel self-incrimination, the court says that if the right here asserted is not a Federal right that is an end of the case, and it must not go further. It would, I submit, have been more appropriate to say that, if no ground whatever existed, under the facts disclosed by the record, to contend that a Federal right had been violated, this court would be without authority to go further and express its opinion on an abstract question relating to the powers of the states under the Constitution.

What I have suggested as to the proper course of procedure in this court is supported by our action in [Shoener v.](#)

[Pennsylvania](#), 207 U. S. 188, 195, 52 L. ed. 163, 166, 28 Sup. Ct. Rep. 110. That was a criminal case, brought here from the supreme court of Pennsylvania,-the accused, who was convicted, insisting that the proceeding against him in the state court was in violation of the clause of the Federal Constitution declaring that no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. Upon looking into the record of that case we found that the accused had not been, previously, put in legal jeopardy for *117 the same offense. We went no further, but dismissed the writ of error, declining to consider the grave constitutional question pressed upon our attention, namely, whether the jeopardy clause of the Federal Constitution operated as a restraint upon the *states* in the execution of their criminal laws. But as a different course has been pursued in this case, I must of necessity consider the sufficiency of the grounds upon which the court bases its present judgment of affirmance.

The court, in its consideration of the relative rights of the United States and of the several states, holds, in this case, that, *without violating the Constitution of the United States*, a state can *compel* a person accused of crime to testify against himself. In my judgment, immunity from self-incrimination is protected against hostile state action, not only by that clause in the 14th Amendment declaring that 'no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States,' but by the clause, in the same Amendment, 'nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.' No argument is needed to support the proposition that, whether manifested by statute or by the final judgment of a court, state action, if liable to the objection that it abridges the privileges or immunities of national citizenship, must also be regarded as wanting in the due process of law enjoined by the 14th Amendment, when such state action substantially affects life, liberty, or property.

At the time of the adoption of the 14th Amendment immunity from self-incrimination was one of the privileges or immunities belonging to citizens, for the reason that the 5th Amendment, speaking in the name of the people of the United States, had declared, in terms, that no person 'shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.' That Amendment, it was long ago decided, operated as a restriction on the exercise of powers by the United States or by Federal tribunals and agencies, but *118 did not impose any restraint upon a state or upon a state tribunal or agency. The original

Amendments of the Constitution had their origin, as all know, in the belief of many patriotic statesmen in the states then composing the Union, that, under the Constitution, as originally submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, the national government might disregard the fundamental principles of Anglo-American liberty, for the maintenance of which our fathers took up arms against the mother country.

What, let me inquire, must then have been regarded as principles that were fundamental in the liberty of the citizen? Every student of English history will agree that, long before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, certain principles affecting the life and liberty of the subject had become firmly established in the jurisprudence of England, and were deemed vital to the safety of freemen, and that among those principles was the one that no person accused of crime could be compelled to be a witness against himself. It is true that at one time in England the practice of 'questioning the prisoner' was enforced in star chamber proceedings. But we have the authority of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, in his History of the Criminal Law of England, for saying that, soon after the Revolution of 1688, the practice of questioning the prisoner died out. Vol. 1, p. 440. The liberties of the English people had then been placed on a firmer foundation. Personal liberty was thenceforward jealously guarded. Certain it is, that when the present government of the United States was established it was the belief of all liberty-loving men in America that real, genuine freedom could not exist in any country that recognized the power of government to *compel* persons accused of crime to be witnesses ****28** against themselves. And it is not too much to say that the wise men who laid the foundations of our constitutional government would have stood aghast at the suggestion that immunity from self-incrimination was not among the essential, fundamental principles of English law. An able writer on English and American constitutional ***119** law has recently well said: 'When the first Continental Congress of 1774 claimed to be entitled to the benefit, not only of the common law of England, but of such of the English statutes as existed at the time of the colonization, and which they had by experience found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances, they simply declared the basic principle of English law that English subjects, going to a new and uninhabited country, carry with them, as their birthright, the laws of England existing when the colonization takes place. . . . English law, public and private, continued in force in all the states that became sovereign in 1776, each state declaring for itself the date from which it would recognize it.' Taylor, Science of Jurisprudence, 436, 437. It

is indisputably established that, despite differences in forms of government, the people in the colonies were a unit as to certain leading principles, among which was the principle that the people were entitled to 'enjoy the rights and privileges of British-born subjects and the benefit of the common laws of England' (1 Story, Const. § 163), and that (to use the words of the Continental Congress of 1774) 'by immigration to the colonies, the people by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights, but that they were then, and their descendants are now, entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of them as their local and other circumstances enable them to exercise and enjoy.'

Can there be any doubt that, at the opening of the War of Independence, the people of the colonies claimed as one of their birthrights the privilege of immunity from self-incrimination? This question can be answered in but one way. If, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, any lawyer had claimed that one accused of crime could lawfully be compelled to testify against himself, he would have been laughed at by his brethren of the bar, both in England and America. In accordance with this universal view as to the rights of freemen, Virginia, in its convention of May, 1776, -in advance, be it observed, of the Declaration of Independence, -made a ***120** declaration (drawn entirely by the celebrated George Mason) which set forth certain rights as pertaining to the people of that state and to their posterity 'as the basis and foundation of government.' Among those rights (that famous declaration distinctly announced) was the right of a person not to be compelled to give evidence against himself. Precisely the same declaration was made in Pennsylvania by its convention assembled at Philadelphia on the 15th of July 1776. Vermont, by its convention of 1777, said 'Nor can he [a man accused of crime] be compelled to give evidence against himself.' Maryland, in 1776, declared that 'no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself, in a court of criminal law.' Massachusetts, in its Constitution of 1780, provided that 'no subject shall be . . . compelled to accuse, or to furnish evidence against, himself.' The same provision was made by New Hampshire in its Constitution of 1784. And North Carolina as early as 1776 recognized the privilege of immunity from self-incrimination by declaring, in its Constitution, that a man 'shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.' These explicit declarations in the Constitutions of leading colonies, before the submission of the national Constitution to the people for adoption or rejection, caused patriotic men, whose fidelity to American liberty no one doubted, to protest that that instrument was defective, in that it furnished no express guaranty against

the violation by the national government of the personal rights that inhered in liberty. Nothing is made clearer by the history of our country than that the Constitution would not have been accepted by the requisite number of states, but for the understanding, on all sides, that it should be promptly amended so as to meet this objection. So, when the first Congress met, there was entire unanimity among statesmen of that day as to the necessity and wisdom of having a national Bill of Rights which would, beyond all question, secure against Federal encroachment all the rights, privileges, and immunities which, everywhere and by everybody in America, were then recognized as *121 fundamental in Anglo-American liberty. Hence the prompt incorporation into the supreme law of the land of the original Amendments. By the 5th Amendment, as already stated, it was expressly declared that no one should be compelled, in a criminal case, to be a witness against himself. Those Amendments being adopted by the nation, the people no longer feared that the United States or any Federal agency could exert power that was inconsistent with the fundamental rights recognized in those Amendments. It is to be observed that the Amendments introduced no principle not already familiar to liberty-loving people. They only put in the form of constitutional sanction, as barriers against oppression, the principles which **29 the people of the colonies, with entire unanimity, deemed vital to their safety and freedom.

Still more. At the close of the late Civil War, which had seriously disturbed the foundations of our governmental system, the question arose whether provision should not be made by constitutional Amendments to secure against attack by the *states* the rights, privileges, and immunities which, by the original Amendments, had been placed beyond the power of the United States or any Federal agency to impair or destroy. Those rights, privileges, and immunities had not then, in terms, been guarded by the national Constitution against impairment or destruction by the states, although, before the adoption of the 14th Amendment, every state, without, perhaps, an exception, had, in some form, recognized, as part of its fundamental law, most, if not all, the rights and immunities mentioned in the original Amendments, among them immunity from self-incrimination. This is made clear by the opinion of the court in the present case. The court says: 'The exemption from testimonial compulsion, that is, from disclosure as *a witness of evidence against one's self, forced by any form of legal process, is universal in American law*, though there may be a difference as to its exact scope and limits. At the time of the formation of the Union, the principle that no person could be compelled to

be a witness against himself *122 had become embodied in the common law and distinguished it from all other systems of jurisprudence. *It was generally regarded then, as now, as a privilege of great value, a protection to the innocent, though a shelter to the guilty, and a safeguard against heedless, unfounded, or tyrannical prosecutions.*' Such was the situation, the court concedes, at the time the 14th Amendment was prepared and adopted. That Amendment declared that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction are citizens of the United States, 'and of the state wherein they reside.' Momentous as this declaration was, in its political consequences, it was not deemed sufficient for the complete protection of the essential rights of national citizenship and personal liberty. Although the nation was restrained by existing constitutional provisions from encroaching upon those rights, yet, so far as the Federal Constitution was concerned, the states could, at that time, have dealt with those rights upon the basis entirely of their own Constitution and laws. It was therefore deemed necessary that the 14th Amendment should, in the name of the United States, forbid, as it expressly does, any *state* from making or enforcing a law that will abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The privileges and immunities mentioned in the original Amendments, and universally regarded as our heritage of liberty from the common law, were thus secured to every citizen of the United States, and placed beyond assault by any government, Federal or state; and due process of law, in all public proceedings affecting life, liberty, or property, was enjoined equally upon the nation and the states.

What, then, were the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States which the 14th Amendment guarded against encroachment by the states? Whatever they were, that Amendment placed them beyond the power of any state to abridge. And what were the rights of life and liberty which the Amendment protected? Whatever they were, that Amendment *123 guarded them against any hostile state action that was wanting in due process of law.

I will not attempt to enumerate all the privileges and immunities which *at that time* belonged to citizens of the United States. But I confidently assert that among such privileges was the privilege of immunity from self-incrimination which the people of the United States, by adopting the 5th Amendment, had placed beyond Federal encroachment. Can such a view be deemed unreasonable in the face of the fact, frankly conceded in the opinion of the

court, that, at common law, as well at the time of the formation of the Union and when the 14th Amendment was adopted, immunity from self-incrimination was a privilege 'universal in American law,' was everywhere deemed 'of great value, a protection to the innocent, though a shelter to the guilty, and a safeguard against heedless, unfounded, or tyrannical prosecutions?' Is it conceivable that a privilege or immunity of such a priceless character, one expressly recognized in the supreme law of the land, one thoroughly interwoven with the history of Anglo-American liberty, was not in the mind of the country when it declared, in the 14th Amendment, that no state shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States? The 14th Amendment would have been disapproved by every state in the Union if it had saved or recognized the right of a state to compel one accused of crime, in its courts, to be a witness against himself. We state the matter in this way because it is common knowledge that the compelling of a person to criminate himself shocks or ought to shock the sense of right and justice to everyone who loves liberty. Indeed, this court has not hesitated thus to characterize the star chamber ****30** method of compelling an accused to be a witness against himself. In [Boyd v. United States](#), 116 U. S. 616, 631, 633, 29 L. ed. 746, 751, 752, 6 Sup. Ct. Rep. 524, 533, 534, will be found some weighty observations by Mr. Justice Bradley, delivering the judgment of the court, as to the scope and meaning of the 4th and 5th Amendments. The court, speaking by that eminent jurist, said: ***124** 'NOW, IT IS ELEMENTARY KNOWLEDGE, THAT ONE cardinal rule of the court of chancery is never to decree a discovery which might *tend to convict the party of a crime*, or to forfeit his property. And any *compulsory* discovery by *extorting the party's oath*, or compelling the production of his private books and papers, *to convict him of crime*, or to forfeit his property, *is contrary to the principles of a free government. It is abhorrent to the instincts of an Englishman; it is abhorrent to the instincts of an American. It may suit the purposes of despotic power, but it cannot abide the pure atmosphere of political liberty and personal freedom.*' Again: 'We have already noticed the intimate relation between the two Amendments. They throw great light on each other. For the 'unreasonable searches and seizures' condemned in the 4th Amendment are almost always made for the purpose of compelling a man to give evidence against himself, which, in criminal cases, is condemned in the 5th Amendment; and compelling a man 'in a criminal case to be a witness against himself,' which is condemned in the 5th Amendment, throws light on the question as to what is an 'unreasonable search and seizure' within the meaning of the 4th Amendment. And we have been unable to perceive that the seizure of a man's

private books and papers, to be used in evidence against him, is substantially different from compelling him to be a witness against himself.' These observations were referred to approvingly in [Counselman v. Hitchcock](#), 142 U. S. 547, 580, 581, 35 L. ed. 1110, 1120, 3 Inters. Com. Rep. 816, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 195.

I am of opinion that, as immunity from self-incrimination was recognized in the 5th Amendment of the Constitution, and placed beyond violation by any Federal agency, it should be deemed one of the immunities of citizens of the United States which the 14th Amendment, in express terms, forbids any state from abridging,-as much so, for instance, as the right of free speech (1st Amend.) or the exemption from cruel or unusual punishments (8th Amend.), or the exemption from being put twice in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense (5th Amend.), or the exemption from unreasonable searches ***125** and seizures of one's person, house, papers, or effects (4th Amend.). Even if I were anxious or willing to cripple the operation of the 14th Amendment by strained or narrow interpretations, I should feel obliged to hold that, when that Amendment was adopted, all these last-mentioned exemptions were among the immunities belonging to citizens of the United States, which, after the adoption of the 14th Amendment, no state could impair or destroy. But, as I read the opinion of the court, it will follow from the general principles underlying it, or from the reasoning pursued therein, that the 14th Amendment would be no obstacle whatever in the way of a state law or practice under which, for instance, cruel or unusual punishments (such as the thumbscrew, or the rack, or burning at the stake) might be inflicted. So of a state law which infringed the right of free speech, or authorized unreasonable searches or seizures of persons, their houses, papers, or effects, or a state law under which one accused of crime could be put in jeopardy twice or oftener, at the pleasure of the prosecution, for the same offense.

It is my opinion, also, that the right to immunity from self-incrimination cannot be taken away by any state consistently with the clause of the 14th Amendment that relates to the deprivation by the state of life or liberty without due process of law. This view is supported by what Mr. Justice Miller said for the court in [Davidson v. New Orleans](#), 96 U. S. 97, 101, 102, 24 L. ed. 616, 618, 619. That great judge, delivering the opinion in that case said: 'The prohibition against depriving the citizen or subject of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law, is not new in the constitutional history of the English race. It is not new in the

constitutional history of this country, and it was not new in the Constitution of the United States when it became a part of the 14th Amendment, in the year 1866.' After observing that the equivalent of the phrase 'due process of law,' according to Lord Coke, is found in the words, 'law of the land,' in the Great Charter, in connection with the guaranties of the rights of the subject *126 against the oppression of the Crown, the court said: 'In the series of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed and adopted immediately after the organization of the government, which were dictated by the jealousy of the states as further limitations upon the power of the Federal government, it is found in the fifth, in connection with other guaranties of personal rights of the same character.' Among these guaranties this court distinctly said was protection against being twice tried for the same offense, **31 and protection 'against the accused being compelled, in a criminal case, to testify against himself.' Again, said the court: 'It is easy to see that when the great barons of England wrung from King John, at the point of the sword, the concession that neither their lives nor their property should be disposed of by the Crown, except as provided by the law of the land, they meant by 'law of the land' the ancient and customary laws of the English people, or laws enacted by the Parliament, of which those barons were a controlling element. It was not in their minds, therefore, to protect themselves against the enactment of laws by the Parliament of England. But when, in the year of grace 1866, there is placed in the Constitution of the United States a declaration that 'no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law,' can

a state make anything due process of law which, by its own legislation, it chooses to declare such? To affirm this is to hold that the prohibition to the states is of no avail or has no application where the invasion of private rights is affected under the forms of state legislation.'

I cannot support any judgment declaring that immunity from self-incrimination is not one of the privileges or immunities of national citizenship, nor a part of the liberty guaranteed by the 14th Amendment against hostile state action. The declaration of the court, in the opinion just delivered that immunity from self-incrimination is of great value, a protection to the innocent, and a safeguard against unfounded and tyrannical prosecutions, meets my cordial *127 approval. And the court having heretofore, upon the fullest consideration, declared that the compelling of a citizen of the United States, charged with crime, to be a witness against himself, was a rule abhorrent to the instincts of Americans, was in violation of universal American law, was contrary to the principles of free government, and a weapon of despotic power which could not abide the pure atmosphere of political liberty and personal freedom, I cannot agree that a state may make that rule a part of its law and binding on citizens, despite the Constitution of the United States. No former decision of this court requires that we should now so interpret the Constitution.

All Citations

211 U.S. 78, 29 S.Ct. 14, 53 L.Ed. 97
















Footnotes

- † In certain offenses, which may be generally described as embezzlements, the evidence compelled from a bankrupt cannot be used against him. 24 & 25 Vict. chap. 96, § 85; 53 & 54 Vict. chap. 71, § 27.

Negative Treatment

Negative Citing References (22)

The KeyCited document has been negatively referenced by the following events or decisions in other litigation or proceedings:

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Overruled in Part by	 1. Malloy v. Hogan  MOST NEGATIVE	June 15, 1964	Case		—
	84 S.Ct. 1489 , U.S.Conn. Prisoner, who had been committed to jail for contempt for refusal to answer certain questions in state gambling inquiry, brought habeas corpus proceeding. The Superior Court,...				
Overruling Recognized by	 2. State v. Gann	Dec. 19, 1969	Case		—
	463 P.2d 570 , Or. Defendant was convicted in Circuit Court, Marion County, Val D. Sloper, J., of holding a person as hostage within state penitentiary and he appealed. The Supreme Court, Denecke,...				
Overruling Recognized by	 3. U.S. v. Gecas	Aug. 11, 1993	Case		—
	830 F.Supp. 1403 , N.D.Fla. The government petitioned to enforce an administrative subpoena in connection with investigation of alien's alleged assistance of Nazis during World War II. The District Court,...				
Overruling Recognized by	4. Hof v. State	Sep. 01, 1993	Case		—
	629 A.2d 1251 , Md.App. Confession. Jury instructions on admissibility of defendant's confession were adequate.				
Overruling Recognized by	 5. State v. One Lot of \$8,560 in U.S. Currency	Feb. 05, 1996	Case		—
	670 A.2d 772 , R.I. The Superior Court, Providence County, Rodgers, J., certified to Supreme Court question of whether double jeopardy's ban on multiple punishments prohibits state from pursuing civil...				
Overruling Recognized by	 6. U.S. v. Gecas 	Aug. 26, 1997	Case		—
	120 F.3d 1419 , 11th Cir.(Fla.) During investigation into whether resident alien was subject to expulsion as war criminal, government filed motion to enforce subpoena seeking oral and written testimony from alien...				
Overruling Recognized by	 7. U.S. v. Cook	Aug. 07, 1998	Case		—
	48 M.J. 236 , U.S. Armed Forces Accused was convicted by general court-martial, Edward M. Starr, J., of rape, forcible sodomy, and unlawful entry. The United States Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed...				
Overruling Recognized by	 8. Tierney v. Stacey	Sep. 29, 2006	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
	2006 WL 2801964 , Cal.App. 2 Dist. On October 28, 2004, the trial court entered a judgment, following a trial held on October 7 and 8, 2004, that decreed that certain purported amendments, dated March 8, 2002, to...				
Overruling Recognized by	9. Minix v. Canarecci 2007 WL 1662666 , N.D.Ind. Cathy Minix brings suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 as the personal representative of the estate of her deceased son Gregory Zick, alleging that the defendants deprived Gregory of...	June 06, 2007	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by	10. Nordyke v. King 563 F.3d 439 , 9th Cir.(Cal.) GOVERNMENT - Weapons. Second Amendment applied against the states and local governments through Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.	Apr. 20, 2009	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by	11. State v. Knight 218 P.3d 1177 , Kan.App. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Investigatory Stop. Police officer had sufficient reasonable suspicion to justify traffic stop of defendant's vehicle.	Nov. 06, 2009	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by	12. State v. Sieyes 225 P.3d 995 , Wash. CIVIL RIGHTS - Right to Bear Arms. Second Amendment protects an individual right to bear arms from state interference through due process clause of 14th Amendment.	Feb. 18, 2010	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by	13. McDonald v. City of Chicago, Ill. 130 S.Ct. 3020 , U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS - Right to Bear Arms. Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms is fully applicable to the States by virtue of Fourteenth Amendment.	June 28, 2010	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by	14. State v. Knight 241 P.3d 120 , Kan.App. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Investigatory Stop. Police officer had sufficient reasonable suspicion to justify traffic stop of defendant's vehicle.	Oct. 08, 2010	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by	15. Pollack v. Duff 958 F.Supp.2d 280 , D.D.C. LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT - Discrimination. Local residency requirement in government job announcement did not violate nonresident applicant's equal protection rights.	Aug. 06, 2013	Case		—
Disagreement Recognized by	16. Bendick v. Cambio 558 A.2d 941 , R.I. Department of Environmental Management brought action against landowner seeking injunctive relief and	May 10, 1989	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
	imposition of civil penalties. The Superior Court denied landowner's request...				
Distinguished by	17. People v. Bowen 198 N.Y.S. 306 , N.Y.Sup. Prosecution for forgery by the People of the State of New York against Arthur A. Bowen. On defendant's motions to compel the return of property taken from his possession and for a...	Feb 1923	Case		—
Distinguished by	18. People v. Fox 148 P.2d 424 , Cal.App. 2 Dist. Appeal from Superior Court, Los Angeles County; Arthur Crum, Judge. Abe Fox was convicted of grand theft, and he appeals. Affirmed.	Apr. 25, 1944	Case		—
Distinguished by	19. Parker v. District of Columbia 478 F.3d 370 , D.C.Cir. CIVIL RIGHTS - Right to Bear Arms. District of Columbia's gun control laws were unconstitutional under the Second Amendment.	Mar. 09, 2007	Case		—
Distinguished by	20. Francis v. Marshall 🗨️ 684 F.Supp.2d 897 , E.D.Ky. LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT - Discrimination. County official's decision not to re-hire employee did not violate employee's First Amendment rights.	Feb. 02, 2010	Case		—
Modification Recognized by	21. Pueblo v. Casellas Toro 2015 WL 10044479 , TCA Comparece ante nos Pablo José Casellas Toro (señor Casellas o el apelante) mediante recurso de apelación y nos solicita la revocación de la sentencia emitida por el Tribunal de...	Nov. 24, 2015	Case		—
Modification Recognized by	22. Pueblo v. Ramos Amador 2016 WL 8347218 , TCA Comparece el Sr. Ernesto Ramos Amador (Sr. Ramos o el apelante) mediante recurso de apelación, solicita revisemos la sentencia sobre hábeas corpus emitida por el Tribunal de...	Dec. 09, 2016	Case		—

History (3)

Direct History (3)

1. [State v. Twining](#)



73 N.J.L. 3 , N.J.Sup. , Nov. 13, 1905

Affirmed by

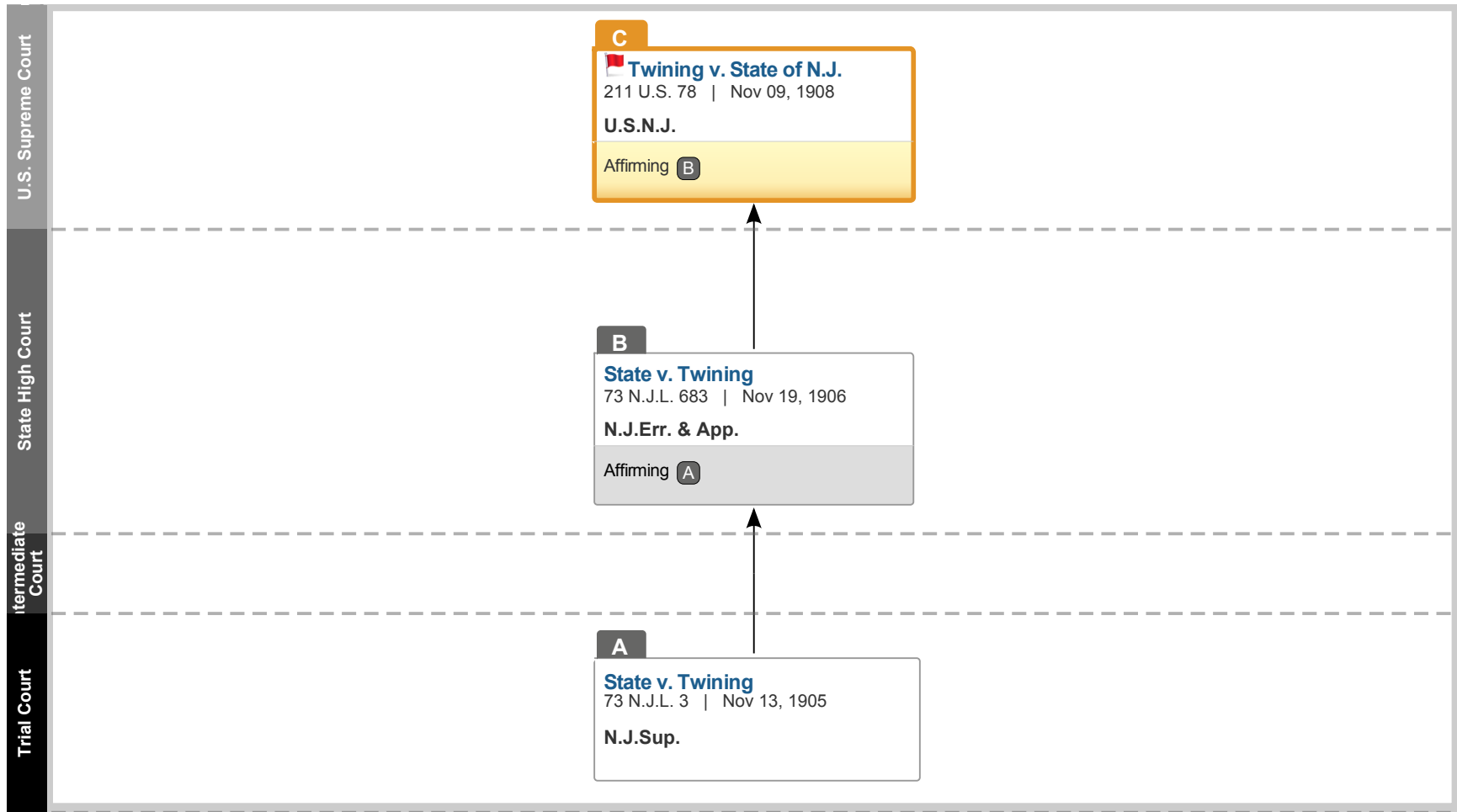
2. [State v. Twining](#)

73 N.J.L. 683 , N.J.Err. & App. , Nov. 19, 1906

Affirmed by

 3. [Twining v. State of N.J.](#) 
















211 U.S. 78 , U.S.N.J. , Nov. 09, 1908

























Citing References (500)

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Overruled in Part by NEGATIVE	 1. Malloy v. Hogan ” 84 S.Ct. 1489, 1490+ , U.S.Conn. Prisoner, who had been committed to jail for contempt for refusal to answer certain questions in state gambling inquiry, brought habeas corpus proceeding. The Superior Court,...	June 15, 1964	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE	 2. McDonald v. City of Chicago, Ill. ” 130 S.Ct. 3020, 3022+ , U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS - Right to Bear Arms. Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms is fully applicable to the States by virtue of Fourteenth Amendment.	June 28, 2010	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE	 3. U.S. v. Gecas ” 120 F.3d 1419, 1431+ , 11th Cir.(Fla.) During investigation into whether resident alien was subject to expulsion as war criminal, government filed motion to enforce subpoena seeking oral and written testimony from alien...	Aug. 26, 1997	Case		—
Examined by	 4. Cohen v. Hurley ” 81 S.Ct. 954, 956+ , U.S.N.Y. Disciplinary proceeding against an attorney. The Supreme Court , Appellate Division, of the State of New York, 9 A.D.2d 436, 195 N.Y.S.2d 990, entered an order for disbarment, and...	Apr. 24, 1961	Case		—
Examined by	 5. Adamson v. People of State of California ” 67 S.Ct. 1672, 1675+ , U.S.Cal. Admiral Dewey Adamson was convicted of murder in the first degree, the conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State of California, 27 Cal.2d 478, 165 P.2d 3, and the...	June 23, 1947	Case		—
Examined by	 6. Snyder v. Com. of Mass. 54 S.Ct. 330, 332+ , U.S.Mass. Herman Snyder was convicted of murder in the first degree, and judgment of conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts (185 N.E. 376), and defendant...	Jan. 08, 1934	Case		—
Examined by	 7. Hague v. Committee for Industrial Organization 101 F.2d 774, 781+ , C.C.A.3 (N.J.) DAVIS, Circuit Judge, dissenting in part. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey; William Clark, Judge. Suit by the Committee for...	Jan. 26, 1939	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Examined by	8. Melancon v. McKeithen  345 F.Supp. 1025, 1036+ , E.D.La. Consolidated cases seeking a holding that the Seventh Amendment applies to civil actions in Louisiana courts through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The...	Mar. 01, 1972	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE	9. Pollack v. Duff  958 F.Supp.2d 280, 289+ , D.D.C. LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT - Discrimination. Local residency requirement in government job announcement did not violate nonresident applicant's equal protection rights.	Aug. 06, 2013	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE	10. Minix v. Canarecci 2007 WL 1662666, *3+ , N.D.Ind. Cathy Minix brings suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 as the personal representative of the estate of her deceased son Gregory Zick, alleging that the defendants deprived Gregory of...	June 06, 2007	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE	11. Hof v. State 629 A.2d 1251, 1268+ , Md.App. Confession. Jury instructions on admissibility of defendant's confession were adequate.	Sep. 01, 1993	Case		—
Distinguished by NEGATIVE	 12. Francis v. Marshall  684 F.Supp.2d 897, 904+ , E.D.Ky. LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT - Discrimination. County official's decision not to re-hire employee did not violate employee's First Amendment rights.	Feb. 02, 2010	Case		—
Modification Recognized by NEGATIVE	 13. Pueblo v. Casellas Toro 2015 WL 10044479, *13+ , TCA Comparece ante nos Pablo José Casellas Toro (señor Casellas o el apelante) mediante recurso de apelación y nos solicita la revocación de la sentencia emitida por el Tribunal de...	Nov. 24, 2015	Case		—
Discussed by	 14. Shapiro v. Thompson 89 S.Ct. 1322, 1329+ , U.S.Conn. Appeals from decisions of three-judge District Courts for District of Connecticut, District of Columbia, and Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 270 F.Supp. 331,277 F.Supp. 65,279...	Apr. 21, 1969	Case		—
Discussed by	 15. Tehan v. U.S. ex rel. Shott  86 S.Ct. 459, 462+ , U.S.Ohio Habeas corpus proceeding by state court prisoner. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, entered judgment dismissing proceeding and...	Jan. 19, 1966	Case		—
Discussed by	 16. Betts v. Brady 62 S.Ct. 1252, 1256+ , U.S.Md. Mr. Justice BLACK, Mr. Justice DOUGLAS, and Mr. Justice MURPHY dissenting. On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to Hon. Carroll T. Bond, a Judge of the State of Maryland, being a...	June 01, 1942	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Discussed by	 17. Edwards v. People of State of California  62 S.Ct. 164, 169+ , U.S.Cal. Appeal from the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Yuba. Fred F. Edwards was convicted of violating St.Cal.1937, p. 1406, s 2615, making it a...	Nov. 24, 1941	Case		—
Discussed by	 18. Hague v. Committee for Indus. Organization 59 S.Ct. 954, 957+ , U.S.N.J. On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Suit by the Committee for Industrial Organization and others against Frank Hague,...	June 05, 1939	Case		—
Discussed by	 19. Polite v. Diehl  507 F.2d 119, 137+ , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Civil rights action against policemen seeking damages for alleged false arrest, assault and battery, illegal seizure of automobile, and coercion of guilty plea. The United States...	Dec. 31, 1974	Case		—
Discussed by	 20. Alabama Education Ass'n v. Bentley  788 F.Supp.2d 1283, 1300+ , N.D.Ala. EDUCATION - Political Activities. Statute prohibiting payroll deductions for educational association's political action committee contributions was likely unconstitutional.	Mar. 18, 2011	Case		—
Discussed by	21. Galahad v. Weinsienk  555 F.Supp. 1201, 1206+ , D.Colo. Colorado resident who had been admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania and Alaska brought action challenging constitutionality of Colorado district court rule predicating admission to...	Jan. 17, 1983	Case		—
Discussed by	 22. Walden v. City of Chicago 755 F.Supp.2d 942, 965+ , N.D.Ill. CIVIL RIGHTS - Experts. Academic historian was qualified to be an expert on 60 year old police customs and practices.	Dec. 21, 2010	Case		—
Discussed by	 23. Committee for Industrial Organization v. Hague 25 F.Supp. 127, 141+ , D.N.J. In Equity. Suit by the Committee for Industrial Organization and others against Frank Hague, individually, and as Mayor of Jersey City, and others, to enjoin interference with...	Oct. 27, 1938	Case		—
Discussed by	 24. Banks v. State  93 So. 293, 300+ , Ala.App. Appeal from Circuit Court, Russell County; J. S. Williams, Judge. Mary Banks was convicted of violating the prohibition law, and she appeals. Affirmed.	June 30, 1921	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Discussed by	 25. People v. Modesto ¶ 42 Cal.Rptr. 417, 424+ , Cal. Defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree, and from a judgment of the Superior Court, Riverside County, John G. Gabbert, J., the defendant appealed. The Supreme Court,...	Feb. 11, 1965	Case		—
Discussed by	26. State v. LaMar ¶ 151 N.W.2d 496, 503+ , Iowa Defendant was convicted in the Polk District Court, Harry Perkins, J., of breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny, and he appealed. The Supreme Court, Mason, J., held...	June 06, 1967	Case		—
Discussed by	 27. State v. Ferguson 283 N.W. 917, 920+ , Iowa Appeal from District Court, Jasper County; P. J. Siegers, Judge. Appellant was convicted upon an information charging him with the theft of certain cattle. Affirmed.	Feb. 14, 1939	Case		—
Discussed by	28. State v. Ford 99 So.2d 320, 326+ , La. Contempt proceeding against city police officers. The Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Frank T. Echezabal, J., held the officers in contempt and the Supreme...	Nov. 12, 1957	Case		—
Discussed by	29. State v. Dominguez ¶ 82 So.2d 12, 20+ , La. Proceeding upon application for writs of certiorari, mandamus and prohibition. Writs, with a stay order, were granted to review the ruling of the District Judge, Section F....	May 23, 1955	Case		—
Discussed by	30. In re Opinion of the Justices ¶ 15 N.E.2d 662, 664+ , Mass. Opinions of the honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court in response to a question propounded by the Senate. LUMMUS, J., dissenting.	June 06, 1938	Case		—
Discussed by	 31. People v. Daoud ¶ 614 N.W.2d 152, 156+ , Mich. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Confessions. Defendant's claimed delusional belief did not prevent knowing and intelligent waiver of Miranda rights.	July 20, 2000	Case		—
Discussed by	 32. State v. O'Connor ¶ 217 N.E.2d 685, 690+ , Ohio Defendant was convicted before the Common Pleas Court, Lucas County, of larceny, and he appealed. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Common Pleas Court, and the...	May 25, 1966	Case		—
















Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Discussed by	 33. State v. Baker 53 A.2d 53, 56+ , Vt. Exceptions from Chittenden County Court; Cleary, Judge. Fred Baker was convicted of first-degree arson, and he brings exceptions. Exceptions overruled, judgment affirmed and motion...	May 06, 1947	Case		—
Discussed by	34. Perez Toledo v. Quinones Rosario 2013 WL 1707963, *3+ , TCA El 3 de febrero de 2011 la señora Myrta Pérez Toledo presentó Demanda en daños y perjuicio contra Francheska Y. Quiñones Rosario y su madre, Yvelisse Rosario Benítez (Quiñones...	Mar. 08, 2013	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by 	 35. State v. Knight 241 P.3d 120, 132 , Kan.App. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Investigatory Stop. Police officer had sufficient reasonable suspicion to justify traffic stop of defendant's vehicle.	Oct. 08, 2010	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by 	 36. State v. Sieyes 225 P.3d 995, 999 , Wash. CIVIL RIGHTS - Right to Bear Arms. Second Amendment protects an individual right to bear arms from state interference through due process clause of 14th Amendment.	Feb. 18, 2010	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by 	 37. State v. Knight 218 P.3d 1177, 1188 , Kan.App. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Investigatory Stop. Police officer had sufficient reasonable suspicion to justify traffic stop of defendant's vehicle.	Nov. 06, 2009	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by 	 38. Nordyke v. King  563 F.3d 439, 448+ , 9th Cir.(Cal.) GOVERNMENT - Weapons. Second Amendment applied against the states and local governments through Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.	Apr. 20, 2009	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by 	 39. U.S. v. Cook 48 M.J. 236, 241 , U.S. Armed Forces Accused was convicted by general court-martial, Edward M. Starr, J., of rape, forcible sodomy, and unlawful entry. The United States Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed....	Aug. 07, 1998	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by 	 40. U.S. v. Gecas 830 F.Supp. 1403, 1420 , N.D.Fla. The government petitioned to enforce an administrative subpoena in connection with investigation of alien's alleged assistance of Nazis during World War II. The District Court,...	Aug. 11, 1993	Case		—
















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Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE	 41. State v. Gann 463 P.2d 570, 575+ , Or. Defendant was convicted in Circuit Court, Marion County, Val D. Sloper, J., of holding a person as hostage within state penitentiary and he appealed. The Supreme Court, Denecke,...	Dec. 19, 1969	Case		—
Disagreement Recognized by NEGATIVE	 42. Bendick v. Cambio 558 A.2d 941, 943 , R.I. Department of Environmental Management brought action against landowner seeking injunctive relief and imposition of civil penalties. The Superior Court denied landowner's request...	May 10, 1989	Case		—
Distinguished by NEGATIVE	 43. People v. Fox 148 P.2d 424, 429+ , Cal.App. 2 Dist. Appeal from Superior Court, Los Angeles County; Arthur Crum, Judge. Abe Fox was convicted of grand theft, and he appeals. Affirmed.	Apr. 25, 1944	Case		—
Distinguished by NEGATIVE	44. People v. Bowen 198 N.Y.S. 306, 308+ , N.Y.Sup. Prosecution for forgery by the People of the State of New York against Arthur A. Bowen. On defendant's motions to compel the return of property taken from his possession and for a...	Feb 1923	Case		—
Modification Recognized by NEGATIVE	45. Pueblo v. Ramos Amador 2016 WL 8347218, *7+ , TCA Comparece el Sr. Ernesto Ramos Amador (Sr. Ramos o el apelante) mediante recurso de apelación, solicita revisemos la sentencia sobre hábeas corpus emitida por el Tribunal de...	Dec. 09, 2016	Case		—
Cited by	46. Matter of A.P. 15 Am. Tribal Law 272, 276 , Fort Peck C.A. NATIVE AMERICANS — Child Welfare. Family Court violated Appellants' due process rights by failing to provide notice of Permanency Hearing and opportunity to appear and participate.	Oct. 04, 2017	Case		—
Cited by	47. Rios v. Lilley 13 Am. Tribal Law 420, 426 , Fort Peck C.A. NATIVE AMERICANS - Wills. Tribal court abused its discretion when it revoked will and determined that a subsequent will was valid.	Nov. 15, 2016	Case		—
Cited by	48. In re A.K. 13 Am. Tribal Law 406, 408 , Fort Peck C.A. NATIVE AMERICANS - Motion Practice. Mother was entitled to a hearing on her motion to vacate custody order.	Sep. 30, 2016	Case		—
Cited by	49. Lone Bear v. Fort Peck Tribes 13 Am. Tribal Law 397, 401 , Fort Peck C.A. NATIVE AMERICANS - Health. Tribal court violated due process when it determined that committee was alcohol and drug or chemically dependent without medical examination.	Aug. 25, 2016	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	50. Ackerman v. Fort Peck Adult Correction Facility 13 Am. Tribal Law 392, 395 , Fort Peck C.A. NATIVE AMERICANS - Mental Health. Tribal court was not authorized to detain involuntary committee in a correctional facility.	Aug. 22, 2016	Case		—
Cited by	51. Fort Peck Tribes v. Morales 2 Am. Tribal Law 189, 192 , Fort Peck C.A. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Ex Parte Communications. Tribal Court violated defendant's right to due process in granting motions ex parte.	Mar. 17, 2000	Case		—
Cited by	52. Williams v. Pennsylvania ” 136 S.Ct. 1899, 1912 , U.S.Pa. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Judges. State supreme court justice, who as district attorney had given approval to seek death penalty against inmate, violated due process by participating in...	June 09, 2016	Case		—
Cited by	53. U.S. v. Balsys 118 S.Ct. 2218, 2227 , U.S.N.Y. LITIGATION - Privileges. Concern with foreign prosecution was beyond scope of Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination.	June 25, 1998	Case		—
Cited by	54. Washington v. Glucksberg 117 S.Ct. 2258, 2279 , U.S.Wash. CIVIL RIGHTS - Assisted Suicide. Washington's assisted-suicide ban did not violate due process clause.	June 26, 1997	Case		—
Cited by	55. Wright v. West 112 S.Ct. 2482, 2493 , U.S.Va. State prisoner sought habeas corpus relief. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, James R. Spencer, J., denied relief, and prisoner appealed. ...	June 19, 1992	Case		—
Cited by	56. Pacific Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Haslip ” 111 S.Ct. 1032, 1050+ , U.S.Ala. Insureds brought action against life insurer and agent for fraud, alleging that agent continued to accept premium payments from insureds even though policy had been cancelled...	Mar. 04, 1991	Case		—
Cited by	57. Jones v. Helms ” 101 S.Ct. 2434, 2440+ , U.S.Ga. Georgia prisoner, convicted of felony child abandonment, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, J....	June 15, 1981	Case		—
Cited by	58. Carter v. Kentucky 101 S.Ct. 1112, 1117 , U.S.Ky. A Kentucky criminal trial judge refused a defendant's request to instruct that "The defendant is not compelled to testify and the fact that he does not cannot be used as an...	Mar. 09, 1981	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 59. Great American Federal Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Novotny ¶ 99 S.Ct. 2345, 2353+ , U.S.Pa. Action was brought by former male employee, who alleged that his support for female employees was cause of his discharge, contending that he had been injured as result of...	June 11, 1979	Case		—
Cited by	 60. Lakeside v. Oregon 98 S.Ct. 1091, 1093 , U.S.Or. Defendant's conviction of escape was reversed by the Oregon Court of Appeals, 25 Or.App. 539, 549 P.2d 1287, but was subsequently reinstated by the Oregon Supreme Court, 277 Or....	Mar. 22, 1978	Case		—
Cited by	 61. Evansville-Vanderburgh Airport Authority Dist. v. Delta Airlines, Inc. 92 S.Ct. 1349, 1359 , U.S.Ind. Actions by airlines challenging constitutionality of charges of one dollar levied by a state and by a municipality on persons enplaning a scheduled commercial airliner to help...	Apr. 19, 1972	Case		—
Cited by	 62. Griffin v. Breckenridge ¶ 91 S.Ct. 1790, 1799+ , U.S.Miss. Action to recover damages on account of allegedly racially motivated assault committed upon public highway. The United States District Court for the Southern District of...	June 07, 1971	Case		—
Cited by	63. Williams v. United States ¶ 91 S.Ct. 1171, 1178 , U.S.Ariz. For opinions of the court, see 91 S.Ct. 1148, 91 S.Ct. 1160.	Apr. 05, 1971	Case		—
Cited by	 64. In re Winship 90 S.Ct. 1068, 1081+ , U.S.N.Y. Juvenile delinquency proceeding. The Family Court, Bronx County, adjudged the infant to be a juvenile delinquent, and he appealed. The Supreme Court, Appellate Division,...	Mar. 31, 1970	Case		—
Cited by	 65. Benton v. Maryland 89 S.Ct. 2056, 2062 , U.S.Md. Defendant was convicted in Maryland Circuit Court of Burglary and was acquitted of larceny and he appealed. Defendant's case was remanded to the trial court by the Maryland Court...	June 23, 1969	Case		—
Cited by	 66. Duncan v. State of La. 88 S.Ct. 1444, 1454 , U.S.La. Defendant was convicted of simple battery in the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District Court of Louisiana. The Supreme Court of Louisiana denied his application for writ of certiorari,...	May 20, 1968	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 67. Schmerber v. California ¶¶ 86 S.Ct. 1826, 1830 , U.S.Cal. Petitioner was convicted in the Los Angeles Municipal Court of criminal offense of driving an automobile while under influence of intoxicating liquor and he appealed. The...	June 20, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	 68. Harper v. Virginia State Bd. of Elections 86 S.Ct. 1079, 1088 , U.S.Va. Suits by Virginia residents to have poll tax declared unconstitutional. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, as a three-judge court, 240 F.Supp....	Mar. 24, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	 69. Griffin v. California 85 S.Ct. 1229, 1234+ , U.S.Cal. The defendant was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to death after a jury trial in the Superior Court, Los Angeles County, California. On appeal, the Supreme Court of...	Apr. 28, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	 70. Pointer v. Texas 85 S.Ct. 1065, 1072 , U.S.Tex. The defendant was convicted of robbery in the Criminal District Court, Harris County, Texas, and he appealed. The Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, 375 S.W.2d 293, affirmed. ...	Apr. 05, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	 71. Gideon v. Wainwright 83 S.Ct. 792, 798 , U.S.Fla. The petitioner brought habeas corpus proceedings against the Director of the Division of Corrections. The Florida Supreme Court, 135 So.2d 746, denied all relief, and the...	Mar. 18, 1963	Case		—
Cited by	72. Hutcheson v. U.S. 82 S.Ct. 1005, 1012+ , U.S.Dist.Col. Prosecution for contempt for failing to answer questions put to witness, a union officer, by Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor or Management Field. The...	May 14, 1962	Case		—
Cited by	 73. Communist Party of U.S. v. Subversive Activities Control Bd. 81 S.Ct. 1357, 1458 , U.S.Dist.Col. Proceeding for review of an order of the Subversive Activities Control Board declaring the Communist Party a Communist-action organization required to register with the Attorney...	June 05, 1961	Case		—
Cited by	 74. Monroe v. Pape 81 S.Ct. 473, 496 , U.S.Ill. Action for violation of Federal Civil Rights act against city police officers and city. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,...	Feb. 20, 1961	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 75. Raley v. State of Ohio 79 S.Ct. 1257, 1267 , U.S.Ohio Contempt prosecution of four witnesses before the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission for refusal to answer questions. The Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio,...	June 22, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	76. Mills v. State of La. 79 S.Ct. 980, 984 , U.S.La. The Supreme Court of Louisiana refused writs of certiorari, mandamus and prohibition to witnesses who had been held in contempt for refusal to answer questions before state grand...	June 08, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	 77. Knapp v. Schweitzer ¶¶ 78 S.Ct. 1302, 1304+ , U.S.N.Y. Defendant was convicted of contempt in the Court of General Sessions, New York County, New York, 157 N.Y.S.2d 820, and he petitioned for review. The Supreme Court, Special Term,...	June 30, 1958	Case		—
Cited by	 78. Breithaupt v. Abram 77 S.Ct. 408, 410 , U.S.N.M. Petitioner brought an original habeas corpus proceeding in the Supreme Court of New Mexico. The Supreme Court of New Mexico, 58 N.M. 385, 271 P.2d 827, denied the petition. The...	Feb. 25, 1957	Case		—
Cited by	 79. Quinn v. U.S. 75 S.Ct. 668, 673 , U.S.Dist.Col. Defendant was convicted in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia of refusing to answer a question asked by a Congressional subcommittee, and he appealed. ...	May 23, 1955	Case		—
Cited by	 80. Regan v. People of State of New York 75 S.Ct. 585, 589 , U.S.N.Y. Defendant was convicted in the County Court, Kings County, New York, of criminal contempt, and he appealed. A New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, 282 App.Div. 775, 122...	Apr. 25, 1955	Case		—
Cited by	 81. Shelley v. Kraemer ¶¶ 68 S.Ct. 836, 843 , U.S.Mo. Suit by Louis Kraemer and wife against J. D. Shelley and wife to enforce restrictive covenants against occupancy or ownership of property by people of the Negro race. A judgment...	May 03, 1948	Case		—
Cited by	 82. Bute v. People of State of Ill. 68 S.Ct. 763, 773+ , U.S.Ill. Roy Bute was convicted on two separate indictments of taking indecent liberties with children. Judgments of conviction were affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois, 396 Ill. 588,...	Apr. 19, 1948	Case		—

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Cited by	 83. In re Oliver 68 S.Ct. 499, 511 , U.S.Mich. Habeas corpus proceeding by William Oliver. To review a judgment of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 318 Mich. 7, 27 N.W.2d 323, dismissing that petition, the petitioner brings...	Mar. 08, 1948	Case		—
Cited by	 84. State of La. ex rel. Francis v. Resweber 67 S.Ct. 374, 375+ , U.S.La. Certiorari proceeding by the State of Louisiana, on the relation of Willie Francis, petitioner, against E. L. Resweber, Sheriff of the Parish of St. Martin, La., and others to...	Jan. 13, 1947	Case		—
Cited by	 85. Screws v. U.S. ¶¶ 65 S.Ct. 1031, 1032 , U.S.Ga. M. Claude Screws, Frank Edward Jones and Jim Bob Kelley were convicted of violating, and of a conspiracy to violate, Criminal Code, s 20, 18 U.S.C.A. s 52, penalizing willful...	May 07, 1945	Case		—
Cited by	 86. Malinski v. New York 65 S.Ct. 781, 788+ , U.S.N.Y. Morris Malinski and Sidney Rudish were convicted of murder, the conviction was affirmed by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, 292 N.Y. 360, 55 N.E.2d 353, remittitur...	Mar. 26, 1945	Case		—
Cited by	 87. Ex parte Endo ¶¶ 65 S.Ct. 208, 221 , U.S.Cal. Petition by Endo for habeas corpus, for discharge from custody in relocation center for persons of Japanese ancestry. From a judgment denying the petition, petitioner appealed to...	Dec. 18, 1944	Case		—
Cited by	 88. Feldman v. U.S. 64 S.Ct. 1082, 1083+ , U.S.N.Y. Samuel Feldman was convicted under Cr. Code s 215, 18 U.S.C.A. s 338, of using the mails to further a fraudulent scheme, conviction was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals,...	May 29, 1944	Case		—
Cited by	 89. Snowden v. Hughes ¶¶ 64 S.Ct. 397, 403 , U.S.Ill. Action by Joseph E. Snowden against Edward J. Hughes and others for damages for infringement of plaintiff's civil rights. To review a judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals, 132...	Jan. 17, 1944	Case		—
Cited by	 90. Bridges v. State of Cal. ¶¶ 62 S.Ct. 190, 203 , U.S.Cal. Mr. Justice FRANKFURTER, Mr. Chief Justice STONE, Mr. Justice ROBERTS, and Mr. Justice BYRNES, dissenting in part. On Writs of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of...	Dec. 08, 1941	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 91. Chambers v. State of Florida 60 S.Ct. 472, 477+ , U.S.Fla. On Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida. Petition for writ of error coram nobis by Isiah (Izell) Chambers, Jack Williamson, Charlie Davis, and Walter...	Feb. 12, 1940	Case		—
Cited by	 92. Madden v. Commonwealth of Kentucky 60 S.Ct. 406, 410+ , U.S.Ky. Mr. Justice ROBERTS and Mr. Justice McREYNOLDS dissenting. Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Action by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by James W...	Jan. 29, 1940	Case		—
Cited by	93. Jennings v. Pratt 58 S.Ct. 648, 648 , U.S.Or. For opinion below, see Rust v. Pratt, Or., 72 P.2d 533. The appeals herein are dismissed (1) for the reason that the judgments sought to be reviewed are based upon a non-federal...	Feb. 28, 1938	Case		—
Cited by	94. Abbott v. Pratt 58 S.Ct. 648, 648 , U.S.Or. For opinion below, see Rust v. Pratt, Or., 72 P.2d 533. The appeals herein are dismissed (1) for the reason that the judgments sought to be reviewed are based upon a non-federal...	Feb. 28, 1938	Case		—
Cited by	95. Rust v. Pratt 58 S.Ct. 648, 648 , U.S.Or. For opinion below, see Or., 72 P.2d 533. The appeals herein are dismissed (1) for the reason that the judgments sought to be reviewed are based upon a non-federal ground adequate...	Feb. 28, 1938	Case		—
Cited by	96. Tigert v. Pratt 58 S.Ct. 648, 649 , U.S.Or. Appeals from the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.	Feb. 28, 1938	Case		—
Cited by	 97. Palko v. State of Connecticut 58 S.Ct. 149, 151+ , U.S.Conn. Frank Palko was convicted of murder in the first degree, and he appeals from a judgment (122 Conn. 529, 191 A. 320), affirming the judgment of conviction. Affirmed. Mr. Justice...	Dec. 06, 1937	Case		—
Cited by	 98. Brown v. State of Mississippi  56 S.Ct. 461, 464 , U.S.Miss. On Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi. Ed Brown, Henry Shields, and Yank Ellington were convicted of murder, and to review a judgment of the...	Feb. 17, 1936	Case		—
Cited by	 99. Grosjean v. American Press Co. 56 S.Ct. 444, 447 , U.S.La. Suit by American Press Company, Incorporated, and others against Alice Lee Grosjean, Supervisor of Public Accounts for the State of Louisiana. From a decree for plaintiffs (10...	Feb. 10, 1936	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 100. Powell v. State of Ala. 53 S.Ct. 55, 63+ , U.S.Ala. On Writs of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Ozie Powell, Willie Roberson, Andy Wright, Olen Montgomery, and Eugene Williams were convicted of rape, and...	Nov. 07, 1932	Case		—
Cited by	101. Crane v. Hahlo 42 S.Ct. 214, 216 , U.S.N.Y. In Error to the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Judicial Department, of the State of New York. Certiorari proceeding by Gertrude Crane, as administratrix of George W....	Feb. 27, 1922	Case		—
Cited by	 102. U.S. v. Wheeler 41 S.Ct. 133, 136 , U.S.Ariz. In Error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Arizona. Harry C. Wheeler and others were indicted for conspiring to deprive citizens of their right and...	Dec. 13, 1920	Case		—
Cited by	 103. Green v. Frazier 40 S.Ct. 499, 501 , U.S.N.D. In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota. Action by E. A. Green and others against Lynn J. Frazier, Governor, and others. An order sustaining a demurrer to the...	June 01, 1920	Case		—
Cited by	 104. In re Peterson (State Report Title: Ex Parte Peterson) 40 S.Ct. 543, 546 , U.S.N.Y. On Petition for Writ of Mandamus and/or Writ of Prohibition. Original petition by Walter Peterson, as receiver of the Interstate Coal Company, Incorporated, for writs of mandamus...	June 01, 1920	Case		—
Cited by	105. Chicago, R.I. & P.R. Co. v. Cole 40 S.Ct. 68, 69 , U.S.Okla. In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma. Action by Eva Roberts Cole, as administratrix of the estate of A. W. Roberts, deceased, for herself and others, against the...	Dec. 08, 1919	Case		—
Cited by	106. Ascarate v. State of New Mexico 38 S.Ct. 8, 8 , U.S.N.M. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico. For opinion below, see 21 N. M. 191, 153 Pac. 1036.	Oct. 08, 1917	Case		—
Cited by	107. Wilson v. New 37 S.Ct. 298, 309 , U.S.Mo. APPEAL from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri to review a decree which enjoined the enforcement of a statute fixing an eight-hour workday...	Mar. 19, 1917	Case		—

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Cited by	 108. Frank v. Mangum 35 S.Ct. 582, 593 , U.S.Ga. APPEAL from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia to review a decree denying a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a person in...	Apr. 19, 1915	Case		—
Cited by	 109. Billings v. U.S. 34 S.Ct. 421, 425 , U.S.N.Y. IN ERROR to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York to review a judgment enforcing, without interest, a claim of the United States for an...	Feb. 24, 1914	Case		—
Cited by	110. Jordan v. Com. of Massachusetts  32 S.Ct. 651, 651+ , U.S.Mass. IN ERROR to the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to review a conviction of murder affirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court of that state. Affirmed. See same case...	May 27, 1912	Case		—
Cited by	111. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana v. State of Missouri ex inf. Hadley 32 S.Ct. 406, 411+ , U.S.Mo. TWO WRITS OF ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri to review judgments of ouster and fine in quo warranto proceedings instituted in that court against foreign...	Apr. 01, 1912	Case		—
Cited by	 112. American Land Co. v. Zeiss 31 S.Ct. 200, 208 , U.S.Cal. ON A CERTIFICATE from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, presenting questions as to the invalidity under the Federal Constitution of the California...	Jan. 03, 1911	Case		—
Cited by	113. U.S. v. New York, N.H. & H.R. Co. 165 F. 742, 746 , C.C.D.Mass. In Equity.	Dec. 04, 1908	Case		—
Cited by	114. Young v. Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co., Ltd. 939 F.2d 19, 20+ , 2nd Cir.(N.Y.) Citizens sought to prevent acquisition of major American motion picture distributor by Japanese corporation. The United States District Court for the Southern District of New...	July 29, 1991	Case		—
Cited by	115. Soto-Lopez v. New York City Civil Service Com'n 755 F.2d 266, 278 , 2nd Cir.(N.Y.) Applicants for state employment, who were denied additional points for service in armed forces by reason that their entry into armed forces was from another state, brought action...	Feb. 15, 1985	Case		—















Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 116. Jones v. Marshall 528 F.2d 132, 142 , 2nd Cir.(Conn.) Civil rights action was instituted in respect to fatal shooting of an individual by a police officer. The United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, M. Joseph...	Nov. 24, 1975	Case		—
Cited by	 117. U. S. ex rel. Hetenyi v. Wilkins 348 F.2d 844, 851 , 2nd Cir.(N.Y.) Habeas corpus proceeding. The United States District Court for the Western District of New York, John O. Henderson, J., 227 F.Supp. 460, denied application and appeal was taken. ...	July 13, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	 118. U.S. ex rel. Durocher v. LaVallee 330 F.2d 303, 316 , 2nd Cir.(N.Y.) State prisoners' habeas corpus proceeding. The United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, James T. Foley, Chief Judge, 212 F.Supp. 926, and Stephen W...	Mar. 26, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	 119. U.S. v. Grunewald ¶¶ 233 F.2d 556, 577 , 2nd Cir.(N.Y.) The first defendant was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States in operation of a tax fixing ring in violation of 18 U.S.C.A. 371, and second defendant was convicted...	Apr. 10, 1956	Case		—
Cited by	 120. Schroeder v. U.S. ¶¶ 7 F.2d 60, 62+ , C.C.A.2 (N.Y.) In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. William Schroeder was convicted of possession and transportation of intoxicating liquors,...	May 04, 1925	Case		—
Cited by	 121. U.S. v. Shenandoah 595 F.3d 151, 162 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Sex Offenders. Prosecution for violation of SORNA did not violate defendant's due process rights.	Feb. 09, 2010	Case		—
Cited by	 122. In re Sacred Heart Hosp. of Norristown 133 F.3d 237, 245 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Jurisdiction. Bankruptcy Code provision purporting to abrogate states' Eleventh Amendment immunity was unconstitutional.	Jan. 08, 1998	Case		—
Cited by	 123. U.S. v. Agee 597 F.2d 350, 366+ , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Defendant was convicted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Herbert A. Fogel, J., of possession of heroin with intent to distribute and he...	Mar. 06, 1979	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 124. U. S. ex rel. Scoleri v. Banmiller 310 F.2d 720, 726 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Habeas corpus proceeding. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Allan K. Grim, J., 198 F.Supp. 872, denied the petition, and the petitioner...	Oct. 10, 1962	Case		—
Cited by	125. Application of Tune 230 F.2d 883, 886 , 3rd Cir.(N.J.) Habeas corpus proceeding by one incarcerated under death sentence pursuant to conviction in state court. The District Court for the District of New Jersey, Phillip Forman, C.J.,...	Mar. 06, 1956	Case		—
Cited by	126. U.S. ex rel. Auld v. Warden of N.J. State Penitentiary 187 F.2d 615, 619 , 3rd Cir.(N.J.) The United States of America, on the relation of Howard Auld, relator, brought habeas corpus proceedings against the Warden of the New Jersey State penitentiary. The United States...	Jan. 26, 1951	Case		—
Cited by	127. U.S. v. Johnson 129 F.2d 954, 958+ , C.C.A.3 (N.J.) Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey; Albert Branson Maris, Judge. Enoch L. Johnson was convicted of wilfully evading payment of...	June 30, 1942	Case		—
Cited by	 128. U.S. v. Davis 690 F.3d 226, 258 , 4th Cir.(Md.) CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Samples. Use of defendant's DNA profile to identify him fell within scope of good faith exception to exclusionary rule.	Aug. 16, 2012	Case		—
Cited by	 129. U.S. v. Hawthorne 356 F.2d 740, 742 , 4th Cir.(W.Va.) Prosecution for use of interstate facilities to promote illegal gambling enterprise. The United States District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia, at Beckley, John...	Feb. 03, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	130. Sas v. State of Md. 334 F.2d 506, 515 , 4th Cir.(Md.) Habeas corpus proceedings filed by inmates of Maryland institution seeking to have Maryland Defective Delinquent Act, under which they were confined, declared unconstitutional. ...	June 16, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	131. Kanellos v. U.S. 282 F. 461, 463+ , C.C.A.4 (S.C.) Waddill, Circuit Judge, dissenting. In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, at Charleston; Henry A. Middleton Smith,...	July 20, 1922	Case		—
Cited by	 132. Chen v. City of Houston ” 206 F.3d 502, 524 , 5th Cir.(Tex.) GOVERNMENT - Elections. City council districting plan was constitutional.	Mar. 09, 2000	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 133. McLellan v. Mississippi Power & Light Co. ¶¶ 545 F.2d 919, 923 , 5th Cir.(Miss.) A discharged employee brought action against his former employer and local and international unions alleging conspiracy to deprive him of his civil rights, as result of which he...	Jan. 20, 1977	Case		—
Cited by	134. U.S. v. Cyzewski 484 F.2d 509, 511 , 5th Cir.(Fla.) The United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, at Tampa, Ben Krentzman, J., suppressed five pounds of marijuana discovered by airport security search, and the...	Aug. 29, 1973	Case		—
Cited by	135. MacKenna v. Ellis 263 F.2d 35, 43 , 5th Cir.(Tex.) Habeas corpus proceeding. From a final judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Joe M. Ingraham, J., declining to grant a writ of habeas...	Jan. 16, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	 136. U.S. v. Miller 910 F.2d 1321, 1331 , 6th Cir.(Tenn.) Defendant pled guilty to conspiring to distribute 1.25 ounces of cocaine hydrochloride and was sentenced by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee,...	Aug. 10, 1990	Case		—
Cited by	 137. U. S. ex rel. Shott v. Tehan 337 F.2d 990, 992+ , 6th Cir.(Ohio) Habeas corpus proceeding by state court prisoner. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, John W. Peck, J., dismissed the proceeding...	Nov. 10, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	 138. Brown v. U.S. 233 F. 353, 356 , C.C.A.6 (Tenn.) In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee; John E. McCall, Judge. E. P. Brown and another were convicted of crime, and they bring...	May 12, 1916	Case		—
Cited by	 139. Smith v. Shettle 946 F.2d 1250, 1254 , 7th Cir.(Ind.) State inmates filed civil rights action, seeking damages and other relief for being confined in administrative segregation at prison. The United States District Court for the...	Oct. 24, 1991	Case		—
Cited by	 140. Murphy v. Mount Carmel High School 543 F.2d 1189, 1192 , 7th Cir.(Ill.) After the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, William J. Lynch and Hubert L. Will, JJ., dismissed two civil rights conspiracy...	Oct. 04, 1976	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	<p> 141. Dombrowski v. Dowling ¶¶ 459 F.2d 190, 195+ , 7th Cir.(Ill.)</p> <p>Action wherein plaintiff alleged that acts of defendants were part of an unlawful conspiracy to deny him his civil rights and violated his statutory right to equal enjoyment of...</p>	Apr. 07, 1972	Case		—
Cited by	<p>142. U.S. ex rel. De Frates v. Ragen 181 F.2d 1001, 1003+ , 7th Cir.(Ill.)</p> <p>Habeas corpus proceeding by the United States of America, on the relation of Walter DeFrates, against Joseph E. Ragen, Warden of Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois. The...</p>	May 03, 1950	Case		—
Cited by	<p>143. Snowden v. Hughes 132 F.2d 476, 477 , C.C.A.7 (Ill.)</p> <p>Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division; Charles E. Woodward, Judge. Suit by Joseph E. Snowden against Edward J....</p>	Dec. 24, 1942	Case		—
Cited by	<p> 144. Ex parte U. S. 101 F.2d 870, 876+ , C.C.A.7 (Wis.)</p> <p>Petition by the United States for a writ of mandamus requiring the Honorable Patrick T. Stone, District Judge, sitting in the United States District Court for the Western District...</p>	Feb. 15, 1939	Case		—
Cited by	<p> 145. Action v. Gannon 450 F.2d 1227, 1234+ , 8th Cir.(Mo.)</p> <p>Action on behalf of church members to enjoin interference with church services by human rights demonstrators. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri,...</p>	Nov. 03, 1971	Case		—
Cited by	<p>146. U.S. v. Hanon 428 F.2d 101, 110 , 8th Cir.(Mo.)</p> <p>Defendants were convicted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, James H. Meredith, J., of violating or of conspiring to violate statute...</p>	June 08, 1970	Case		—
Cited by	<p>147. Owens v. Battenfield ¶¶ 33 F.2d 753, 756+ , C.C.A.8 (Okla.)</p> <p>Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Oklahoma; Robert L. Williams, Judge. Action by O. O. Owens against D. K. Battenfield and others. ...</p>	June 04, 1929	Case		—
Cited by	<p>148. McKinney v. U.S. 199 F. 25, 28 , C.C.A.8 (Okla.)</p> <p>In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Oklahoma. Criminal prosecution by the United States against Richard P. McKinney. Judgment of...</p>	July 22, 1912	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 149. E.E.O.C. v. Pacific Press Pub. Ass'n 676 F.2d 1272, 1280 , 9th Cir.(Cal.) EEOC brought employment discrimination suit against nonprofit religious publishing house. The United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Charles B....	May 10, 1982	Case		—
Cited by	 150. U.S. v. Scott 425 F.2d 55, 66 , 9th Cir.(Cal.) Defendant was convicted before the United States District Court for the Central District of California, Jesse W. Curtis, J., of knowingly receiving, concealing and facilitating...	Mar. 06, 1970	Case		—
Cited by	151. Wild v. Brewer 329 F.2d 924, 926 , 9th Cir.(Ariz.) Proceeding for enforcement of summons under internal revenue laws to produce for examination corporate books and records. The United States District Court for the District of...	June 02, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	 152. Blackford v. U.S. 247 F.2d 745, 753 , 9th Cir.(Cal.) Prosecution for illegally importing and concealing narcotics. From adverse judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Southern Division,...	July 10, 1957	Case		—
Cited by	153. In re Mooney 72 F.2d 503, 506 , C.C.A.9 (Cal.) Petition for Certificate of Probable Cause, and for an Appeal from the District Court to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Petition by Thomas J....	July 25, 1934	Case		—
Cited by	154. Ex parte Vilarino 50 F.2d 582, 585 , C.C.A.9 (Cal.) Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Central Division of the Southern District of California, John R. Hazel, Judge. Habeas corpus proceeding by John Vilarino...	June 08, 1931	Case		—
Cited by	 155. Jones v. Nuclear Pharmacy, Inc. 741 F.2d 322, 325 , 10th Cir.(N.M.) Appeal was taken from an order of the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico, Edwin L. Mechem, J., which approved the terms of a settlement agreement in a...	Aug. 22, 1984	Case		—
Cited by	 156. Raulerson v. Warden ” 928 F.3d 987, 1012 , 11th Cir.(Ga.) CRIMINAL JUSTICE — Habeas Corpus. Petitioner was not entitled to habeas relief on claim that state trial counsel was ineffective because he failed to conduct adequate...	June 28, 2019	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 157. In re Crow 394 F.3d 918, 923 , 11th Cir.(Ga.) BANKRUPTCY - Student Loans. State agencies collecting student loans were immune from claim they violated bankruptcy stay.	Dec. 23, 2004	Case		—
Cited by	 158. Moore v. Zant 885 F.2d 1497, 1528 , 11th Cir.(Ga.) Defendant pled guilty to murder and armed robbery and was sentenced to death. The Georgia Supreme Court, 213 S.E.2d 829, affirmed conviction and sentence on mandatory review. ...	Sep. 28, 1989	Case		—
Cited by	 159. Hutchins v. District of Columbia 188 F.3d 531, 560+ , D.C.Cir. Minors, parents, and private business brought action against District of Columbia to challenge constitutionality of District's Juvenile Curfew Act. The United States District Court...	June 18, 1999	Case		—
Cited by	160. Hardy v. U.S. 381 F.2d 941, 952 , D.C.Cir. Proceedings on motion to vacate sentences. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia, J. Skelly Wright, J., denied relief and petitioners appealed. The Court...	June 19, 1967	Case		—
Cited by	161. Zellner v. Lingo  218 F.Supp. 513, 515+ , M.D.Ala. Action under civil rights statutes wherein plaintiffs, who participated in freedom walk, sought injunctive relief against state prosecutions. On motions to dismiss, the District...	June 19, 1963	Case		—
Cited by	162. St. Louis Union Trust Co. v. Missouri & N.A.R. Co. 270 F. 796, 799 , E.D.Ark. In Equity. Suit by the St. Louis Union Trust Company against the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad Company. On petition of receiver for instructions.	Feb. 21, 1921	Case		—
Cited by	163. Watson v. St. Louis, I.M. & S. Ry. Co. 169 F. 942, 947 , C.C.E.D.Ark. On Demurrer to the Complaint.	Jun 1909	Case		—
Cited by	164. Beauregard v. Wingard 230 F.Supp. 167, 186 , S.D.Cal. Action for deprivation of civil rights. Upon motion to dismiss, the District Court, Weinberger, J., held that complaint which alleged that police officers of California city...	June 01, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	 165. Hardyman v. Collins 80 F.Supp. 501, 513 , S.D.Cal. Action by Hugh Hardyman and others against Orville Collins and others for damages for an invasion of plaintiffs' civil rights. On defendants' motion to dismiss. Motion granted.	Oct. 04, 1948	Case		—


















Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 166. Bell v. Hood 71 F.Supp. 813, 816 , S.D.Cal. Action by Arthur L. Bell, individually and as an associate of and division superintendent of 'Mankind United', and others against R. B. Hood and others for damages caused by...	May 02, 1947	Case		—
Cited by	167. Maehr v. United States Department of State 2019 WL 8359183, *6 , D.Colo. This case is before the Court pursuant to the Order (Dkt. #47) issued by Chief Judge Philip A. Brimmer referring Defendant United States' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Amended...	Sep. 27, 2019	Case		—
Cited by	168. Galotti v. Town and City of Stamford 1996 WL 684409, *2+ , D.Conn. The plaintiff, Thomas J. Galotti ("Galotti"), brings this suit against the Town and City of Stamford, Connecticut ("Stamford") and Andrew D. McBride ("McBride"), alleging...	Nov. 19, 1996	Case		—
Cited by	 169. Adams v. Clinton  90 F.Supp.2d 35, 68 , D.D.C. GOVERNMENT - District of Columbia. Denial of D.C. residents' right to vote in congressional elections was not unconstitutional.	Mar. 20, 2000	Case		—
Cited by	170. Wilmington City Ry. Co. v. Taylor  198 F. 159, 170 , D.Del. Jurisdiction of actions involving federal questions, see notes to Bailey v. Mosher, 11 C.C.A. 308;Montana Ore-Purch. Co. v. Boston & N.C.C. & S. Min. Co., 35 C.C.A. 7;Earnhart v....	Mar. 05, 1912	Case		—
Cited by	171. McDuffie v. City of Jacksonville, Fla. 2015 WL 791141, *8+ , M.D.Fla. THIS CAUSE is before the Court on the City of Jacksonville's Motion for Summary Judgment and Incorporated Memorandum of Law (Doc. 74; Motion) filed on September 19, 2014. Plaintiff...	Feb. 25, 2015	Case		—
Cited by	 172. Young v. Wainwright 320 F.Supp. 80, 85+ , S.D.Fla. Habeas corpus proceeding instituted by state prisoner. The District Court, Eaton, J., held that instruction that if property stolen from burglarized building is found in...	Apr. 10, 1970	Case		—
Cited by	173. Refoule v. Ellis 74 F.Supp. 336, 339 , N.D.Ga. Action by Paul Rene Refoule against G. Neal Ellis and others for injunction and damages. On defendants' motion to dismiss. Motion denied and order of preliminary injunction...	Oct. 10, 1947	Case		—
Cited by	174. Day v. Copinger 307 F.Supp. 201, 206 , D.Md. Habeas corpus proceeding by state prisoner. The District Court, Frank A. Kaufman, J., held that defendant who had been tried for murder and convicted of second-degree murder with...	Dec. 01, 1969	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	175. Washington, P. & C. Ry. Co. v. Magruder 198 F. 218, 221 , D.Md. In Equity. Suit by the Washington, Potomac & Chesapeake Railway Company against W. Hampton Magruder, State's Attorney for Prince Georges County, Robert C. Combs, State's Attorney...	May 29, 1912	Case		—
Cited by	176. Bergman v. U.S. 565 F.Supp. 1353, 1396+ , W.D.Mich. An action was filed seeking to recover damages for injuries sustained by "Freedom Riders." On various motions, the District Court, Enslin, J., held that: (1) the Government was...	May 31, 1983	Case		—
Cited by	177. Weber v. Heaney 793 F.Supp. 1438, 1457+ , D.Minn. Congressmen from state of Minnesota and United States Senator challenged constitutionality of Minnesota Congressional Campaign Reform Act and moved for summary judgment. The...	June 10, 1992	Case		—
Cited by	178. Acevedo v. U.S. 2008 WL 2098129, *2 , E.D.Mo. This matter is before the Court upon the motion of for leave to commence this action without prepayment of the filing fee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915. Upon consideration of the...	May 16, 2008	Case		—
Cited by	179. Spidle v. Swenson 313 F.Supp. 203, 205 , W.D.Mo. Proceeding on state prisoner's petition for writ of habeas corpus. The District Court, Becker, Chief Judge, held that where petitioner at first trial on charge of assault with...	Apr. 15, 1970	Case		—
Cited by	180. Louisiana Water Co. v. Public Service Commission of Missouri 294 F. 954, 957 , W.D.Mo. In Equity. Suit by the Louisiana Water Company against the Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri and others, with the City of Louisiana intervening. Decree for...	Dec. 11, 1923	Case		—
Cited by	181. Great Northern Utilities Co. v. Public Service Commission 52 F.2d 802, 807+ , D.Mont. In Equity. Suit by the Great Northern Utilities Company against the Public Service Commission of Montana and others. Decree for plaintiff.	Aug. 18, 1931	Case		—
Cited by	182. Fealy v. Social Sec. Admin. 2014 WL 6629546, *6 , D.Nev. This case involves a civil action against the Social Security Administration ("SSA") for allegedly improperly allowing the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") to levy upon Plaintiff's...	July 25, 2014	Case		—

















Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 183. U.S. ex rel. Santana v. Fenton 570 F.Supp. 752, 757 , D.N.J. On petition for habeas corpus, the District Court, Biunno, J., held that: (1) prosecutor's comment, asking jury whether any witness had denied that petitioner was godfather of...	Aug. 12, 1981	Case		—
Cited by	184. Bambu Sales, Inc. v. Gibson 474 F.Supp. 1297, 1304 , D.N.J. Distributor of cigarette paper brought action against municipality seeking declaratory judgment and injunctive relief against enforcement of municipal ordinance prohibiting sale or...	Aug. 06, 1979	Case		—
Cited by	185. U. S. ex rel. Smith v. Yeager 336 F.Supp. 1287, 1305 , D.N.J. Proceeding on petition by state prisoner for federal habeas corpus relief. The Court of Appeals, 395 F.2d 245, affirmed denial of application and prisoner brought certiorari. The...	May 13, 1971	Case		—
Cited by	186. Dodd v. Rahway Valley Co. 150 F.Supp. 599, 604 , D.N.J. Action, under Federal Employers' Liability Act and under Safety Appliance Act, arising out of accident occurring in New Jersey. Defendant impleaded a foreign railroad corporation,...	Apr. 18, 1957	Case		—
Cited by	187. Prentiss v. National Airlines 112 F.Supp. 306, 309 , D.N.J. Proceedings involving constitutionality of material provisions of New Jersey aviation statute. Plaintiffs filed motion to strike defenses barred by statute or for summary...	May 13, 1953	Case		—
Cited by	188. Carr v. Axelrod 798 F.Supp. 168, 172 , S.D.N.Y. President of antiabortion organization brought federal civil rights suit, alleging that his civil rights were being violated by state's suit in state court, which sought to enforce...	July 15, 1992	Case		—
Cited by	 189. Peck v. U.S. ¶¶ 470 F.Supp. 1003, 1010+ , S.D.N.Y. Civil action was brought against FBI agents and the United States to recover for alleged violations of plaintiff's constitutional rights based on agents' alleged failure to attempt...	Apr. 25, 1979	Case		—
Cited by	 190. Shargel v. Fenton 459 F.Supp. 700, 704 , S.D.N.Y. State prisoner filed petition for federal habeas corpus. The District Court, Goettel, J., held that that portion of state prisoner's immunized grand jury testimony not within the...	Oct. 13, 1978	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 191. U.S. v. Tarlowski 305 F.Supp. 112, 116 , E.D.N.Y. Proceeding on motion of defendant, charged with failure to file income tax returns, to suppress certain statements and records obtained from him during course of investigation by...	Aug. 04, 1969	Case		—
Cited by	 192. U. S. ex rel. Caserino v. Denno 259 F.Supp. 784, 789 , S.D.N.Y. Petition by state prisoner for writ of habeas corpus. The District Court, Weinfeld, J., held that statement by detective to murder witness that prosecution wanted and needed help,...	Oct. 19, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	 193. In re Citroen 170 F.Supp. 93, 95 , E.D.N.Y. Proceeding to quash subpoena directing petitioner to appear and testify before state grand jury in connection with an investigation. The District Court, Rayfiel, J., held that...	Feb. 03, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	 194. U.S. v. Oguil 149 F.Supp. 272, 279 , S.D.N.Y. Defendants were prosecuted for unlawfully trafficking in narcotics and for conspiring to do so, involving the questions whether conspirators who became such before, but whose...	Feb. 28, 1957	Case		—
Cited by	195. In re Tracy & Co. 177 F. 532, 534 , S.D.N.Y. In the matter of the bankruptcy of Tracy & Co. Application by William W. Tracy for injunction and order to the district attorney of New York county and the trustee in bankruptcy...	Feb. 28, 1910	Case		—
Cited by	 196. Hutchinson v. Cox 784 F.Supp. 1339, 1343 , S.D.Ohio Judgment debtors brought class action seeking to have Ohio's postjudgment statutory procedure for execution on personal property declared unconstitutional. The District Court,...	Jan. 21, 1992	Case		—
Cited by	197. Allam v. Harry 2017 WL 1273892, *6 , M.D.Pa. In this habeas corpus case, the petitioner, Andrew J. Allam, Sr., is challenging his conviction and sentence from the Court of Common Pleas of Pike County, Pennsylvania arising...	Feb. 21, 2017	Case		—
Cited by	198. Rhodes v. Winstead  2010 WL 936763, *22 , W.D.Pa. AND NOW, this 9th day of March 2010, after de novo review of the record and upon due consideration of [40] the magistrate judge's report and recommendation filed on September 18,...	Mar. 09, 2010	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	199. U.S. v. Clayton 2009 WL 1033664, *18 , W.D.Pa. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Sex Offenders. Requirement that sex offenders register within three days of traveling in interstate commerce was one way which closely linked such registration...	Apr. 16, 2009	Case		—
Cited by	200. Avins v. Hannum 497 F.Supp. 930, 944 , E.D.Pa. Founder and former dean of law school sued law school and others on basis of claims arising from the accreditation process for the law school, affiliation of the school with...	Aug. 21, 1980	Case		—
Cited by	201. U.S. v. Gilboy 160 F.Supp. 442, 460+ , M.D.Pa. Prosecution for conspiracy to defraud the United States. Defendants moved to dismiss the indictment and for other relief. The District Court, Murphy, Chief Judge, held, inter...	Feb. 06, 1958	Case		—
Cited by	202. U S ex rel Valotta v. Ashe 2 F.2d 735, 742 , W.D.Pa. Habeas corpus by the United States, on the relation of Joseph Valotta, against Stanley P. Ashe, Warden of the State Penitentiary for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Relator...	Nov. 17, 1924	Case		—
Cited by	203. Mackey v. Chandler 152 F.Supp. 579, 582+ , W.D.S.C. Action was brought under the Civil Rights Act for damages. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$100 punitive damages. One of the defendants made a motion for...	June 19, 1957	Case		—
Cited by	204. Joyner v. Browning 30 F.Supp. 512, 517 , W.D.Tenn. Suit by Guy E. Joyner and others against Gordon Browning and others, constituting the Board of Election Commission of Shelby County, and others, for a temporary restraining order,...	Aug. 09, 1939	Case		—
Cited by	205. Britt v. Suckle 453 F.Supp. 987, 999 , E.D.Tex. Employee brought civil rights action under section of the Ku Klux Klan statute prohibiting conspiracy to obstruct the due course of justice. The District Court, Justice, J., held...	May 11, 1978	Case		—
Cited by	206. Durham v. Cox 328 F.Supp. 1157, 1160 , W.D.Va. Commonwealth prisoner petitioned for writ of habeas corpus. The District Court, Widener, J., held, inter alia, that defendant was denied the right to a fair and impartial trial of...	July 16, 1971	Case		—
Cited by	207. U.S. v. Treadway 312 F.Supp. 307, 310 , E.D.Va. Defendants moved to dismiss indictment. The District Court, Kellam, J., held that where not all facts were before federal court on motion to dismiss federal indictment charging...	Feb. 27, 1970	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 208. Timmons v. Peyton 240 F.Supp. 749, 758 , E.D.Va. Proceeding on petition for writ of habeas corpus. The District Court, Walter E. Hoffman, Chief Judge, held that defendant, charged with the multiple crimes of murder, rape and...	Apr. 28, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	 209. In re Washington State Apple Advertising Com'n 257 F.Supp.2d 1290, 1295 , E.D.Wash. AGRICULTURE - Industry Regulation. Mandatory assessments on apple growers violated First Amendment.	Mar. 31, 2003	Case		—
Cited by	 210. U.S. v. Lewis 2008 WL 5412013, *3 , D.Virgin Islands Before the Court is the motion of the defendant, Glen Lewis a/ k/a Glenndon Lewis ("Lewis"), to dismiss the indictment. Lewis was charged in September, 2008 in a two-count...	Dec. 24, 2008	Case		—
Cited by	 211. In re Elias 218 B.R. 80, 85+ , 9th Cir.BAP (Cal.) Jurisdiction. Congress lacked power to abrogate states' Eleventh Amendment immunity in enacting section of Bankruptcy Code governing waiver of sovereign immunity.	Feb. 23, 1998	Case		—
Cited by	 212. In re Pitts 241 B.R. 862, 876 , Bkrtcy.N.D.Ohio BANKRUPTCY - Discharge. Dischargeability proceeding was "suit" against state under Eleventh Amendment.	Sep. 09, 1999	Case		—
Cited by	 213. In re NVR L.P. 206 B.R. 831, 841+ , Bkrtcy.E.D.Va. Sovereign Immunity. State's filing of proof of claim is consent to bankruptcy court's adjudication of that claim only, not to any matter related to debtor's case.	Mar. 07, 1997	Case		—
Cited by	 214. Willson v. C.I.R. 1941 WL 340, *1 , B.T.A. 1. Where a woman created a trust and irrevocably assigned to it certain insurance policies taken out on the life of her husband and also transferred certain securities to the...	May 27, 1941	Case		—
Cited by	 215. Ex parte Judd 694 So.2d 1294, 1299+ , Ala. Defendant was convicted in the Etowah Circuit Court, Nos. CC-93-718.01, .02, .04, .05, .06, Roy S. Moore, J., of sexual abuse and sodomy. He appealed. The Court of Criminal...	Apr. 25, 1997	Case		—
Cited by	216. McKinney v. City of Birmingham 296 So.2d 236, 238 , Ala. Petitions for Writs of Certiorari to the Court of Criminal Appeals.	May 09, 1974	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	217. Hunt v. State 27 So.2d 186, 191 , Ala. Appeal from Circuit Court, Autauga County; Arthur Glover, Judge. Hicks Hunt was convicted of murder in the first degree, and he appeals. Affirmed. BROWN, J., dissenting on...	May 09, 1946	Case		—
Cited by	218. Gill v. More 76 So. 453, 460 , Ala. Appeal from Law and Equity Court, Mobile County; Saffold Berney, Judge. Bill by Anna S. More and another against Harry Gill to set aside, cancel, and annul the decree in the case...	June 14, 1917	Case		—
Cited by	219. State v. Goldstein ¶ 93 So. 308, 317+ , Ala.App. Appeal from Circuit Court, Jefferson County; H. P. Heflin, Judge. Criminal prosecution by the State against D. B. Goldstein. From a judgment sustaining demurrers to the complaint...	June 13, 1922	Case		—
Cited by	220. Davidson v. State 265 So.2d 888, 894 , Ala.Crim.App. Defendant was convicted in the Circuit Court, Mobile County, Will G. Caffey, J., of second-degree murder, and he appealed. The Court of Criminal Appeals held that where house in...	Aug. 17, 1971	Case		—
Cited by	221. State v. Mixton 478 P.3d 1227, 1247 , Ariz. CRIMINAL JUSTICE — Searches and Seizures. State Constitution did not require search warrant to obtain internet protocol address and subscriber information in child pornography...	Jan. 11, 2021	Case		—
Cited by	222. State v. Berg 259 P.2d 261, 266+ , Ariz. Criminal case wherein the Superior Court, Maricopa County, Francis J. Donofrio, J., certified four questions of law arising therein, with a request that the Supreme Court render an...	July 18, 1953	Case		—
Cited by	223. State v. Rockerfeller 571 P.2d 297, 299 , Ariz.App. Div. 1 The Superior Court, Maricopa County, Cause No. CR-2358-PR, C. Kimball Rose, J., denied motion for postconviction relief, and petitioner sought review. The Court of Appeals,...	Nov. 03, 1977	Case		—
Cited by	224. Stop Youth Addiction, Inc. v. Lucky Stores, Inc. 71 Cal.Rptr.2d 731, 751+ , Cal. COMMERCIAL LAW - Tobacco. Private party could bring action under Unfair Competition Law (UCL) for retailer's alleged sales of cigarettes to minors.	Feb. 23, 1998	Case		—
Cited by	225. Tobe v. City of Santa Ana 40 Cal.Rptr.2d 402, 418 , Cal. Camping. Ordinance banning camping and storage of personal property in public areas did not impermissibly restrict right to travel.	Apr. 24, 1995	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 226. People v. Cahill 20 Cal.Rptr.2d 582, 607 , Cal. Coerced Confession. Erroneous admission of coerced confession is not reversible per se under state law.	June 28, 1993	Case		—
Cited by	 227. In re King 90 Cal.Rptr. 15, 20 , Cal. Petition for habeas corpus. The Supreme Court, Tobriner, J., held that provision of welfare statute punishing as a felon nonsupporting father who remains out of state for 30 days...	Oct. 02, 1970	Case		—
Cited by	 228. In re Gaines 45 Cal.Rptr. 865, 867 , Cal. Habeas corpus proceeding. The Supreme Court, Peters, J., held that prosecutor's argument and trial court's instruction to effect that defendant convicted of murder might be...	Aug. 20, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	 229. In re Dennis 335 P.2d 657, 660 , Cal. Habeas corpus proceeding. The Supreme Court, Carter, J., held that where, prior to commencement of trial, four psychiatric reports were filed with court, all of which were to the...	Mar. 02, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	 230. People v. Haeussler 260 P.2d 8, 11 , Cal. Defendant was convicted of manslaughter in driving of vehicle and of driving automobile while under influence of intoxicating liquor. The Superior Court, Ventura County, Walter J....	July 07, 1953	Case		—
Cited by	 231. People v. Adamson 165 P.2d 3, 8+ , Cal. Admiral Dewey Adamson was convicted of murder in the first degree and burglary in the first degree, and he appeals. Affirmed.	Jan. 04, 1946	Case		—
Cited by	 232. L.A. Arena Funding, LLC v. D.N. Concrete Pumping, Inc. 2009 WL 3450256, *3 , Cal.App. 2 Dist. Plaintiff L.A. Arena Funding, Inc. (L.A.Arena) appealed from the judgment in favor of respondent Daniel Navarro, who was not a party to the action. We reverse the judgment and fee...	Oct. 28, 2009	Case		—
Cited by	 233. Bronco Wine Co. v. Frank A. Logoluso Farms 262 Cal.Rptr. 899, 909+ , Cal.App. 5 Dist. Grape grower sued a winery operator for underpayments under grape sales contracts. The Superior Court, Fresno County, Dwayne Keyes, J., entered judgment for grower, and operator...	Oct. 05, 1989	Case		—















Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 234. Johnson v. Superior Court of California, San Joaquin County, Dept. No. 6 113 Cal.Rptr. 740, 746 , Cal.App. 3 Dist. Proceeding on accused's petition for writ of prohibition to restrain Superior Court from proceeding to trial on indictment. The Court of Appeal, Friedman, J., held that the action...	May 02, 1974	Case		—
Cited by	 235. Byers v. Justice Court for Ukiah Judicial Dist. 71 Cal.Rptr. 609, 611+ , Cal.App. 1 Dist. Proceeding for writ of prohibition restraining Justice's Court from proceeding further on count of criminal complaint charging violation of 'hit and run' statute. The Superior...	Sep. 23, 1968	Case		—
Cited by	 236. People v. Thayer 44 Cal.Rptr. 718, 721 , Cal.App. 2 Dist. Defendants were convicted before the Superior Court, Los Angeles County, Herbert V. Walker, J., of presenting false claims for treatment of public welfare patients and conspiracy...	June 08, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	 237. Cohen v. Superior Court of Los Angeles County 343 P.2d 286, 289 , Cal.App. 2 Dist. Petition for writ of certiorari or prohibition. The District Court of Appeal, Fourt, J., held that where petitioner had been or was engaged in large and varied scale of criminal...	Aug. 13, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	 238. In re Lemon 59 P.2d 213, 214 , Cal.App. 1 Dist. Original application by Frederick Lemon for a writ of habeas corpus. Preliminary writ discharged and petitioner remanded to custody.	June 29, 1936	Case		—
Cited by	 239. Evans v. Romer 882 P.2d 1335, 1353+ , Colo. Constitutional Amendments. Constitutional amendment which provided that homosexual, lesbian or bisexual orientation, conduct, practices or relationships could not provide the basis...	Oct. 11, 1994	Case		—
Cited by	 240. Early v. People 352 P.2d 112, 118 , Colo. The defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree. The District Court, Arapahoe County, Martin P. Miller, J., entered judgment and the defendant brought error. The...	Apr. 25, 1960	Case		—
Cited by	241. State v. Brown 279 A.2d 554, 555 , Conn. Defendant was convicted in Superior Court, Fairfield County, Thim, J., on jury verdict of guilty of charge of rape and on plea of guilty to being an habitual criminal and he...	Jan. 26, 1971	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 242. State v. Vars 224 A.2d 744, 751+ , Conn. Defendant was convicted in the Superior Court in New London County, Leipner, J., of larceny, and he appealed. The Supreme Court, House, J., held that since it was, at time of...	Nov. 29, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	243. Kennedy v. Walker 63 A.2d 589, 594 , Conn. Appeal from Superior Court, Hartford County; Inglis, Judge. Habeas corpus proceeding by James A. Kennedy against Ralph H. Walker, Warden of Connecticut State Prison, alleging...	Dec. 22, 1948	Case		—
Cited by	244. McCarthy v. Clancy 148 A. 551, 559 , Conn. Case Reserved from Superior Court, Fairfield County; Carl Foster, Judge. Application for writ of habeas corpus by George T. McCarthy, Sr., against Thomas H. Clancy, City Sheriff,...	Jan. 06, 1930	Case		—
Cited by	245. McLaughlin v. Bahre 166 A. 800, 802 , Del.Super. Action by James H. McLaughlin against Henry M. Bahre and another. On petition of defendants to vacate the attachment proceedings and judgment entered against them. Petition...	May 23, 1933	Case		—
Cited by	 246. Application of People of State of N.Y. 100 So.2d 149, 154+ , Fla. Proceeding respecting interstate extradition of witness wherein certificate of judge of New York court was filed recommending that named person, an Illinois resident visiting in...	Jan. 22, 1958	Case		—
Cited by	 247. Meyers v. City of St. Cloud 78 So.2d 402, 406 , Fla. Bond validation proceeding. From adverse decree of the Circuit Court, Osceola County, Frank A. Smith, J., taxpayers and citizens who had not intervened appealed. The Supreme...	Mar. 02, 1955	Case		—
Cited by	248. State ex rel. Feldman v. Kelly 76 So.2d 798, 803+ , Fla. Habeas corpus proceedings to obtain release from custody under commitment to jail for refusing to answer questions before grand jury with reference to contacts and association with...	Nov. 19, 1954	Case		—
Cited by	249. Petition of Florida State Bar Ass'n for Promulgation of New Florida Rules of Civil Procedure 199 So. 57, 69 , Fla. En Banc. Original proceeding on the petition of the Florida State Bar Association for promulgation of New Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Petition denied. BUFORD and CHAPMAN,...	Dec. 03, 1940	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	250. McDaniel v. McElvy  108 So. 820, 833 , Fla. En Banc. Suit by Nannie McDaniel and others against Daniel McElvy and others to quiet title. From a decree denying the relief sought and dismissing the bill of complaint,...	May 03, 1926	Case		—
Cited by	 251. Williams v. State 188 So.2d 320, 331 , Fla.App. 2 Dist. Defendant was convicted in the Circuit Court for Pasco county, Richard Kelly, J., of murder in the first degree, and he appealed. The District Court of Appeal, Pierce, J., held...	June 24, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	 252. Elliott v. State  824 S.E.2d 265, 276+ , Ga. CRIMINAL JUSTICE — Driving While Intoxicated. Admission of evidence that defendant refused to consent to breath test violated State Constitution provision prohibiting...	Feb. 18, 2019	Case		—
Cited by	 253. Creamer v. State 192 S.E.2d 350, 357 , Ga. Appeal from judgment of the Cobb County Superior Court, L. C. Hames, Jr., J., overruling defendant's habeas corpus and other pleadings and also ordering that defendant be...	Sep. 26, 1972	Case		—
Cited by	254. McIntyre v. State  11 S.E.2d 5, 9+ , Ga. Error from Superior Court, Fulton County; Edgar E. Pomeroy, Judge. Sam McIntyre was convicted of a misdemeanor, and he brings error. Affirmed.	Sep. 24, 1940	Case		—
Cited by	255. Johnson v. State 109 S.E. 662, 662+ , Ga. Error from Superior Court, Fulton County; Geo. L. Bell, Judge. James Johnson was convicted of carrying concealed weapons, and petition for certiorari was refused by the judge of...	Nov. 17, 1921	Case		—
Cited by	256. Ryals v. State 367 S.E.2d 309, 314 , Ga.App. The Pierce Superior Court, Newton, J., denied defendant motion for new trial following his conviction of burglary, and defendants appealed. The Court of Appeals, Banke, P.J.,...	Mar. 18, 1988	Case		—
Cited by	257. Simmons v. State 288 S.E.2d 868, 869 , Ga.App. Defendant was convicted in the Superior Court, Effingham County, W. Colbert Hawkins, J., following trial for aggravated assault, arson, obstructing an officer, and criminal damage...	Mar. 05, 1982	Case		—
Cited by	258. Josey v. State 117 S.E.2d 641, 642 , Ga.App. Proceeding on motion to dismiss indictment which had been pending against defendant for 17-year period. The Superior Court, Terrell County, W. I. Geer, J., rendered judgment...	Oct. 31, 1960	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	259. Bishop v. Mahiko 1940 WL 7582, *29 , Hawai'i Terr. Where one of the questions submitted in a statutory submission is whether provisions of the Hawaiian Organic Act conferring upon the Territory of Hawaii the power to condemn...	Sep. 06, 1940	Case		—
Cited by	260. Peltier v. State 808 P.2d 373, 396+ , Idaho Petitioner sought postconviction relief alleging that his original sentence had been incorrectly increased from five years to 20 years after alleged probation violation. The...	Feb. 27, 1991	Case		—
Cited by	261. Sandpoint Convalescent Services, Inc. v. Idaho Dept. of Health and Welfare ¶ 756 P.2d 398, 401 , Idaho Purchaser of health care facility that provided skilled nursing care brought action to challenge decision of Department of Health and Welfare sustaining disallowance in final...	Mar. 21, 1988	Case		—
Cited by	262. State v. Bock 328 P.2d 1065, 1067 , Idaho Motorist was convicted of involuntary manslaughter. The District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, Kootenai County, Clay V. Spear, J., entered judgment, and the motorist...	July 30, 1958	Case		—
Cited by	263. State v. McClurg ¶ 300 P. 898, 907+ , Idaho Appeal from District Court, Gem County; Arthur O. Sutton, Judge. John C. McClurg was convicted of murder in the first degree, and he appeals. Affirmed.	June 25, 1931	Case		—
Cited by	264. In re Holland ¶ 36 N.E.2d 543, 548 , Ill. Proceeding in the matter of Eugene J. Holland, attorney, respondent, on the report of the Commissioners of the Chicago Bar Association, recommending that the license of the...	Sep. 15, 1941	Case		—
Cited by	265. People v. Gordon 113 N.E. 864, 873 , Ill. Error to Criminal Court, Cook County; Richard E. Burke, Judge. Joseph Gordon was convicted of fraudulently changing and altering an official ballot during the canvass of ballots in...	Oct. 24, 1916	Case		—
Cited by	266. Dowell v. State 69 N.E.3d 958, 958 , Ind.App. [1] Robert Dowell ("Dowell") was convicted after a jury trial in Cass Superior Court of three felonies and two misdemeanors for making methamphetamine and possessing...	Dec. 30, 2016	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	267. State v. Barton 140 N.W.2d 886, 889 , Iowa Defendant was convicted in the Union District Court, Thomas S. Bown, J., of assault with intent to commit manslaughter, and with being a habitual criminal, and he appealed. The...	Mar. 08, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	268. State v. Johnson 135 N.W.2d 518, 521 , Iowa Defendant was convicted in the Des Moines Municipal Court, Ray Harrison, J., of driving while intoxicated, and he appealed. The Supreme Court, Larson, J., held that instruction...	June 08, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	269. Walters v. Commonwealth 250 S.W. 839, 840 , Ky. Appeal from Circuit Court, Fayette County. John L. Walters was convicted of unlawfully possessing intoxicating liquor, and he appeals. Affirmed.	May 11, 1923	Case		—
Cited by	270. State v. Jones 204 So.2d 775, 777 , La. Defendant was convicted in the First Judicial District Court, Parish of Caddo, John A. Dixon, Jr., J., of possession of burglary tools and of violating the Peeping Tom statute, and...	Dec. 11, 1967	Case		—
Cited by	271. State v. Bentley 54 So.2d 137, 140 , La. Walter Bentley was convicted in the Criminal District Court, Parish of Orleans, Frank T. Echezabal, J., of aggravated rape, and he appealed. The Supreme Court, Fournet, C. J.,...	June 29, 1951	Case		—
Cited by	272. State v. Rodrigues 52 So.2d 756, 761+ , La. Emar Rodrigues was adjudged guilty of contempt of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of Iberia, for refusal to answer a question propounded by the grand...	Apr. 23, 1951	Case		—
Cited by	273. Callahan v. New Orleans Police Dept. 171 So.2d 730, 735+ , La.App. 4 Cir. Proceeding on appeal from the Civil Service Commission of the City of New Orleans, No. 369. The Court of Appeal, Chris T. Barnette, J. pro tem., held that constitutional provision...	Feb. 08, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	274. Arsenault v. Com. 233 N.E.2d 730, 734 , Mass. Rpoceeding on writ of error was reserved and reported by Kirk, J., of a case in the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Suffolk. Sole assignment of error was that the judge in...	Feb. 02, 1968	Case		—
Cited by	275. Com. v. Beaulieu 133 N.E.2d 226, 235 , Mass. Prosecution of several defendants for murder, conspiring to rob and robbery. In Superior Court, Cahill, J., two of the appealing defendants were convicted of murder in the second...	Mar. 05, 1956	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 276. Com. v. Bellino 71 N.E.2d 411, 416 , Mass. See 67 S.Ct. 872. Philip R. Bellino and Edward F. Gersten were convicted of murder in the first degree and they appeal. Affirmed.	Jan. 08, 1947	Case		—
Cited by	 277. Com. v. Gallo ” 175 N.E. 718, 721 , Mass. Appeal from Superior Criminal Court, Suffolk County. Samuel Gallo was convicted of murder in the first degree, and he assigns errors. Judgment on the verdict.	Apr. 10, 1931	Case		—
Cited by	278. Vallavanti v. Armour & Co. ” 162 N.E. 689, 690 , Mass. Petition by Joseph Vallavanti to establish the truth of exceptions disallowed by the superior court, opposed by Armour & Co. Petition dismissed.	Aug. 15, 1928	Case		—
Cited by	 279. Com. v. Gedzium ” 156 N.E. 890, 892 , Mass. Appeal from Superior Criminal Court, Middlesex County; Lourie, Judge. Jerry Gedzium was indicted for murder, and after verdict he appeals. Judgment on verdict.	May 21, 1927	Case		—
Cited by	280. Attorney General v. Pelletier 134 N.E. 407, 414 , Mass. On Motion to Dismiss and Plea to Jurisdiction. Proceeding by the Attorney General against Joseph C. Pelletier to remove him from the office of district attorney for the Suffolk...	Jan. 03, 1922	Case		—
Cited by	281. In re Opinion of the Justices ” 123 N.E. 100, 101 , Mass. Opinion of the Justices as to the constitutionality of Senate Bill No. 102.	Apr. 02, 1919	Case		—
Cited by	282. Com. v. Torres 461 N.E.2d 1230, 1231 , Mass.App.Ct. Defendant appealed from judgments of the Superior Court Department, Worcester County, Mulkern, J., entered after trial on charges of attempted breaking and entering and possession...	Apr. 02, 1984	Case		—
Cited by	 283. Stevenson v. State 423 A.2d 558, 566 , Md. Defendant was convicted in the Circuit Court, Kent County, Harry E. Clark, J., of the first-degree murder of her husband and of setting a fire while perpetrating a crime. ...	Dec. 17, 1980	Case		—
Cited by	 284. State v. Kidd 375 A.2d 1105, 1108 , Md. Defendant was convicted before the Criminal Court of Baltimore, Mary Arabian, J., of possessing heroin in sufficient quantity to reasonably indicate an intent to manufacture and...	July 18, 1977	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	285. Schiller v. Lefkowitz 219 A.2d 378, 383 , Md. Action for injuries sustained in automobile collision. The Circuit Court, Montgomery County, Kathryn J. Shook, J., rendered judgment for defendant and plaintiff appealed. The...	May 11, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	286. Brown v. State 196 A.2d 614, 618 , Md. Contempt proceeding against witness who refused to testify before grand jury. The Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, O. Bowie Duckett, J., found witness guilty of contempt,...	Jan. 13, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	287. In re Easton ¶ 133 A.2d 441, 447 , Md. Proceeding in the matter of an incompetent. From a final sua sponte decree of the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's County, Wm. R. Horney, C. J., dismissing a trustee's petition for...	June 26, 1957	Case		—
Cited by	288. Givner v. State 124 A.2d 764, 769 , Md. Prosecution for violations of three provisions of city code relating to inspection of buildings. The Criminal Court of Baltimore, Joseph R. Byrnes and William R. Horney, JJ.,...	July 12, 1956	Case		—
Cited by	289. Johnson v. State 66 A.2d 504, 508 , Md. Appeals from Circuit Court, Montgomery County; Charles W. Woodward, Chief Judge. Lillian C. Johnson was convicted of operating a disorderly house and of having in her possession...	May 18, 1949	Case		—
Cited by	290. Slansky v. State 63 A.2d 599, 601 , Md. Appeal from Circuit Court, Prince George's County; John B. Gray, Jr., Judge. Jack Slansky was convicted of bigamy, and he appeals. Affirmed.	Jan. 13, 1949	Case		—
Cited by	291. State v. McKenzie ¶ 303 A.2d 406, 427 , Md.App. Postconviction proceeding. The Circuit Court, Baltimore County, John Grason Turnbull, J., granted new trial and the state appealed. The Court of Special Appeals, Moylan, J., held...	Apr. 18, 1973	Case		—
Cited by	292. Dennis v. Warden, Md. Penitentiary 251 A.2d 909, 912 , Md.App. Petition under Uniform Post Conviction Procedure Act. The Criminal Court of Baltimore, Meyer M. Cardin, J., denied relief. Defendant filed application for leave to appeal. The...	Mar. 13, 1969	Case		—
Cited by	293. People v. Wright 490 N.W.2d 351, 359+ , Mich. Counsel. Police must inform suspect of retained counsel's in-person efforts to contact him.	Sep. 29, 1992	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	294. In re Colacasides 150 N.W.2d 1, 8, Mich. Prosecution for contempt. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, Charles Kaufman, J., entered a judgment of conviction of contempt and there was an appeal on leave granted. ...	Apr. 19, 1967	Case		—
Cited by	295. People v. Gonzales 97 N.W.2d 16, 22+, Mich. Defendant was prosecuted for carrying a concealed weapon and filed a motion to suppress evidence and the motion was granted in the Circuit Court for the County of Genesee, Paul V....	June 05, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	296. Berney v. Volk 67 N.W.2d 801, 803, Mich. Action in trespass to recover for shotgun wound inflicted on plaintiff by defendant. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, Ira W. Jayne, J., entered order requiring defendant...	Jan. 07, 1955	Case		—
Cited by	297. People v. Simon 36 N.W.2d 734, 735, Mich. Peter Simon was convicted of murder, and from an order vacating the conviction, quashing the information and discharging the defendant, the prosecution appeals. Order reversed,...	Apr. 11, 1949	Case		—
Cited by	298. People ex rel. Moll v. Danziger 213 N.W. 448, 449, Mich. Appeal from Circuit Court, Wayne County, in Chancery; De Witt H. Merriam, Judge. Suit by the People, on the relation of Lester S. Moll, Chief Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for...	Apr. 01, 1927	Case		—
Cited by	299. Terry v. Transfiguration Luthern Church 1997 WL 33344276, *1, Mich.App. In these consolidated cases, plaintiffs appeal as of right from the circuit court orders that granted defendants summary disposition on the basis that plaintiffs' claims were...	July 25, 1997	Case		—
Cited by	300. People v. Jury 142 N.W.2d 910, 914+, Mich.App. Defendant was convicted, in the Recorder's Court of Detroit, Wayne County, John A. Ricca, J., of armed robbery, and he appealed. The Court of Appeals, Holbrook, J., held that...	June 14, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	301. Brown v. State 161 So. 465, 468+, Miss. In Banc. Appeal from Circuit Court, Kempner County; J. I. Sturdivant, Judge. On suggestion of error. Suggestion of error overruled. For former opinion, see 158 So. 339. GRIFFITH...	Apr. 29, 1935	Case		—
Cited by	302. Adams Ford Belton, Inc. v. Missouri Motor Vehicle Com'n 946 S.W.2d 199, 203, Mo. COMMERCIAL LAW - Advertising. Automobile advertising regulations did not violate First Amendment.	May 27, 1997	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 303. State v. Rebasti 267 S.W. 858, 862+ , Mo. Appeal from Criminal Court, Jackson County; E. E. Porterfield, Judge. Charles Rebasti was convicted of robbery, and he appeals. Reversed and remanded. David E. Blair, J.,...	Dec. 30, 1924	Case		—
Cited by	 304. Allred v. Graves 134 S.E.2d 186, 189 , N.C. Action wherein plaintiff sought punitive damages and obtained order for examination of defendants. The Superior Court, Randolph County, Hammer Walker, Special Judge, affirmed the...	Jan. 17, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	305. State ex rel. Olson v. Langer 256 N.W. 377, 397 , N.D. Original proceeding by the State, on the relation of Ole H. Olson, for a writ of quo warranto requiring William Langer to show by what right he continues to exercise the powers and...	Sep. 19, 1934	Case		—
Cited by	 306. State v. Andrews 234 A.3d 1254, 1290 , N.J. CRIMINAL JUSTICE — Confessions. Fifth Amendment did not protect defendant from compelled disclosure of passcodes needed to unlock seized smartphones.	Aug. 10, 2020	Case		—
Cited by	307. State v. Johnson 206 A.2d 737, 746+ , N.J. Proceeding on application for post-conviction relief. The Camden County Court, Law Division, denied the application, and the defendants appealed. The Supreme Court, Proctor, J.,...	Jan. 19, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	308. State v. Spindel 132 A.2d 291, 296 , N.J. Wire tapping prosecution. The Superior Court, Law Division, Criminal, Passaic County, 43 N.J.Super. 42, 127 A.2d 455, dismissed complaint, and State appealed to the Superior...	May 27, 1957	Case		—
Cited by	 309. Laba v. Board of Educ. of Newark  129 A.2d 273, 280+ , N.J. Proceeding on dismissal of Newark city school teachers who were dismissed because of their refusal to answer questions before congressional Un-American Activities Committee...	Feb. 04, 1957	Case		—
Cited by	310. State v. Fary  117 A.2d 499, 501 , N.J. Motion to dismiss indictments of two of defendants for alleged cheats and frauds in the sale of road gravel to township and indictment of third defendant for allegedly aiding and...	Oct. 24, 1955	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	311. State v. Swiderski 226 A.2d 728, 731 , N.J.Super.A.D. Proceeding on appeal, pursuant to leave granted, from order of the Monmouth County Court, Law Division, suppressing evidence of results of a Breathalyzer test in a drunken driving...	Feb. 09, 1967	Case		—
Cited by	312. State v. Jacques 207 A.2d 165, 166+ , N.J.Super.A.D. Prosecution for burglary. The defendant appealed. The Superior Court, Appellate Division, Goldmann, S.J.A.D., held that U.S. Supreme Court decision to effect that instruction as...	Jan. 28, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	313. State v. Murphy 204 A.2d 888, 893 , N.J.Super.A.D. Defendant was convicted in County Court of stealing personal property, and he appealed. The Superior Court, Appellate Division, Pashman, J.S.C., temporarily assigned, held that...	Nov. 16, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	 314. Jenkins v. State 154 A.2d 29, 37 , N.J.Super.A.D. Proceeding by prisoner on application for writ of habeas corpus on ground that he had been denied his constitutional right to assistance of counsel. The Essex County Court denied...	Aug. 05, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	 315. State v. Johnson 208 A.2d 444, 445+ , N.J.Co. Prosecution under statute providing that, subject to exception, a person who uses a narcotic drug is a disorderly person. Defendant was convicted in the West Orange Municipal...	Mar. 19, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	316. Application of Burke 112 A.2d 807, 808 , N.J.Co. Habeas corpus proceeding. The County Court, Mariano, J.S.C., temporarily assigned, held that defendant who is intoxicated at time of trial is thereby denied due process. Order in...	Mar. 09, 1955	Case		—
Cited by	317. Di Maio v. Reid 37 A.2d 829, 830 , N.J.Sup. Certiorari by Antonio Di Maio against Arthur Reid, Recorder, and Recorder's Court of Township of Mt. Olive, N. J., to review prosecutor's conviction of operating a motor vehicle...	June 12, 1944	Case		—
Cited by	 318. People v. Steuding 189 N.Y.S.2d 166, 172 , N.Y. Defendant made a motion pursuant to Section 149 of the Judiciary Law, Consol.Laws, c. 30, to dismiss indictment. The Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, 7 A.D.2d...	July 08, 1959	Case		—
Cited by	319. In re Chirillo  28 N.E.2d 895, 902 , N.Y. Appeal from Westchester County Court. Proceeding by Ruth Taylor, as Commissioner of Public Welfare of Westchester County, to compel the removal of Rosario Chirillo and others from...	July 24, 1940	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	320. Canteline v. McClellan 25 N.E.2d 972, 973 , N.Y. Appeal from Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Fourth Department. Action by Nelson Canteline and others against Glenn H. McClellan, individually and as Commissioner of Police of...	Mar. 05, 1940	Case		—
Cited by	321. People v. Defore 150 N.E. 585, 590 , N.Y. John Defore was convicted of possessing a weapon, in violation of Penal Law, § 1897, and from a judgment of affirmance by the Appellate Division (211 N. Y. S. 134, 213 App. Div....	Jan. 12, 1926	Case		—
Cited by	322. People v. Rosenheimer 102 N.E. 530, 533 , N.Y. Appeal from Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department. Edward T. Rosenheimer was indicted for a violation of the Highway Law. A judgment sustaining a demurrer to the...	June 17, 1913	Case		—
Cited by	323. People v. Caralt 241 N.Y.S. 641, 643 , N.Y.Sp.Sess. Appeal from City Magistrate's Court of New York City. Michael de Sanctis Caralt was convicted in a New York City Magistrate's Court for soliciting for charity without a permit, in...	Feb. 20, 1930	Case		—
Cited by	324. People v. Wilson 200 N.Y.S.2d 792, 796+ , N.Y.A.D. 2 Dept. Prosecution for attempted robbery. The County Court, Queens County, John F. Scileppi, J., 15 Misc.2d 858, 182 N.Y.S.2d 842, denied a motion to dismiss the indictment and from a...	Apr. 18, 1960	Case		—
Cited by	325. In re Ellis ¶¶ 17 N.Y.S.2d 800, 809+ , N.Y.A.D. 2 Dept. Proceeding in the matter of Jerome O. Ellis, admitted as an attorney as Jerome Ellis. On motion to confirm report of official referee that respondent is unfit to continue practice...	Feb. 07, 1940	Case		—
Cited by	326. People v. Richer 217 N.Y.S. 303, 304 , N.Y.Co.Ct. Criminal proceeding by the People against Murray Richer on the charge of violating the Penal Law, § 1897, as a felony. On defendant's motion, in advance of trial, for the return...	June 10, 1926	Case		—
Cited by	327. Haftel v. Appleton ¶¶ 247 N.Y.S.2d 967, 970 , N.Y.Sup. Stockholders' derivative action, wherein one defendant moved for order vacating notice for discovery and production of documents. The Supreme Court, Samuel H. Hofstadter, J., held...	Feb. 21, 1964	Case		—











Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	328. Application for an Order Permitting the Interception of Telephone Communications of Anonymous 136 N.Y.S.2d 612, 615 , N.Y.Sup. Proceeding upon application for order permitting interception of telephone communications. The Supreme Court, Special Term, New York County, Hofstadter, J., held that where the...	Jan. 11, 1955	Case		—
Cited by	329. Schutt v. MacDuff ¶ 127 N.Y.S.2d 116, 122 , N.Y.Sup. Proceeding under Civil Practice Act, § 1283 et seq., to annul determination of Commissioner of Motor Vehicles revoking petitioner's motor vehicle driver's license for refusing to...	Jan. 02, 1954	Case		—
Cited by	330. People v. Mandel 154 N.Y.S. 231, 233 , N.Y.Sup. Adolph Mandel was indicted for receiving a deposit as a private banker when he knew he was insolvent, and applies for an order directing the district attorney of the county of New...	Apr. 01, 1915	Case		—
Cited by	331. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Carroll 251 N.Y.S.2d 693, 696 , N.Y.Sup.App.Term Holdover summary proceeding by landlord to recover possession of land from tenants who allegedly had held over and continued in possession without permission after expiration of...	May 28, 1964	Case		—
Cited by	332. People v. Handsome 846 N.Y.S.2d 852, 854+ , N.Y.City Crim.Ct. CIVIL RIGHTS - Right to Bear Arms. Second Amendment did not confer an individual right to bear arms that would invalidate state handgun licensing statute.	Oct. 26, 2007	Case		—
Cited by	333. Roseman v. Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland ¶ 277 N.Y.S. 471, 476 , N.Y.City Ct. Action by Ike Roseman against the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland and another. Judgment directed for defendants.	Jan. 30, 1935	Case		—
Cited by	334. Matter of Kathie L. 418 N.Y.S.2d 859, 862 , N.Y.Fam.Ct. In proceeding on petition to have 15-year-old alleged runaway child from Florida adjudged a person in need of supervision and to have her returned in accordance with Interstate...	June 20, 1979	Case		—
Cited by	335. Pinch v. Maxwell 210 N.E.2d 883, 885 , Ohio action in habeas corpus. The Supreme Court held that decision of United States Supreme Court that Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments forbid comments by prosecution on defendant's...	Sep. 29, 1965	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	336. Cleveland Metroparks v. Sferra 2018 WL 3814973, *2+ , Ohio App. 8 Dist. {¶ 1} Defendant-appellant, Matthew L. Sferra ("Sferra"), proceeding pro se, appeals the decision of the Cleveland Municipal Court finding him guilty of operating a watercraft at...	Aug. 09, 2018	Case		—
Cited by	337. State v. Jones ¶¶ 1999 WL 684635, *4 , Ohio App. 8 Dist. Today this court adds its voice in agreement with the Lucas County Court of Appeals that R.C. 2967.28 is unconstitutional under both the United States and the Ohio Constitutions....	Sep. 02, 1999	Case		—
Cited by	338. Cook v. Cook ¶¶ 1994 WL 237489, *2 , Ohio App. 2 Dist. Appellant, Melody Cook, appeals from the judgment of the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court which granted her former husband, Robert, a final decree of divorce from her. This...	June 03, 1994	Case		—
Cited by	339. Tiger v. State 900 P.2d 406, 412 , Okla.Crim.App. Guilty Pleas. Court lacked jurisdiction to accept defendant's guilty plea to first-degree felony-murder.	June 23, 1995	Case		—
Cited by	340. State v. Cram 160 P.2d 283, 290 , Or. Appeal from Circuit Court, Yamhill County; Arlie G. Walker, Judge. Carroll Loren Cram was convicted of manslaughter and he appeals. Affirmed.	June 19, 1945	Case		—
Cited by	341. State v. McDaniel 231 P. 965, 974 , Or. In Banc. Appeal from Circuit Court, Benton County; G. F. Skipworth, Judge. F. A. McDaniel was convicted for having intoxicating liquor in his possession, and appeals. Reversed and...	Jan. 02, 1925	Case		—
Cited by	342. State v. Soriano 684 P.2d 1220, 1223 , Or.App. Defendants were adjudicated in contempt by the Circuit Court, Klamath County, Donald A.W. Piper, J., for refusing to testify before a grand jury after being granted use and...	June 13, 1984	Case		—
Cited by	343. Com. ex rel. Montgomery v. Myers 220 A.2d 859, 862+ , Pa. Petition for habeas corpus by petitioner who had been convicted of murder in the first degree. The Court of Common Pleas, Butler County, at No. M.D.S. 31, March Term, 1965, Clyde...	June 24, 1966	Case		—
Cited by	344. Board of Public Ed. School Dist. of Philadelphia v. Intille 163 A.2d 420, 429+ , Pa. Proceedings to determine whether three school teachers should be dismissed for incompetency on basis that they had refused to answer questions of congressional committee. From...	June 30, 1960	Case		—


Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	345. Com. v. Valeroso ¶ 116 A. 828, 829 , Pa. Frank Valeroso was convicted of murder in the first degree, and he appeals. Assignments of error sustained, and record remitted for a new trial.	Mar. 06, 1922	Case		—
Cited by	346. Com. v. Maxwell 114 A. 825, 828 , Pa. Fred Maxwell and another were indicted for murder. From an order quashing the indictment, the Commonwealth appeals. Reversed, and indictment reinstated.	July 01, 1921	Case		—
Cited by	347. Com. v. Tanchyn 188 A.2d 824, 828 , Pa.Super. Prosecution arising out of an automobile collision. From an adverse judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Monroe County, No. 7, September Term, 1961, Fred W. Davis, J., the...	Mar. 19, 1963	Case		—
Cited by	348. Com. v. Cameron 42 Pa.Super. 347, 353+ , Pa.Super. If sec. 32, art. III, of the constitution were merely an act of the legislature, and not a constitutional provision, a question open to discussion would be, whether it supplied a...	1910	Case		—
Cited by	349. Commonwealth v. Henratty ¶ 22 Pa. D. 703, 705 , Pa.Com.Pl. The Commonwealth, at the relation of the Attorney-General, and the Butler Water Company presented their bill against the defendants in the above entitled case, charging generally...	1908	Case		—
Cited by	350. Contempt of Plotkin 1952 WL 4272, *5 , Pa.O. & T. Benjamin Plotkin was subpœnaed to appear as a witness before the special grand jury convened for the purpose, inter alia, of investigating alleged acts of bribery, misfeasance,...	1952	Case		—
Cited by	351. Com. v. Cox 1927 WL 5391, *3 , Pa.Quar.Sess. Jesse Cox, the defendant, having appealed from the order of the first day of last July overruling his motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, dismissing all the reasons...	1927	Case		—
Cited by	352. Commonwealth v. Johnson 1925 WL 5684, *7 , Pa.Quar.Sess. On Sept. 15th, Albert Johnson, the defendant, filed, in open court, his petition asking that Frank X. Renninger, the district attorney of this county, and Theodore H. Hallowell,...	1925	Case		—
Cited by	353. In re Advisory Opinion (Chief Justice) 507 A.2d 1316, 1327+ , R.I. A question was propounded by the Governor and leaders of each House of the General Assembly relating to removal of a justice from the Supreme Court at a session other than annual...	Apr. 04, 1986	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	354. State v. Mariano 91 A. 21, 26 , R.I. Exceptions from Superior Court, Providence and Bristol Counties; Elmer J. Rathbun, Judge. Antonio Mariano was found guilty of manslaughter, and case transferred from the superior...	July 10, 1914	Case		—
Cited by	355. Koester v. Citizens' Pub. Co. 151 S.E. 452, 456 , S.C. Appeal from Common Pleas Circuit Court of Spartanburg County; T. S. Sease, Judge. Action for appointment of receiver by Mrs. E. P. Koester, in her own behalf and in behalf of all...	Jan. 09, 1930	Case		—
Cited by	356. State v. Wolfe 266 N.W. 116, 122 , S.D. Appeal from Circuit Court, Pennington County; John F. Hughes, Judge. George H. Wolfe was convicted of embezzlement of public funds, and he appeals. Reversed, and new trial granted.	Mar. 21, 1936	Case		—
Cited by	357. Olson v. State 484 S.W.2d 756, 763 , Tex.Crim.App. Defendant was convicted in the 174th Judicial District Court, Harris County, E. B. Duggan, J., of forgery, and he appealed. The Court of Criminal Appeals, on motion for rehearing,...	Nov. 26, 1969	Case		—
Cited by	358. Villarreal v. Trevino 2019 WL 3331469, *4+ , Tex.App.-Corpus Christi By three issues, appellants/cross-appellees Ruth Villarreal individually and Ruth Villarreal Insurance, LLC (collectively Villarreal) challenge the trial court's order granting a...	July 25, 2019	Case		—
Cited by	359. Parks v. State 666 S.W.2d 597, 600 , Tex.App.-Hous. (1 Dist.) Defendant was convicted before the County Criminal Court at Law No. 7, Harris County, Shelly Hancock, J., of driving while intoxicated, and he appealed. The Court of Appeals,...	Feb. 02, 1984	Case		—
Cited by	360. Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. of Texas v. Mitcham 121 S.W. 871, 875 , Tex.Civ.App. Appeal from District Court, Collin County; J. M. Pearson, Judge. Action by W. A. Mitcham against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas. From a judgment for...	June 19, 1909	Case		—
Cited by	361. State v. Phillips 540 P.2d 936, 939+ , Utah Defendants were convicted by the Ogden City Court of distributing pornographic materials and they appealed. The Second District Court, Weber County, Calvin Gould, J., affirmed and...	Sep. 15, 1975	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 362. Thompson v. Harris 152 P.2d 91, 93 , Utah On petition for rehearing. Petition denied. For former opinion, see 144 P.2d 761. LARSON, J., dissenting.	Oct. 04, 1944	Case		—
Cited by	 363. Naim v. Naim 87 S.E.2d 749, 751 , Va. Suit to annul marriage of a white person and a Chinese. The Circuit Court of the City of Portsmouth, Floyd E. Kellam, J., rendered a decree holding the marriage to be void, and...	June 13, 1955	Case		—
Cited by	364. Buck v. Bell 130 S.E. 516, 518 , Va. Error to Circuit Court, Amherst County. Action by Carrie Buck by R. G. Shelton, her guardian and next friend, against Dr. J. H. Bell, Superintendent of the State Colony for...	Nov. 12, 1925	Case		—
Cited by	 365. Anthony v. Commonwealth ” 128 S.E. 633, 636+ , Va. Error to Circuit Court, Louisa County. Obey Anthony was convicted under indictment for unlawful possession of a still and appliances and substances capable of being used in the...	June 11, 1925	Case		—
Cited by	366. State v. Miner 258 A.2d 815, 824 , Vt. Defendant was convicted in County Court, Windsor County, Brooks, J., of first-degree murder and he appealed. The Supreme Court, Holden, C. J., held that where defendant who was...	Oct. 07, 1969	Case		—
Cited by	367. State v. Streeter 406 P.2d 590, 592 , Wash. Prosecution for burglary and grand larceny. The Superior Court, King County, Henry Clay Agnew, J., entered a judgment of conviction and the defendant appealed. The Supreme Court,...	Sep. 30, 1965	Case		—
Cited by	368. State v. James 221 P.2d 482, 491 , Wash. Burton James was convicted in the Superior Court of King County, Hobart S. Dawson, J., of a wilful refusal to answer question of Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities...	Aug. 01, 1950	Case		—
Cited by	 369. State v. McCollum 141 P.2d 613, 614 , Wash. En Banc. On petition for rehearing. Rehearing denied. For former opinion, see 136 P.2d 165.	Sep. 27, 1943	Case		—
Cited by	370. City of Spokane v. Port 716 P.2d 945, 946 , Wash.App. Div. 3 Defendant was convicted in the Superior Court, Spokane County, Thomas E. Merryman, J., of driving without a driver's license and she appealed. The Court of Appeals, McInturff,...	Mar. 27, 1986	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	 371. State ex rel. Strykowski v. Wilkie 261 N.W.2d 434, 452 , Wis. Original action was brought to determine constitutional validity of chapter relating to health care liability and patients' compensation and to determine whether appointment of...	Jan. 03, 1978	Case		—
Cited by	 372. State ex rel. Jackson v. Coffey 118 N.W.2d 939, 946 , Wis. Proceeding on petitions for writs of prohibition to restrain circuit judge, sitting as magistrate, in John Doe proceeding from conducting further proceedings with respect to...	Jan. 08, 1963	Case		—
Cited by	373. Hoyer v. State  193 N.W. 89, 92 , Wis. Error to Circuit Court, Racine County; E. B. Belden, Judge. Sophus Hoyer was convicted of unlawfully transporting intoxicating liquors, and he brings error. Reversed and remanded,...	Apr. 03, 1923	Case		—
Cited by	374. Gemert v. Pooler 177 N.W. 1, 3 , Wis. Appeal from Superior Court, Douglas County; Solon L. Perrin, Judge. Action by Alice Gemert against W. D. Pooler. From a judgment for defendant, plaintiff appeals and moves to...	Apr. 06, 1920	Case		—
Cited by	 375. Prager v. W. H. Chapman & Sons Co. 9 S.E.2d 880, 886 , W.Va. Case Certified from Circuit Court, Ohio County. Action of trespass on the case by Margaret J. Prager, guardian, etc., against W. H. Chapman & Sons Company. The trial court...	June 22, 1940	Case		—
Cited by	 376. Story v. State  788 P.2d 617, 622+ , Wyo. Physician convicted of sexually assaulting his patients, 721 P.2d 1020, moved for a new trial. The Supreme Court, 755 P.2d 228, reversed denial of new trial motion. On remand,...	Mar. 16, 1990	Case		—
Cited by	377. Harris v. State 242 P. 411, 413 , Wyo. Error to District Court, Sweetwater County; Volney J. Tidball, Judge. Evan Harris and John McClellan were convicted of murder, and they bring error. On motion to dismiss writ of...	Jan. 12, 1926	Case		—
Cited by	378. Ortiz Baez v. Tribunal Superior 98 D.P.R. 261, 278 , P.R. Petición de Certiorari para revisar una Resolución de Edwin Meléndez Grillasca, J. (Ponce) declarando sin lugar una moción solicitando la desestimación de una acusación por hurto y...	Jan. 26, 1970	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Cited by	379. Pueblo v. Reyes Velez 2016 WL 8453988, *7+ , TCA Mediante el recurso de apelación KLAN14 0228 comparece el Sr. Miguel Reyes Vélez (el apelante o el señor Reyes), el cual solicita la revisión de las sentencias emitidas por un...	Dec. 22, 2016	Case		—
Cited by	380. Romero Martinez v. Ex Parte 2014 WL 3819295, *1+ , TCA Tras la aprobación de la Decimocuarta Enmienda de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos en 1868, se debatió si los articulados de la Carta de Derechos aplican a los estados por...	June 19, 2014	Case		—
Cited by	381. Tonasket v. Colville Confederated Tribes 2004 WL 5827129, *1+ , Colville C.A. CRIMINAL JUSTICE - Arguments and Opening Statement. Right to make a closing argument was not a fundamental due process right.	Jan. 26, 2004	Case		—
Cited by	382. ITEMIZED VS. STANDARD DEDUCTIONS FEDERAL VS. STATE LAWS GCM 35780, 35780 , IRS GCM This is in response to a proposed memorandum to the Assistant Commissioner (ACTS) from the Director, Accounts and Data Processing Division, received in this office on June 27,...	Apr. 12, 1974	Administrative Decision		—
Cited by	383. F.McB. v. Board of Educ. of Tp. of Washington 1995 WL 862984, *17+ , N.J. Adm. B.McB., by his parents, contested his suspension from participation in the Washington Township High School marching band and the requirement by the respondent Board that he undergo...	Dec. 20, 1995	Administrative Decision		—
Cited by	384. Tenure of Sheth 1995 WL 936330, *21+ , N.J. Adm. Action by Rowan State College to detenure and dismiss a faculty member on multiple charges of inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming a teacher and other just cause. N.J.S.A....	Sep. 13, 1995	Administrative Decision		—
Cited by	385. Examination of Intoxicated Drivers ¶¶ 37 Pa. D. & C. 529, 531 You have requested this department to advise you whether a person accused of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor may constitutionally be...	Feb. 29, 1940	Administrative Decision		—
—	386. Adelaide Company of Jehovah's Witnesses v Commonwealth 1943 WL 27496, *1+ , HCA This proceeding raises important questions with reference to the nature and extent of the protection which is given to religion under the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Section...	June 14, 1943	Case	—	—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE	 387. Tierney v. Stacey 2006 WL 2801964, *7 , Cal.App. 2 Dist. On October 28, 2004, the trial court entered a judgment, following a trial held on October 7 and 8, 2004, that decreed that certain purported amendments, dated March 8, 2002, to...	Sep. 29, 2006	Case		—
Overruling Recognized by NEGATIVE	 388. State v. One Lot of \$8,560 in U.S. Currency 670 A.2d 772, 775 , R.I. The Superior Court, Providence County, Rodgers, J., certified to Supreme Court question of whether double jeopardy's ban on multiple punishments prohibits state from pursuing civil...	Feb. 05, 1996	Case		—
Distinguished by NEGATIVE	 389. Parker v. District of Columbia 478 F.3d 370, 391 , D.C.Cir. CIVIL RIGHTS - Right to Bear Arms. District of Columbia's gun control laws were unconstitutional under the Second Amendment.	Mar. 09, 2007	Case		—
Mentioned by	390. Doe v. United States 141 S.Ct. 1498, 1500 , U.S. The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.	May 03, 2021	Case		—
Mentioned by	 391. Albright v. Oliver 114 S.Ct. 807, 812 , U.S.III. Arrest. Arrest without probable cause did not violate substantive due process rights of arrestee.	Jan. 24, 1994	Case		—
Mentioned by	 392. Haig v. Agee 101 S.Ct. 2766, 2782 , U.S.Dist.Col. A passport was revoked on ground that activities of the passport holder in foreign countries had caused serious damage to national security and foreign policy of the United States....	June 29, 1981	Case		—
Mentioned by	 393. Califano v. Aznavorian 99 S.Ct. 471, 475 , U.S.Cal. Supplementary Security Income recipient sought judicial review of decision of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare denying her benefits for time when she had been...	Dec. 11, 1978	Case		—
Mentioned by	 394. Baxter v. Palmigiano 96 S.Ct. 1551, 1558+ , U.S.Cal. Actions were brought by state prison inmates alleging that procedures used in prison disciplinary proceedings violated their constitutional rights. In one action, the District...	Apr. 20, 1976	Case		—
Mentioned by	 395. U. S. v. Peltier 95 S.Ct. 2313, 2322 , U.S.Cal. Defendant was convicted before the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, of possessing marijuana with intent to distribute, and he appealed. The...	June 25, 1975	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Mentioned by	 396. Graham v. Richardson 91 S.Ct. 1848, 1854 , U.S.Ariz. Two cases involving application of equal protection clause to state welfare laws discriminating against aliens were consolidated on appeal. In one case, alien resident of Arizona...	June 14, 1971	Case		—
Mentioned by	 397. Oregon v. Mitchell 91 S.Ct. 260, 277+ , U.S.Or. Original actions to determine constitutionality of certain 1970 amendments of Voting Rights Act. The Supreme Court held that amendments enfranchising 18-year-olds in federal...	Dec. 21, 1970	Case		—
Mentioned by	398. Baldwin v. New York 90 S.Ct. 1914, 1922 , U.S.N.Y. On Appeal from the Court of Appeals of New York. On Writ of Certiorari to the District Court of Appeal of Florida, Third District. For majority opinions, see 399 U.S. 66, 90 S.Ct....	June 22, 1970	Case		—
Mentioned by	 399. U.S. v. Guest 86 S.Ct. 1170, 1178+ , U.S.Ga. Prosecution for alleged conspiracy against rights of citizens. The United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, Athens Division, sustained defendants' motions...	Mar. 28, 1966	Case		—
Mentioned by	 400. Poe v. Ullman 81 S.Ct. 1752, 1776 , U.S.Conn. Actions for judgments declaring invalidity of Connecticut statutes prohibiting the use of contraceptives. The Superior Court, New Haven County, Connecticut, sustained demurrers...	June 19, 1961	Case		—
Mentioned by	 401. Bartkus v. People of State of Ill. 79 S.Ct. 676, 679 , U.S.Ill. Prosecution for armed robbery and as a habitual criminal. The Criminal Court, Cook County, entered judgment of conviction and the defendant brought error. The Illinois Supreme...	Mar. 30, 1959	Case		—
Mentioned by	 402. People of State of N. Y. v. O'Neill 79 S.Ct. 564, 572+ , U.S.Fla. Proceeding under the Florida 'Uniform Law to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from Within or Without a State in Criminal Proceedings.' The Florida Supreme Court, 100 So.2d 149,...	Mar. 02, 1959	Case		—
Mentioned by	 403. Cicenia v. La Gay 78 S.Ct. 1297, 1301 , U.S.N.J. Habeas corpus proceeding. From adverse judgment of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, 148 F.Supp. 98, the petitioner appealed. The United States...	June 30, 1958	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Mentioned by	 404. Hoag v. State of N.J. 78 S.Ct. 829, 833 , U.S.N.J. Prosecution for armed robbery. The Superior Court, Appellate Division, 35 N.J.Super. 555, 114 A.2d 573, affirmed defendant's conviction and defendant appealed. The Supreme Court...	May 19, 1958	Case		—
Mentioned by	 405. Slochower v. Board of Higher Ed. of City of New York 76 S.Ct. 637, 643 , U.S.N.Y. Proceeding to annul petitioners' dismissal from their city college positions and for reinstatement. The New York Supreme Court, Special Term, dismissed the petition, 202 Misc....	Apr. 09, 1956	Case		—
Mentioned by	 406. Brock v. State of N.C. 73 S.Ct. 349, 350 , U.S.N.C. Defendant was convicted in North Carolina Superior Court of assault with a deadly weapon and he appealed. The Supreme Court of North Carolina, 67 S.E.2d 282,234 N.C. 392, affirmed...	Feb. 02, 1953	Case		—
Mentioned by	 407. Dice v. Akron, C. & Y. R. Co. 72 S.Ct. 312, 316 , U.S.Ohio Action by John F. Dice against the Akron, Canton and Youngstown Railroad Company, under Federal Employers' Liability Act, 45 U.S.C.A. s 51 et seq., for injuries sustained when...	Feb. 04, 1952	Case		—
Mentioned by	 408. Wolf v. People of the State of Colo. 69 S.Ct. 1359, 1360 , U.S.Colo. Julius A. Wolf was convicted of conspiring with others to commit abortions. The convictions were affirmed by the Supreme Court of Colorado, 187 P.2d 926, 928, and he brings...	June 27, 1949	Case		—
Mentioned by	409. Great Northern Ry. Co. v. State of Washington 57 S.Ct. 397, 406 , U.S.Wash. Action by the Great Northern Railway Company against the State of Washington. From the judgment of the Supreme Court of Washington (184 Wash. 648, 52 P. (2d) 1274), the plaintiff...	Feb. 01, 1937	Case		—
Mentioned by	 410. Colgate v. Harvey 56 S.Ct. 252, 259+ , U.S.Vt. Mr. Justice STONE, Mr. Justice BRANDEIS, and Mr. Justice CARDOZO, dissenting in part. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont. Proceeding by James C. Colgate against...	Dec. 16, 1935	Case		—
Mentioned by	 411. Dimick v. Schiedt 55 S.Ct. 296, 305 , U.S.Mass. On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Action by Peter Schiedt against David G. Dimick. Judgment denying plaintiff's motion for...	Jan. 07, 1935	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Mentioned by	<p> 412. Hamilton v. Regents of the University of Calif. 55 S.Ct. 197, 203 , U.S.Cal.</p> <p>Appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of California. Original application by Albert W. Hamilton, a minor, by Albert Hamilton, his guardian ad litem, and others for a writ of...</p>	Dec. 03, 1934	Case		—
Mentioned by	<p>413. Nelson v. People of State of California 47 S.Ct. 106, 106 , U.S.Cal.</p> <p>In error to the District Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District of the State of California. For opinion below, see 70 Cal. App. 476, 233 Pac. 406.</p>	Oct. 25, 1926	Case		—
Mentioned by	<p> 414. State of Missouri ex rel. Hurwitz v. North 46 S.Ct. 384, 385 , U.S.Mo.</p> <p>In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Certiorari by the State of Missouri, at the relation of Leon Hurwitz, against Emmett P. North and others, as the Board of...</p>	Apr. 12, 1926	Case		—
Mentioned by	<p>415. Harrison v. State of Ohio 46 S.Ct. 350, 350 , U.S.Ohio</p> <p>In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. For opinion below, see 147 N. E. 650, 112 Ohio St. 429.</p>	Mar. 15, 1926	Case		—
Mentioned by	<p>416. Donohue v. State of Maine 46 S.Ct. 22, 23 , U.S.Me.</p> <p>In error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine. For opinion below, see 123 Me. 223, 122 A. 572.</p>	Oct. 19, 1925	Case		—
Mentioned by	<p> 417. Gitlow v. People of State of New York 45 S.Ct. 625, 630 , U.S.N.Y.</p> <p>In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Benjamin Gitlow was convicted of statutory crime of criminal anarchy. To review a judgment of the Court of Appeals of New...</p>	June 08, 1925	Case		—
Mentioned by	<p> 418. First Nat. Bank in St. Louis v. State of Missouri at inf. Barrett 44 S.Ct. 213, 217 , U.S.Mo.</p> <p>In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Original proceeding in the Supreme Court of Missouri in the nature of quo warranto, by the state of Missouri at the...</p>	Jan. 28, 1924	Case		—
Mentioned by	<p> 419. Meyer v. Nebraska 43 S.Ct. 625, 627 , U.S.Neb.</p> <p>In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska. Robert T. Meyer was convicted of an offense, and his conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Nebraska (107 Neb. 657,...</p>	June 04, 1923	Case		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Mentioned by	 420. Wagner Electric Mfg. Co. v. Lyndon 43 S.Ct. 589, 591 , U.S.Mo. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Suit by the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company against Lamar Lyndon and another. Decree of dismissal was...	May 21, 1923	Case		—
Mentioned by	 421. Minneapolis & St. L.R. Co. v. Bombolis 36 S.Ct. 595, 596 , U.S.Minn. IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota to review a judgment which, on a second appeal, affirmed a judgment of the District Court of Hennepin County, in that state,...	May 22, 1916	Case		—
Mentioned by	422. Filler v. Steele 36 S.Ct. 550, 550 , U.S.Pa. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. See same case below, 228 Fed. 242.	Apr. 10, 1916	Case		—
Mentioned by	423. Shewalter v. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio R 36 S.Ct. 166, 166 , U.S.Tenn. In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee. See same case below, 128 Tenn. 363, L. R. A. 1916C, 964,161 S.W. 1136, Ann. Cas. 1915C, 605.	Nov. 15, 1915	Case		—
Mentioned by	424. Mohawk Overall Co v. Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co 35 S.Ct. 202, 202 , U.S.N.Y. In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York. See same case below in New York Court of Appeals, 210 N. Y. 474, 104 N. E. 925.	Oct. 26, 1914	Case		—
Mentioned by	 425. Weeks v. U.S. 34 S.Ct. 341, 346 , U.S.Mo. IN ERROR to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri to review a conviction for the unlawful use of the mails. Reversed and remanded for a new...	Feb. 24, 1914	Case		—
Mentioned by	426. Zeller v. State of New Jersey 34 S.Ct. 316, 316 , U.S.N.J. In Error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey. See same case below, 83 N. J. Law, 666,-- L. R. A. (N. S.) --, 85 Atl. 237.	Nov. 03, 1913	Case		—
Mentioned by	427. Ensign v. Com. of Pennsylvania 33 S.Ct. 321, 322 , U.S.Pa. TWO WRITS OF ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania to review judgments which affirmed judgments of the Superior Court affirming convictions in the Court of...	Feb. 24, 1913	Case		—
Mentioned by	428. Moore v. New Jersey 32 S.Ct. 519, 519 , U.S.N.J. In Error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey. See same case below, 75 N. J. Law, 619,68 Atl. 165.	Oct. 30, 1911	Case		—


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Mentioned by	429. Ong Chang Wing v. U.S. 31 S.Ct. 15, 17 , U.S.Phil.Islands IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands to review a judgment which affirmed a conviction in the Court of First Instance for the City of Manila for keeping a...	Nov. 07, 1910	Case		—
Mentioned by	430. Waters-Pierce Oil Co. v. State of Texas 29 S.Ct. 220, 225 , U.S.Tex. IN ERROR to the court of Civil Appeals for the Third Supreme Judicial District of the State of Texas to review a judgment which affirmed a judgment of the District Court of Travis...	Jan. 18, 1909	Case		—
Mentioned by	431. Fournier v. Gonzalez 269 F.2d 26, 29 , 1st Cir.(Puerto Rico) Habeas corpus proceeding by prisoner who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for crime of murder in first degree. The Superior Court of Puerto Rico, San Juan Part, denied...	July 29, 1959	Case		—
Mentioned by	432. Rettich v. U.S. 84 F.2d 118, 122+ , C.C.A.1 (Mass.) Appeal from the District Court of United States for the District of Massachusetts; Hugh D. McLellan, Judge. Carl Rettich, alias, and others were convicted under two indictments...	June 09, 1936	Case		—
Mentioned by	433. Flagg v. U.S. 233 F. 481, 486 , C.C.A.2 (N.Y.) In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Jared Flagg was convicted of devising a scheme to defraud and using the mails in...	May 09, 1916	Case		—
Mentioned by	434. Sistrunk v. Lyons 646 F.2d 64, 68 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Petition for writ of habeas corpus was filed. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Joseph S. Lord, III, Chief Judge, entered judgment...	Mar. 31, 1981	Case		—
Mentioned by	435. Novotny v. Great American Federal Sav. and Loan Ass'n 584 F.2d 1235, 1246 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) In an action by a male employee allegedly discharged because he had charged his employer with discrimination against female employees, the United States District Court for the...	Aug. 07, 1978	Case		—
Mentioned by	436. Agnellino v. State of N.J. 493 F.2d 714, 722 , 3rd Cir.(N.J.) Petition for federal habeas corpus by state prisoner. The United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, George H. Barlow, J., denied petition, and prisoner appealed...	Feb. 13, 1974	Case		—

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Mentioned by	 437. U. S. ex rel. Gerchman v. Maroney 355 F.2d 302, 313 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Habeas Corpus proceeding. The United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Wallace S. Gourley, J., 235 F.Supp. 588, denied petition and appeal was taken....	Jan. 11, 1966	Case		—
Mentioned by	438. U. S. ex rel. Thompson v. Price 258 F.2d 918, 922 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Habeas corpus proceeding by state court defendant. The United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Rabe Ferguson Marsh, J., 156 F.Supp. 578, dismissed...	Aug. 14, 1958	Case		—
Mentioned by	439. U. S. ex rel. Daverse v. Hohn 198 F.2d 934, 937 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Habeas corpus proceeding predicated on ground that one juror in trial which resulted in relator's conviction of murder had been guilty of bias and prejudice. The United States...	Sep. 17, 1952	Case		—
Mentioned by	 440. Johnson v. Dye 175 F.2d 250, 254 , 3rd Cir.(Pa.) Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Nelson McVicar, Judge. Petition by Leon Johnson, alias Robert McMillan, against Charles L....	May 17, 1949	Case		—
Mentioned by	441. Douglas v. City of Jeannette, Pa. 130 F.2d 652, 657 , C.C.A.3 (Pa.) Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Robert M. Gibson, Judge. Action by Robert L. Douglas and others against the City of..	Aug. 31, 1942	Case		—
Mentioned by	442. Legman v. U.S. 295 F. 474, 476 , C.C.A.3 (N.J.) In Error to the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey; Charles F. Lynch, Judge. Criminal prosecution by the United States against Leopold Legman. ...	Jan. 24, 1924	Case		—
Mentioned by	 443. Lathers v. U.S. 396 F.2d 524, 528 , 5th Cir.(Miss.) Defendant was convicted of transporting a stolen motor vehicle in interstate commerce. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, Dan M. Russell,...	May 23, 1968	Case		—
Mentioned by	 444. De Luna v. U.S. 308 F.2d 140, 154 , 5th Cir.(Tex.) The defendant was convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, Ben H. Rice, Jr., J., of receiving and facilitating transportation and...	Aug. 15, 1962	Case		—

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Mentioned by	445. Screven County v. Brier Creek Hunting & Fishing Club, Inc. 202 F.2d 369, 371 , 5th Cir.(Ga.) Suit to enjoin county authorities from entering upon complainant's property for purpose of opening a road. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia...	Feb. 27, 1953	Case		—
Mentioned by	446. Rd-Dr Corp. v. Smith 183 F.2d 562, 566 , 5th Cir.(Ga.) Suit by Rd-Dr Corporation and Film Classics, Inc., against Christine Smith, and others to restrain enforcement of provisions of municipal censorship ordinance. The United States...	July 14, 1950	Case		—
Mentioned by	447. Watson v. Jago 558 F.2d 330, 337 , 6th Cir.(Ohio) State prisoner convicted of murder in the second degree sought habeas corpus relief. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Ben C. Green, Senior...	June 14, 1977	Case		—
Mentioned by	448. MacDaniel v. U. S. 294 F. 769, 772 , C.C.A.6 (Ohio) In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Western Division of the Southern District of Ohio; John E. Sater, Judge. Criminal prosecution by the United States...	Jan. 08, 1924	Case		—
Mentioned by	449. Quilici v. Village of Morton Grove 695 F.2d 261, 270 , 7th Cir.(Ill.) Handgun owners brought action against village, challenging constitutionality of village gun control ordinance. The United States District Court for the Northern District of...	Dec. 06, 1982	Case		—
Mentioned by	450. U. S. ex rel. Crump v. Sain 295 F.2d 699, 702 , 7th Cir.(Ill.) Habeas corpus proceeding by state prisoner. The United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, Joseph Samuel Perry, J., denied relief and...	Oct. 16, 1961	Case		—
Mentioned by	451. Campo v. Niemeyer 182 F.2d 115, 118 , 7th Cir.(Ill.) Action by Alice Campo against Grover C; Niemeyer and others, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff. The United States District Court for the Northern...	May 02, 1950	Case		—
Mentioned by	452. Sylan Beach v. Koch 140 F.2d 852, 861 , C.C.A.8 (Mo.) Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; George H. Moore, Judge. Proceeding in the matter of the reorganization of Sylan Beach,...	Feb. 25, 1944	Case		—

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Mentioned by	453. Thompson v. Siratt 95 F.2d 214, 217 , C.C.A.8 (Mo.) Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; George H. Moore, Judge. Proceeding by H. C. Siratt against Guy A. Thompson, trustee of the...	Mar. 15, 1938	Case		—
Mentioned by	454. Lerskov v. U.S. 4 F.2d 540, 540 , C.C.A.8 (Okla.) In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Oklahoma; John H. Cotteral, Judge. Bob Lerskov was convicted of illegally possessing intoxicating...	Mar. 07, 1925	Case		—
Mentioned by	455. U.S. v. Peltier 500 F.2d 985, 987 , 9th Cir.(Cal.) Defendant was convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Edward J. Schwartz, Chief Judge, of possessing marijuana with intent to...	May 09, 1974	Case		—
Mentioned by	456. York v. Story 324 F.2d 450, 455 , 9th Cir.(Cal.) Action under federal Civil Rights Act. The United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Central Division, Albert Lee Stephens, Jr., J., dismissed the...	Oct. 28, 1963	Case		—
Mentioned by	457. Johnston v. Earle 245 F.2d 793, 796 , 9th Cir.(Or.) Action against two officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau for alleged tortious seizure and conversion to their own use of a tractor belonging to plaintiff. The United States...	Feb. 28, 1957	Case		—
Mentioned by	458. Langford v. U.S. 178 F.2d 48, 56 , 9th Cir.(Cal.) Joseph Rufus Langford was convicted in the District Court for the Southern District of California, Central Division, Peirson M. Hall, J., of violating the Mann Act, and he...	Oct. 27, 1949	Case		—
Mentioned by	459. Westminster School Dist. of Orange County v. Mendez 161 F.2d 774, 781 , C.C.A.9 (Cal.) Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, Central Division; Paul J. McCormick, Judge. Action by Gonzalo Mendez and others, by...	Apr. 14, 1947	Case		—
Mentioned by	460. Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Arizona Grocery Co. 49 F.2d 563, 569 , C.C.A.9 (Ariz.) Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Arizona; F. C. Jacobs, Judge. Suits by the Arizona Grocery Company against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe...	Mar. 23, 1931	Case		—

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Mentioned by	461. Oney v. Oklahoma City 120 F.2d 861, 866 , C.C.A.10 (Okla.) Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Oklahoma; Edgar S. Vaught, Judge. Action by Emery Oney and others against the City of Oklahoma City,...	June 09, 1941	Case		—
Mentioned by	462. Edgmon v. U.S. 87 F.2d 13, 15 , C.C.A.10 (Okla.) Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma; R. L. Williams, Judge. Zeb Edgmon and another were convicted of transporting intoxicating liquor...	Dec. 14, 1936	Case		—
Mentioned by	463. Aldridge v. U.S. 67 F.2d 956, 957 , C.C.A.10 (Okla.) Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma; Robert L. Williams, Judge. Charles Aldridge was convicted on two counts of an indictment, the...	Nov. 27, 1933	Case		—
Mentioned by	464. Tucker v. Francis 723 F.2d 1504, 1511 , 11th Cir.(Ga.) Petitioner appealed from an order of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, Wilbur C. Owens, Jr., Chief Judge, which denied relief requested on his...	Jan. 16, 1984	Case		—
Mentioned by	465. Haw v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., and to Use of Giacomo 180 F.2d 18, 24 , D.C.Cir. Action by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, suing in its own right and to the use of Joseph P. Giacomo, against Lucian P. Haw and another, trading as L. P. Haw and Son Company, to...	Jan. 16, 1950	Case		—
Mentioned by	466. Neild v. District of Columbia 110 F.2d 246, 251 , App.D.C. In Error to the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia. Action by William H. Neild and another, copartners, against the District of Columbia, to recover gross receipts tax...	Jan. 15, 1940	Case		—
Mentioned by	467. U.S. ex rel. Johnson v. Lane 48 App.D.C. 169, 171 , App.D.C. The COURT in the opinion stated the facts as follows: The appellants, Jennie Johnson, Mary F. Street, formerly Mary Fanny Johnson, Jennie B. Wallace, formerly Jennie Belle Johnson,...	Nov. 04, 1918	Case		—
Mentioned by	468. Clarke v. Ryan 2015 WL 4041222, *10+ , D.Ariz. THIS MATTER is before the Court upon Magistrate Judge Bridget S. Bade's Report and Recommendation (Doc. 18), to which Petitioner timely filed Objections (Doc. 22). The Court has...	July 01, 2015	Case		—







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Mentioned by	 469. Sands v. Wainwright 357 F.Supp. 1062, 1085 , M.D.Fla. Proceeding upon state prisoner's pro se handwritten petition which he denominated a "writ of habeas corpus for relief and full compensation" but which the court treated as a civil...	Jan. 05, 1973	Case		—
Mentioned by	 470. U.S. v. Guest 246 F.Supp. 475, 482 , M.D.Ga. Prosecution for alleged conspiracy against rights of citizens. Defendants moved to dismiss. The District Court, Bootle, Chief Judge, held, inter alia, that indictment alleging...	Dec. 29, 1964	Case		—
Mentioned by	471. Coates v. Lawrence 46 F.Supp. 414, 421 , S.D.Ga. See 131 F.2d 110. Proceeding upon petition by Charles Coates for a writ of habeas corpus directed to R. H. Lawrence, Superintendent and Warden of the Georgia State Prison, seeking...	July 08, 1942	Case		—
Mentioned by	 472. Astrauskas v. City of Collinsville 2020 WL 5658826, *5 , S.D.Ill. Pending before the Court is a Motion for Summary Judgment ("MSJ") and memorandum in support filed by Defendants City of Collinsville, Illinois ("Collinsville"), Donna Green, David...	Sep. 22, 2020	Case		—
Mentioned by	473. Stringer v. Lane 1992 WL 59101, *11 , N.D.Ill. Auther Rico Stringer brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against various officials and employees of the Illinois Department of Corrections. Stringer, an inmate of the...	Mar. 16, 1992	Case		—
Mentioned by	474. Riley v. Friend 2010 WL 2071985, *3 , S.D.Ind. CIVIL RIGHTS - Due Process. Land owner received all of the process he was due and therefore could not maintain a § 1983 claim, alleging violation of due process, against the city...	May 21, 2010	Case		—
Mentioned by	475. Ninth & O Street Baptist Church v. E.E.O.C. 616 F.Supp. 1231, 1234 , W.D.Ky. Church sought to enjoin Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from taking, issuing, or enforcing any subpoena against it in any manner with an investigation or enforcement...	Aug. 16, 1985	Case		—
Mentioned by	476. Ebel v. Drum 52 F.Supp. 189, 196 , D.Mass. Action by Maximilian Franz Joseph Ebel against Hugh A. Drum and others, to restrain the defendants from expelling plaintiff from the Eastern Military Area of the United States...	Sep. 20, 1943	Case		—



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Mentioned by	 477. King Tonopah Mining Co. v. Lynch 232 F. 485, 495 , D.Nev. In Equity. Suit by the King Tonopah Mining Company against T. J. Lynch and others for relief against a default judgment, under which property was sold at sheriff's sale. Case...	Mar. 21, 1916	Case		—
Mentioned by	478. Oglesby v. Hoffman La Roche 1979 WL 21, *2 , D.N.J. Oglesby sues for alleged racial discrimination in private employment (failure to promote). The complaint was grounded both on Title VII, 42 USC § 2000e, and on 42 USC § 1981. ...	Sep. 26, 1979	Case		—
Mentioned by	479. Carreon v. City of Grants 2005 WL 8163982, *2 , D.N.M. THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment ("Motion") [docket no. 17]. The Court, having considered said Motion, determined that Plaintiff has...	May 03, 2005	Case		—
Mentioned by	480. Cousins v. Terry 721 F.Supp. 426, 429 , N.D.N.Y. Medical facilities that provided abortion services brought action against antiabortion protestors alleging, inter alia, violation of federal civil rights statute and requesting...	Sep. 22, 1989	Case		—
Mentioned by	 481. Spirt v. Teachers Ins. and Annuity Ass'n 475 F.Supp. 1298, 1313 , S.D.N.Y. In a suit by a tenured college professor against her university and two retirement annuity plans on allegations that the plans engaged in impermissible sex discrimination by...	Aug. 09, 1979	Case		—
Mentioned by	 482. Weiss v. Willow Tree Civic Ass'n 467 F.Supp. 803, 813 , S.D.N.Y. Hasidic Jews brought complaint alleging that civic association and its members had conspired and acted to harass and delay Hasidic Jews who sought to establish housing development...	Feb. 08, 1979	Case		—
Mentioned by	483. U. S. ex rel. Laino v. Wallack 231 F.Supp. 733, 737 , S.D.N.Y. Habeas corpus proceeding. The District Court, Feinberg, J., held that although technically relator seeking federal habeas corpus may have exhausted his state remedies, where...	July 07, 1964	Case		—
Mentioned by	484. U. S. ex rel. Battle v. Fay 219 F.Supp. 798, 800 , S.D.N.Y. Habeas corpus proceeding. The District Court, MacMahon, J., held that requirement that state remedies be exhausted before applying for federal habeas corpus were not met since...	July 26, 1963	Case		—













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Mentioned by	485. U.S. v. McCauley 2011 WL 4063075, *3, S.D.Ohio This case is before the Court on Defendant's Motion to Vacate under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Doc. No. 88). On Judge Ovington's Order (Doc. No. 89), the Government has filed a Response in...	Aug. 11, 2011	Case		—
Mentioned by	486. Wynn v. Morgan 861 F.Supp. 622, 630, E.D.Tenn. Motorist who was stopped for traffic violation and then arrested for drunk driving brought action against arresting officer under § 1983 and state tort law. On officer's motion...	July 06, 1994	Case		—
Mentioned by	487. Waters v. Plyborn 93 F.Supp. 651, 652, E.D.Tenn. Dale B. Waters and Linda Waters brought actions against Roy Plyborn and H. W. Blankenship to recover for damages resulting from collision of automobiles. The defendants moved for...	Nov. 01, 1950	Case		—
Mentioned by	488. In re Guzzardi 84 F.Supp. 294, 295, N.D.Tex. Proceeding in the matter of August Guzzardi, petitioner. Petitioner in pro. per.	June 14, 1949	Case		—
Mentioned by	489. Dandridge v. Police Dept. of City of Richmond 566 F.Supp. 152, 157, E.D.Va. Arrestee brought civil rights action against city police department, seeking to recover for allegedly excessive force used in effecting his arrest. On defendants' motion for...	June 09, 1983	Case		—
Mentioned by	490. Rury v. Gandy 12 F.2d 620, 621, E.D.Wash. At Law. Action by Charles Rury against Lloyd Gandy and others. On demurrer to third amended complaint. Overruled.	Apr. 22, 1926	Case		—
Mentioned by	491. Stoll v. Pacific Coast S.S. Co. 205 F. 169, 173, W.D.Wash. At Law. Action by J. L. Stoll against the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. On demurrer to affirmative defense. Overruled.	Apr. 28, 1913	Case		—
Mentioned by	492. Bollig v. Fiedler 863 F.Supp. 841, 849, E.D.Wis. Prison inmate brought suit against correctional officials and employees alleging due process violation when he was ordered to attend educational program for prisoners who have...	Sep. 21, 1994	Case		—
Mentioned by	493. U. S. ex rel. Fitch v. Adams 165 F.Supp. 22, 24, N.D.W.Va. Habeas corpus proceeding. The District Court, Boreman, J., held that failure of state court to inform defendant of his right to demand counsel or to appoint counsel for him was...	Aug. 05, 1958	Case		—

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Mentioned by	494. Kreitzer v. Puerto Rico Cars, Inc. 417 F.Supp. 498, 503 , D.Puerto Rico Plaintiff, a Maryland resident, brought diversity action against owners of rental car to recover for injuries sustained in collision between such vehicle and vehicle in which...	June 03, 1975	Case		—
Mentioned by	495. U. S. v. Murphy 1956 WL 4562, *1 , CMA On petition of the accused below. CM 385083, not reported below. Affirmed.	Apr. 27, 1956	Case		—
Mentioned by	496. U.S. v. DeLeo 1954 WL 2591, *1 , CMA On petition of the accused below. CM 366440, not reported below. Affirmed.	Nov. 26, 1954	Case		—
Mentioned by	497. Aaron v. State 122 So.2d 360, 370 , Ala. Defendant was convicted of rape and from a judgment of the Circuit Court, Montgomery County, Eugene W. Carter, J., the defendant appeals. The Supreme Court, Lawson, J., held that...	July 14, 1960	Case		—
Mentioned by	498. McCollum v. Birmingham Post Co. 65 So.2d 689, 695 , Ala. Action was brought to recover damages for alleged libel. The defendant filed a motion to perpetuate plaintiff's testimony as a witness before trial. The Circuit Court of...	Mar. 13, 1953	Case		—
Mentioned by	499. Vernon v. State 18 So.2d 388, 390 , Ala. Appeal from Circuit Court, Jefferson County; J. Russell McElroy, Judge. Joe Vernon was convicted of murder in the first degree, and he appeals. Affirmed.	May 18, 1944	Case		—
Mentioned by	500. Evans v. Evans 76 So. 95, 96 , Ala. Appeal from Chancery Court, Jefferson County; A.H. Benners, Chancellor. Bill by Edward E. Evans and others against Mrs. Grace Evans and others to enforce a trust on a fund...	May 10, 1917	Case		—

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Cited	 6. Bartemeyer v. State of Iowa 1873 WL 15954, U.S.Iowa, 1873 ERROR to the Supreme Court of Iowa; the case being thus: Bartemeyer, the plaintiff in error, was tried before a justice of the peace on the charge of selling intoxicating liquors,...	Case			18
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Mentioned	 9. Brown v. State of New Jersey 20 S.Ct. 77, U.S.N.J., 1899 ERROR to the court of Oyer and Terminer of Hudson County, New Jersey, to review a judgment of conviction in a murder case in which was involved the constitutionality of a...	Case			17+
Mentioned	 10. Butchers' Union Slaughter-House & Live-Stock Landing Co. v. Crescent City Live-Stock Landing & Slaughter-House Co. 4 S.Ct. 652, U.S.La., 1884 Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.	Case			18
Mentioned	11. Caldwell v. State 11 S.Ct. 224, U.S.Tex., 1891 In error to the court of appeals of the state of Texas.	Case			24
Cited	 12. Chicago, B. & Q.R. Co. v. City of Chicago 17 S.Ct. 581, U.S.Ill., 1897 In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.	Case			16+
Mentioned	 13. Consolidated Rendering Co. v. State of Vt. 28 S.Ct. 178, U.S.Vt., 1908 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont to review a judgment which affirmed a judgment of the County Court of the County of Chittenden, in that state, adjudging a...	Case			17
Cited	 14. Corfield v. Coryell 6 F.Cas. 546, C.C.E.D.Pa., 1823 This was an action of trespass for seizing, taking and carrying away, and converting to the defendant's use, a certain vessel, the property of the plaintiff, called the Hiram. ...	Case			17
Cited	 15. Counselman v. Hitchcock 12 S.Ct. 195, U.S.Ill., 1892 Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois. Petition by Charles Counselman for a writ of habeas corpus to release him from the custody...	Case			30+
Cited	 16. Crandall v. State of Nevada 1867 WL 11151, U.S.Nev., 1867 ERROR to the Supreme Court of Nevada. In 1865, the legislature of Nevada enacted that 'there shall be levied and collected a capitation tax of one dollar upon every person leaving...	Case			19

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Cited	 17. Davidson v. City of New Orleans 1877 WL 18471, U.S.La., 1877 ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. On the 7th of December, 1871, the petition of the city of New Orleans and the administrators thereof was filed in the Seventh...	Case			20+
Cited	 18. Den ex dem. Murray v. Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 1855 WL 8216, U.S.N.J., 1855 THESE three cases came up from the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Jersey, upon a certificate of division in opinion between the judges thereof. As the...	Case			20+
Mentioned	 19. Duncan v. State 14 S.Ct. 570, U.S.Mo., 1894 In error to the supreme court of the state of Missouri.	Case			19
Cited	 20. Ex parte Commonwealth of Virginia 1879 WL 16561, U.S.Va., 1879 PETITION for a writ of habeas corpus. The facts are stated in the opinion of the court. 1. A., a judge of a county court in Virginia, charged by the law of that State with the...	Case			16
Cited	21. Ex parte Converse 11 S.Ct. 191, U.S.Mich., 1891 Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan. This was a petition for a writ of habeas corpus upon the ground that the petitioner is...	Case			24
Mentioned	22. Ex parte Spies 8 S.Ct. 21, U.S.Ill., 1887 Motion for the Allowance of a Writ of Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.	Case			17
Mentioned	23. Felts v. Murphy 26 S.Ct. 366, U.S.Ill., 1906 APPEAL from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois to review an order denying an application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person...	Case			25
Cited	24. Hallinger v. Davis 13 S.Ct. 105, U.S.N.J., 1892 Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Jersey. Affirmed.	Case			20+

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Mentioned	 25. Hodges v. U.S. 27 S.Ct. 6, U.S.Ark., 1906 IN ERROR to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas to review a judgment convicting individual citizens of compelling negro citizens, by force...	Case			18
Mentioned	 26. Hodgson v. State of Vt. 18 S.Ct. 80, U.S.Vt., 1897 In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont.	Case			24
Discussed	 27. Holden v. Hardy 18 S.Ct. 383, U.S.Utah, 1898 In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah.	Case		”	20+
Cited	28. Hooker v. City of Los Angeles 23 S.Ct. 395, U.S.Cal., 1903 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of California to review a judgment affirming a judgment of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles in favor of the City of Los...	Case			25
Cited	 29. Hovey v. Elliott 17 S.Ct. 841, U.S.N.Y., 1897 In Error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.	Case			24
Mentioned	30. Howard v. Commonwealth of Kentucky 26 S.Ct. 189, U.S.Ky., 1906 IN ERROR to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky to review a judgment a conviction of murder in the Franklin Circuit Court. Affirmed. See same case below, 25 Ky. L. Rep....	Case			24
Discussed	 31. Hurtado v. People of State of Cal. 4 S.Ct. 111, U.S.Cal., 1884 In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. For dissenting opinion, see 4 S.Ct. 292.	Case		”	19+
Cited	 32. In re Kemmler 10 S.Ct. 930, U.S.N.Y., 1890 Petition for a writ of error. For former reports, see 7 N. Y. Supp. 145; Id. 813; 24 N. E. Rep. 6; Id. 9.	Case		”	19+
Cited	 33. In re Quarles 15 S.Ct. 959, U.S.Ga., 1895 These were two motions for leave to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus to Samuel C. Dunlop, marshal of the United States for the Northern district of Georgia. The first...	Case			19

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Cited	34. Iowa Cent. Ry. Co. v. State of Iowa 16 S.Ct. 344, U.S.Iowa, 1896 In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.	Case			24+
Mentioned	35. Jones v. Robbins 8 Gray 329, Mass., 1857 A statute conferring on police courts concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas and the municipal court of Boston "of all larcenies where money or other property...	Case			20
Mentioned	36. Leeper v. State of Texas 11 S.Ct. 577, U.S.Tex., 1891 In error to the court of appeals of the state of Texas. Plaintiffs in error were arraigned in the district court of Coryell county, Tex., upon an indictment reading as follows: ...	Case			20+
Mentioned	37. Libbey v. Brown 7 A. 114, Me., 1886 On report from supreme judicial court, Penobscot county. Assumpsit by a surviving partner on account annexed. Plea, statute of limitations.	Case			26
Cited	38. Logan v. U.S. 12 S.Ct. 617, U.S.Tex., 1892 In error to the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Texas. Reversed.	Case			19
Cited	39. Londoner v. City and County of Denver 28 S.Ct. 708, U.S.Colo., 1908 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado to review a decree which reversed a decree of the District Court of Arapahoe County, in that state, granting the relief...	Case			24
Cited	40. Louisville & N.R. Co. v. Schmidt 20 S.Ct. 620, U.S.Ky., 1900 IN ERROR to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky to review a decision affirming a judgment against one who was not originally a party to the cause, but was brought in by...	Case			25
Cited	41. Lowe v. State of Kansas 16 S.Ct. 1031, U.S.Kan., 1896 In Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.	Case			20+
Mentioned	42. Marvin v. Trout 26 S.Ct. 31, U.S.Ohio, 1905 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio to review two judgments affirming judgments of the Circuit Court of Hancock County, in that state, in favor of plaintiff in...	Case			24

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Discussed	 43. Maxwell v. Dow 20 S.Ct. 448, U.S.Utah, 1900 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah to review a decision denying a writ of habeas corpus on the ground of the unconstitutionality of a statute. Affirmed. The facts...	Case		”	18+
Mentioned	 44. McKane v. Durston 14 S.Ct. 913, U.S.N.Y., 1894 Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York. This was an application by John Y. McKane for a writ of habeas corpus to F. H. Durston,...	Case			24
Mentioned	45. McNulty v. People of State of Cal. 13 S.Ct. 959, U.S.Cal., 1893 In error to the supreme court of the state of California. Writ dismissed.	Case			24
Cited	 46. O'Neil v. State of Vermont 12 S.Ct. 693, U.S.Vt., 1892 In error to the supreme court of the state of Vermont. Dismissed.	Case			19
Mentioned	 47. Old Wayne Mut. Life Ass'n v. McDonough 27 S.Ct. 236, U.S.Ind., 1907 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana to review a judgment which affirmed a judgment of the Superior Court of Marion County, in that state, in favor of plaintiffs...	Case			24
Cited	48. Parker v. State 39 A. 651, N.J.Sup., 1898 Error to court of quarter sessions, Monmouth county; Conover, Judge. John K. Parker was convicted of keeping a house in which he habitually sold intoxicating liquors without a...	Case			16
Cited	 49. Pennoyer v. Neff 1877 WL 18188, U.S.Or., 1877 ERROR to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. This action was brought by Neff against Pennoyer for the recovery of a tract of land situated in...	Case			24
Cited	 50. Presser v. People of State of Ill. 6 S.Ct. 580, U.S.Ill., 1886 Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.	Case			19

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Mentioned	51. Rawlins v. State of Georgia 26 S.Ct. 560, U.S.Ga., 1906 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia to review a judgment which affirmed a conviction of murder in the Superior Court of Lowndes County, in that state. Affirmed....	Case			25
Cited	52. Rogers v. Peck 26 S.Ct. 87, U.S.Vt., 1905 APPEAL from the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont to review an order denying a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Affirmed. See same case below,...	Case			24+
Mentioned	53. Roller v. Holly 20 S.Ct. 410, U.S.Tex., 1900 IN ERROR to the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Texas to review a judgment foreclosing a vendor's lien. Reversed. See same case below, 13...	Case			24
Mentioned	54. Scott v. McNeal 14 S.Ct. 1108, U.S.Wash., 1894 In error to the supreme court of the state of Washington.	Case			16+
Cited	55. Shoener v. Com. of Pennsylvania 28 S.Ct. 110, U.S.Pa., 1907 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania to review a judgment which affirmed a judgment of the Superior Court of that state, which had in turn affirmed a...	Case			27
Mentioned	56. Simon v. Craft 21 S.Ct. 836, U.S.Ala., 1901 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama to review a decision affirming a judgment in an action of ejectment. Affirmed. See same case below, 118 Ala. 625, 24 So. 380.	Case			24
Cited	57. Slaughter-House Cases 1872 WL 15386, U.S.La., 1872 ERROR to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The three cases—the parties to which as plaintiffs and defendants in error, are given specifically as a sub-title, at the head of this...	Case			17
Cited	58. State of Missouri v. Lewis 1879 WL 16647, U.S.Mo., 1879 ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. This writ of error was brought by the State of Missouri, on the relation of Frank J. Bowman, to reverse the judgment of the...	Case			25

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Mentioned	59. State v. Banks 7 A. 269, Me., 1886 On exceptions by respondents from supreme judicial court, Sagadahoc county. Complaint for "using in Winnegance creek a net of not less than six inches mesh," in violation of...	Case			26
Mentioned	60. State v. Banusik 64 A. 994, N.J.Err. & App., 1906 Error to Court of Oyer and Terminer, Essex County. Frank Banusik was convicted of murder in the first degree, and brings error. Affirmed.	Case			16
Cited	61. State v. Bartlett 55 Me. 200, Me., 1867 In an indictment for larceny of gold and silver coin, railroad bonds, legal tender notes, and compound interest notes, it is a sufficient allegation of ownership to describe them...	Case			26
Mentioned	62. State v. Cleaves 59 Me. 298, Me., 1871 The defendant, a married woman, was indicted for being a common seller of intoxicating liquors. The presiding justice instructed the jury "that the fact that the defendant did not...	Case			26
Cited	63. State v. Height 91 N.W. 935, Iowa, 1902 Appeal from district court, Linn county; Wm. G. Thompson, Judge. Prosecution for the crime of rape. Verdict of guilty. From judgment thereon, defendant appeals. Reversed.	Case			16+
Mentioned	64. State v. Lawrence 57 Me. 574, Me., 1870 The instructions and refusals to instruct, in relation to the responsibility of the insane, complained of in the first exception, are in strict conformity to the most approved...	Case			26
Mentioned	65. State v. Wines 46 A. 702, N.J.Sup., 1900 Error to court of quarter sessions, Middlesex county. Freeman Wines and others were convicted of breaking and entering a house in the night-time, and to the judgment they bring...	Case			16
Cited	66. State v. Zdanowicz 55 A. 743, N.J.Err. & App., 1903 Error to Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mercer County. Bartholomew Zdanowicz was convicted of murder, and brings error. Affirmed.	Case			16+

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Cited	 67. The Ku Klux Cases 4 S.Ct. 152, U.S.Ga., 1884 Petition for Writs of Habeas Corpus and Certiorari.	Case			19
Cited	68. The Sarah 1864 WL 6619, U.S.N.Y., 1864 LIKE the preceding case, this was a libel of forfeiture, filed in the District Court for the Southern District of New York, against a vessel and cargo, under the 1st section of the...	Case			20
Cited	 69. U.S. v. Cruikshank 1875 WL 17550, U.S.La., 1875 ERROR to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. This was an indictment for conspiracy under the sixth section of the act of May 30, 1870, known as...	Case		”	18+
Cited	 70. U.S. v. Waddell 5 S.Ct. 35, U.S.Ark., 1884 On a Certificate of Division in Opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas.	Case			19
Cited	71. Walker v. Sauvinet 1875 WL 17830, U.S.La., 1875 ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. This is an action brought by Sauvinet against Walker, a licensed keeper of a coffee-house in New Orleans, for refusing him...	Case			19+
Discussed	 72. West v. State of Louisiana 24 S.Ct. 650, U.S.La., 1904 IN ERROR to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana to review a judgment which affirmed a conviction of larceny in the Criminal District Court of the Parish of Orleans in that...	Case		”	19+
Mentioned	 73. Wiley v. Sinkler 21 S.Ct. 17, U.S.S.C., 1900 IN ERROR to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina to review a decision dismissing a complaint in an action to recover damages for rejecting a...	Case			19

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