

Union of Saints

A Document for Public Conscience and Justice

The Union of Saints approaches the important cases and controversies of our time through community responsibility, moral conscience, liberty, justice, and the common good. Our purpose is to examine public events, identify questions of law and ethics, consider the consequences of public policy, and encourage thoughtful citizenship.

We are neither the judge nor the jury. We do not have access to every document, witness, piece of evidence, or argument considered by a court. We therefore distinguish established facts from allegations, legal findings from public interpretations, and documented evidence from personal theories. We respect due process and the presumption of innocence, while recognizing the public's legitimate interest in accountability.

The Union of Saints reserves the right to formulate independent opinions and theories of conscience. We may question government decisions, institutional conduct, public narratives, political movements, and prevailing social attitudes. We may consider whether policies are consistent with constitutional liberties, equal treatment, public safety, family integrity, religious freedom, and the responsibilities citizens owe one another.

Our conclusions are moral and community assessments rather than judicial verdicts. We seek to understand the strongest relevant arguments, identify potential harms, examine competing rights, and determine what principles should guide a responsible society. We welcome scrutiny of our own reasoning and remain willing to revise an opinion when reliable evidence or better arguments warrant it.

The objective is to promote an informed public conscience, one capable of defending liberty, recognizing injustice, holding institutions accountable, and pursuing peaceful and lawful solutions while respecting the rights of all people.

Union of Saints

The 1,000 Cases and Controversies of Our Time

American law, public affairs, justice, liberty, and conscience · Research catalog · October 2026

The full catalog is organized into ten sections of 100 entries each. The numbered entries below begin the master list. We distinguish actual court cases from criminal investigations, historical incidents, and ongoing policy controversies, so the catalog does not mistakenly present every controversy as a legal case.

For current matters, legal status must be checked against primary records and updated reporting. For example, the Supreme Court decided *Little v. Hecox* and *West Virginia v. B.P.J.* on June 30, 2026, upholding the challenged state restrictions on transgender participation in girls' and women's school sports. Those decisions addressed athletics specifically; they did not settle every separate question about locker rooms or bathrooms.

 Supreme Court

Section 1 — Criminal justice, homicide, sexual assault, and public safety

Cases #001–100

This section examines criminal responsibility, victims' rights, due process, forensic evidence, psychiatric evidence, law enforcement, and public safety.

1. *Commonwealth v. Lindsay Clancy* — Massachusetts child deaths, criminal responsibility, psychiatric evidence, and maternal mental health.
2. Cornell University sexual assault litigation — Consent, campus disciplinary procedures, Title IX, and institutional accountability.
3. *People v. Harvey Weinstein* — Sexual assault prosecutions, evidence, appeals, and accountability.
4. *State of Minnesota v. Derek Chauvin* — George Floyd's death, police use of force, and criminal accountability.
5. *State of Minnesota v. Kim Potter* — Accidental use of a firearm, police training, and criminal negligence.
6. *State of Ohio v. George Wagner IV* — The Rhoden family murders, conspiracy, and mass murder prosecution.

7. State of Ohio v. Anthony Sowell — Serial murder, failures to identify danger, and neighborhood safety.
8. State of Florida v. Nikolas Cruz — Parkland school shooting, sentencing, and institutional warning signs.
9. State of Florida v. Marjory Stoneman Douglas school shooting failures — School security, law enforcement response, and missed warnings.
10. United States v. Dylann Roof — Racist mass murder, hate crimes, and capital punishment.
11. United States v. Robert Bowers — Pittsburgh synagogue shooting, antisemitism, and federal hate crime sentencing.
12. United States v. Payton Gendron — Buffalo supermarket shooting, racist extremism, and terrorism-related charges.
13. United States v. Patrick Crusius — El Paso Walmart shooting and anti-immigrant hate crimes.
14. United States v. James Alex Fields Jr. — Charlottesville vehicle attack, murder, and federal hate crimes.
15. United States v. Timothy McVeigh — Oklahoma City bombing, domestic terrorism, and capital punishment.
16. United States v. Theodore Kaczynski — The Unabomber investigation, terrorism, and forensic identification.
17. United States v. Ted Bundy — Serial murder, interstate investigations, and forensic evidence.
18. State of California v. Richard Ramirez — Serial murder, public fear, and criminal investigation.
19. State of California v. Charles Manson — Conspiracy, murder, cult influence, and criminal responsibility.
20. State of California v. Scott Peterson — Circumstantial evidence, media coverage, and criminal appeals.
21. State of California v. O. J. Simpson — Criminal evidence, racial tensions, and public confidence in justice.
22. State of California v. Robert Durst — Serial homicide allegations, documentary evidence, and trial procedure.
23. State of New York v. Luigi Mangione — The killing of UnitedHealthcare CEO Brian Thompson, alleged political motives, and criminal prosecution.

- 24.State of Florida v. Casey Anthony — Child death, reasonable doubt, and media influence.
- 25.State of California v. Menendez brothers — Family abuse allegations, homicide, and resentencing debates.
- 26.State of New Jersey v. Richard Cottingham — Serial murder investigations and victim identification.
- 27.State of New York v. Joel Rifkin — Serial murder, missing persons, and investigative failures.
- 28.State of Washington v. Gary Ridgway — The Green River Killer, forensic DNA, and victims' families.
- 29.State of California v. Golden State Killer suspect Joseph DeAngelo — Cold cases, genetic genealogy, and privacy.
- 30.State of Colorado v. Chris Watts — Family homicide, confessions, and public interpretation of criminal behavior.
- 31.State of Colorado v. JonBenét Ramsey investigation — Unsolved child homicide, evidence handling, and media speculation.
- 32.Madeleine McCann disappearance investigation — International cooperation, missing children, and unresolved evidence.
- 33.Gabby Petito homicide investigation — Domestic violence warning signs, interstate policing, and media attention.
- 34.Lori Vallow Daybell prosecutions — Child deaths, conspiracy, and the role of extreme religious beliefs.
- 35.Chad Daybell prosecution — Conspiracy, murder, and criminal responsibility.
- 36.Alex Murdaugh prosecutions — Family homicide, financial fraud, and legal professional misconduct.
- 37.State of South Carolina v. Susan Smith — Child murder, public trust, and criminal sentencing.
- 38.State of Arkansas v. West Memphis Three — Wrongful conviction concerns, forensic evidence, and contested confessions.
- 39.Central Park Five case — Coerced confession claims, wrongful convictions, and racial bias.
- 40.Adnan Syed case — Circumstantial evidence, post-conviction review, and prosecutorial disclosure.
- 41.Amanda Knox case — International criminal procedure, forensic evidence, and media narratives.

42. Duke lacrosse case — False accusation concerns, prosecutorial misconduct, and institutional accountability.
43. Brian Banks wrongful conviction — Sexual assault allegations, exoneration, and the consequences of wrongful conviction.
44. The Exonerated Five and the Yusef Salaam civil rights litigation — Wrongful conviction and compensation.
45. The Central Park jogger case — Victim protection, investigative practices, and the reliability of confessions.
46. The Emmett Till murder case — Racial violence, historical injustice, and failures of criminal accountability.
47. The murder of Ahmaud Arbery — Citizen intervention, racial violence, and federal hate crime prosecution.
48. The murder of Breonna Taylor — No-knock warrants, police accountability, and use of force.
49. The killing of Tamir Rice — Police shootings, age, threat assessment, and accountability.
50. The killing of Michael Brown — Police use of force, community trust, and competing accounts of an encounter.
51. The killing of Philando Castile — Traffic stops, firearm possession, and police use of force.
52. The killing of Daniel Shaver — Police commands, compliance, and lethal force.
53. The killing of Botham Jean — Off-duty police conduct, mistaken identity, and criminal responsibility.
54. The killing of Atatiana Jefferson — Police entry into a home, privacy, and use of force.
55. The killing of Elijah McClain — Police restraint, medical intervention, and accountability.
56. The killing of Freddie Gray — Police transport practices, restraint, and prosecution outcomes.
57. The killing of Eric Garner — Chokeholds, public safety, and police discipline.
58. The killing of Laquan McDonald — Police video evidence, disclosure, and official accountability.
59. The killing of George Floyd and federal civil rights prosecutions — Excessive force and civil rights enforcement.

- 60.The January 6 Capitol attack prosecutions — Political violence, assault on officers, and the limits of protest.
- 61.United States v. Oath Keepers leaders — Seditious conspiracy and political violence.
- 62.United States v. Proud Boys leaders — Seditious conspiracy, political organization, and criminal intent.
- 63.The Boston Marathon bombing prosecution — Terrorism, digital evidence, and capital punishment.
- 64.United States v. Richard Reid — Attempted aircraft bombing and aviation security.
- 65.United States v. Zacarias Moussaoui — September 11 investigations and failures to share intelligence.
- 66.United States v. Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab — Attempted aircraft bombing and intelligence screening.
- 67.United States v. Faisal Shahzad — Times Square bombing attempt and counterterrorism.
- 68.United States v. Sayfullo Saipov — New York City truck attack and terrorism sentencing.
- 69.United States v. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and other September 11 defendants — Military commissions, detainee treatment, and national security.
- 70.United States v. Larry Nassar — Sexual abuse, institutional negligence, and survivor testimony.
- 71.The USA Gymnastics and Michigan State abuse investigations — Institutional protection failures and reporting obligations.
- 72.The Penn State Jerry Sandusky scandal — Child sexual abuse, institutional accountability, and mandatory reporting.
- 73.The Catholic Church sexual abuse litigation and investigations — Clergy misconduct, institutional secrecy, and survivor compensation.
- 74.The Southern Baptist Convention sexual abuse controversy — Abuse reporting, church governance, and institutional responsibility.
- 75.The Boy Scouts of America abuse litigation — Organizational accountability and survivor compensation.
- 76.The Epstein criminal investigations and civil litigation — Sex trafficking, elite accountability, and transparency.
- 77.Ghislaine Maxwell prosecution — Sex trafficking, recruitment, and criminal complicity.

- 78.R. Kelly federal prosecutions — Sexual exploitation, organized abuse, and witness protection.
- 79.The Larry Ray Sarah Lawrence abuse case — Coercive control, exploitation, and criminal responsibility.
- 80.The NXIVM prosecutions — Coercive groups, trafficking, and organizational abuse.
- 81.United States v. Elizabeth Holmes — Fraud, investor protection, and technology company governance.
- 82.United States v. Sam Bankman-Fried — Financial fraud, cryptocurrency, and fiduciary responsibility.
- 83.United States v. Bernie Madoff associates and related litigation — Investment fraud and regulatory oversight.
- 84.United States v. Martin Shkreli — Securities fraud, pharmaceutical pricing, and corporate responsibility.
- 85.United States v. Jordan Belfort — Securities fraud and investor protection.
- 86.The Volkswagen emissions scandal prosecutions — Corporate fraud, environmental harm, and regulatory enforcement.
- 87.The Boeing 737 MAX criminal and civil proceedings — Aviation safety, corporate accountability, and federal oversight.
- 88.The Flint water crisis criminal proceedings — Public health, government negligence, and accountability.
- 89.The opioid litigation against Purdue Pharma and related defendants — Addiction, deceptive marketing allegations, and public health.
- 90.The George Washington University fraternity hazing controversies — Student safety, hazing, and institutional obligations.
- 91.The Penn State hazing death of Timothy Piazza — Fraternity accountability and anti-hazing law.
- 92.The University of Missouri fraternity hazing death of Michael Deng — Hazing practices and criminal responsibility.
- 93.The University of Colorado alcohol-related student deaths and campus safety cases — Institutional duty and student protection.
- 94.The 2022 University of Idaho murders investigation — Forensic evidence, digital investigation, and pretrial fairness.
- 95.The 2023 Maine mass shooting investigation — Firearm access, warning signs, and public safety systems.

- 96.The 2019 Virginia Beach mass shooting investigation — Workplace violence and warning systems.
- 97.The Uvalde school shooting investigations — Emergency response, command failures, and public accountability.
- 98.The Sandy Hook shooting and defamation litigation against Alex Jones — Victim harassment, free speech, and civil liability.
- 99.The Parkland school shooting civil litigation against firearm manufacturers — Product liability and the limits of corporate responsibility.
- 100.The 2025–2026 Cornell sexual assault and Title IX controversy — Campus reporting, survivor protections, institutional discipline, and the distinction between civil findings and criminal charges.



The Washington Post

Section 2 — Immigration, border enforcement, citizenship, and deportation

Cases #101–200

These entries examine sovereignty, asylum, citizenship, federal authority, border security, detention, deportation, employment, public resources, and due process.

- 101.United States v. Wong Kim Ark — Birthright citizenship and the Fourteenth Amendment.
- 102.United States v. Wong — Early immigration restrictions and federal authority.
- 103.Chae Chan Ping v. United States — The Chinese Exclusion Case and national sovereignty.
- 104.Fong Yue Ting v. United States — Deportation authority and due process.
- 105.Yick Wo v. Hopkins — Equal protection for noncitizens.
- 106.Plyler v. Doe — Public education for undocumented children.
- 107.Arizona v. United States — State immigration enforcement and federal supremacy.
- 108.United States v. Texas (2016) — Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and executive authority.
- 109.United States v. Texas (2023) — Federal immigration enforcement priorities.
- 110.Department of Homeland Security v. Regents of the University of California — DACA termination and administrative procedure.

111. *Trump v. Hawaii* — Presidential immigration restrictions and religious discrimination claims.
112. *Department of Homeland Security v. Thuraissigiam* — Immigration detention and habeas corpus.
113. *Jennings v. Rodriguez* — Mandatory immigration detention and bond hearings.
114. *Demore v. Kim* — Detention of certain noncitizens during removal proceedings.
115. *Zadvydas v. Davis* — Indefinite immigration detention.
116. *Sessions v. Dimaya* — Deportation and vagueness in criminal law.
117. *Pereida v. Wilkinson* — Immigration consequences of criminal convictions.
118. *Padilla v. Kentucky* — Defense counsel's duty to explain immigration consequences.
119. *Arizona v. United States (SB 1070)* — State immigration enforcement and racial profiling concerns.
120. *Kansas v. Garcia* — Identity theft prosecutions involving undocumented workers.
121. *United States v. Brignoni-Ponce* — Border patrol stops and racial appearance.
122. *United States v. Martinez-Fuerte* — Immigration checkpoints and Fourth Amendment protections.
123. *Almeida-Sanchez v. United States* — Border searches and constitutional limits.
124. *Carroll v. United States* — Vehicle searches and the automobile exception.
125. *United States v. Flores-Montano* — Searches at the international border.
126. *Reno v. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee* — Selective deportation claims and immigration enforcement.
127. *INS v. Cardoza-Fonseca* — Asylum standards and fear of persecution.
128. *INS v. Elias-Zacarias* — Political opinion and asylum eligibility.
129. *INS v. Aguirre-Aguirre* — Deportation and statutory interpretation.
130. *Matter of A-B-* — Domestic violence claims and asylum eligibility.
131. *Matter of M-S-* — Detention rules for certain asylum seekers.
132. *Matter of A-R-C-G-* — Domestic violence and protected social groups in asylum law.
133. *Matter of E-F-H-L-* — Asylum hearings and the opportunity to present evidence.
134. *East Bay Sanctuary Covenant v. Trump* — Restrictions on asylum eligibility.
135. *East Bay Sanctuary Covenant v. Biden* — Asylum restrictions and administrative authority.

136. *Innovation Law Lab v. Wolf* — The Migrant Protection Protocols and access to asylum.
137. *Biden v. Texas* — The Remain in Mexico policy and executive discretion.
138. *Department of Homeland Security v. D.V.D.* — Third-country removals and procedural safeguards.
139. *Trump v. Barbara* — Birthright citizenship and executive authority.
140. *Trump v. J.G.G.* — Alien Enemies Act removals and judicial review.
141. *A.A.R.P. v. Trump* — Notice and judicial review in Alien Enemies Act removal proceedings.
142. *Noem v. Abrego Garcia* — Deportation, mistaken removal, and the limits of executive authority.
143. *Department of Homeland Security v. Regents* — DACA rescission and agency decision-making.
144. *Texas v. United States (DACA litigation)* — The legality of deferred action for childhood arrivals.
145. *Texas v. United States (Deferred Action for Parents of Americans)* — Executive immigration relief.
146. *United States v. Arizona (SB 1070 litigation)* — State authority over immigration.
147. *United States v. California* — Federal challenges to state sanctuary policies.
148. *City and County of San Francisco v. Trump* — Federal funding and sanctuary jurisdictions.
149. *New York v. United States (sanctuary litigation)* — Federal conditions on public safety grants.
150. *United States v. California (sanctuary state litigation)* — Cooperation with federal immigration authorities.
151. *United States v. Texas (border barrier litigation)* — Federal funding and border security.
152. *Trump v. Sierra Club* — Border wall funding and executive power.
153. *Sierra Club v. Trump* — Environmental review and border wall construction.
154. *In re Border Infrastructure Environmental Litigation* — Environmental impacts of border construction.
155. *Flores v. Reno* — Detention standards for immigrant children.
156. *Flores v. Lynch* — Family detention and child release requirements.

157. *Flores v. Sessions* — Detention of children accompanied by parents.
158. *Ms. L. v. ICE* — Family separation and reunification.
159. *Damus v. Nielsen* — Bond hearings for asylum seekers.
160. *R.I.L-R v. Johnson* — Detention policies for Central American asylum seekers.
161. *Fraihat v. ICE* — Immigration detention and medically vulnerable detainees.
162. *Gonzalez v. ICE* — Immigration detention and access to bond hearings.
163. *Zepeda Rivas v. Jennings* — Immigration detention conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic.
164. *Aleman Gonzalez v. Barr* — Class-wide relief in immigration detention cases.
165. *Jennings v. Rodriguez* (remand proceedings) — Application of detention statutes.
166. *Matter of M-S-* and asylum bond hearings — Mandatory detention and access to release.
167. *Nielsen v. Preap* — Detention of noncitizens with criminal convictions.
168. *Barton v. Barr* — Cancellation of removal and criminal history.
169. *Pereida v. Wilkinson* — Ambiguous criminal records and immigration relief.
170. *Esquivel-Quintana v. Sessions* — Criminal convictions and aggravated felony definitions.
171. *Moncrieffe v. Holder* — Marijuana convictions and deportation.
172. *Carachuri-Rosendo v. Holder* — Drug offenses and aggravated felony classifications.
173. *Luna Torres v. Lynch* — State convictions and immigration consequences.
174. *Mellouli v. Lynch* — Drug paraphernalia convictions and deportability.
175. *Sessions v. Dimaya* — Vagueness and removal based on criminal convictions.
176. *Johnson v. United States* — Vagueness doctrine with consequences for immigration law.
177. *Pereira v. Sessions* — Notices to appear and immigration court jurisdiction.
178. *Niz-Chavez v. Garland* — Immigration notices and statutory requirements.
179. *Santos-Zacaria v. Garland* — Exhaustion requirements in immigration appeals.
180. *Patel v. Garland* — Judicial review of immigration factual findings.
181. *Nasrallah v. Barr* — Judicial review and protection under the Convention Against Torture.
182. *Garland v. Ming Dai* — Credibility and evidentiary standards in asylum proceedings.

183. *W.J.A.F. v. Garland* — Asylum claims and persecution standards.
184. *Garland v. Gonzalez* — Immigration detention and class-wide remedies.
185. *Biden v. Nebraska* — Federal administrative power, relevant to executive immigration authority.
186. *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* — Judicial interpretation of federal statutes, including immigration regulations.
187. *Department of Homeland Security v. MacLean* — Whistleblower protections and national security administration.
188. *Hampton v. Mow Sun Wong* — Federal employment restrictions on noncitizens.
189. *Sugarman v. Dougall* — Citizenship requirements for public employment.
190. *Ambach v. Norwick* — Citizenship and public school teaching requirements.
191. *Cabell v. Chavez-Salido* — Citizenship requirements for certain public positions.
192. *Graham v. Richardson* — Equal protection and state restrictions on welfare benefits for noncitizens.
193. *Takahashi v. Fish and Game Commission* — Discrimination against lawful resident noncitizens.
194. *Mathews v. Diaz* — Federal benefits and distinctions between citizens and noncitizens.
195. *Hampton v. Mow Sun Wong* — Equal protection limits in federal employment rules.
196. *League of United Latin American Citizens v. Perry* — Redistricting and Latino voting representation.
197. *Plyler v. Doe* (education policy disputes) — State responsibility toward undocumented children.
198. *United States v. Brignoni-Ponce* (border profiling) — Reasonable suspicion and ethnicity.
199. *Arizona v. United States* (federal preemption) — State versus federal immigration authority.
200. 2026 federal voter-roll and immigration database litigation — Government data accuracy, citizenship verification, privacy, and the risk of removing eligible voters. A federal judge ruled against the Justice Department's challenged voter-roll collection and cross-checking policy on October 9, 2026.



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The 1,000 Cases and Controversies of Our Time

Section 3 — ACLU, civil rights, free speech, and hate speech

Cases #201–300

This section examines constitutional liberties, censorship, protest, discrimination, compelled speech, religious expression, public demonstrations, and the boundaries between protected expression and unlawful conduct.

201. *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* — Press freedom, public officials, and defamation.

202. *Brandenburg v. Ohio* — Advocacy, incitement, and imminent lawless action.

203. *Counterman v. Colorado* — True threats, online speech, and criminal intent.

204. *303 Creative LLC v. Elenis* — Compelled expression and public accommodations.

205. *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette* — Compelled patriotic expression in public schools.

206. *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District* — Student expression and school authority.

207. *Mahanoy Area School District v. B.L.* — Student social media speech outside school.

208. *Snyder v. Phelps* — Offensive protest, public concern, and civil liability.

209. *Texas v. Johnson* — Flag burning and expressive conduct.

210. *United States v. Eichman* — Federal restrictions on flag desecration.

211. *Cohen v. California* — Offensive language and political expression.

212. *Hustler Magazine v. Falwell* — Parody, public figures, and emotional distress.
213. *Matal v. Tam* — Disparaging trademarks and free speech.
214. *Iancu v. Brunetti* — Offensive trademarks and viewpoint discrimination.
215. *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul* — Viewpoint discrimination in speech restrictions.
216. *Virginia v. Black* — Cross burning, intimidation, and intent.
217. *National Socialist Party of America v. Village of Skokie* — Extremist demonstrations and constitutional protection.
218. *Forsyth County v. Nationalist Movement* — Permit fees and controversial demonstrations.
219. *Cox v. Louisiana* — Protest, public order, and freedom of assembly.
220. *Edwards v. South Carolina* — Peaceful demonstrations and government suppression.
221. *De Jonge v. Oregon* — Freedom of assembly and political association.
222. *NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware Co.* — Boycotts, political advocacy, and liability.
223. *Bridges v. California* — Public criticism of courts and contempt powers.
224. *Near v. Minnesota* — Prior restraint and freedom of the press.
225. *New York Times Co. v. United States* — The Pentagon Papers and prior restraint.
226. *Bartnicki v. Vopper* — Publication of illegally intercepted communications.
227. *Florida Star v. B.J.F.* — Publication of truthful information obtained from public records.

- 228.Cox Broadcasting Corp. v. Cohn — Public court records and privacy.
- 229.Morse v. Frederick — Student speech and school discipline.
- 230.Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier — School-sponsored student expression.
- 231.Papish v. Board of Curators — Offensive student expression at public universities.
- 232.Healy v. James — Student organizations and freedom of association.
- 233.Christian Legal Society v. Martinez — Student organization recognition and nondiscrimination rules.
- 234.Boy Scouts of America v. Dale — Association, expressive conduct, and membership.
- 235.Hurley v. Irish-American Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Group of Boston — Parade organizers and compelled expression.
- 236.Masterpiece Cakeshop v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission — Religious objections and public accommodations.
- 237.Fulton v. City of Philadelphia — Religious foster care agencies and government contracts.
- 238.Kennedy v. Bremerton School District — Public employee religious expression.
- 239.303 Creative LLC v. Elenis — Creative services, compelled speech, and LGBTQ nondiscrimination protections.
- 240.National Institute of Family and Life Advocates v. Becerra — Compelled disclosures and professional speech.
- 241.Riley v. National Federation of the Blind of North Carolina — Charitable solicitation and speech.
- 242.Janus v. AFSCME — Public employee unions and compelled fees.

243. *Pickering v. Board of Education* — Public employee speech on matters of public concern.
244. *Garcetti v. Ceballos* — Government employee speech made in official duties.
245. *Lane v. Franks* — Public employee testimony and First Amendment protection.
246. *Rankin v. McPherson* — Public employee political comments and workplace discipline.
247. *Connick v. Myers* — Workplace speech and public concern.
248. *Borough of Duryea v. Guarnieri* — Public employee petitions and government employment.
249. *Heffernan v. City of Paterson* — Political association and mistaken employer assumptions.
250. *Elrod v. Burns* — Political patronage and public employment.
251. *Branti v. Finkel* — Political affiliation and government job protections.
252. *Perry v. Sindermann* — Academic employment and constitutional speech protections.
253. *Keyishian v. Board of Regents* — Academic freedom and political loyalty requirements.
254. *Sweezy v. New Hampshire* — Academic freedom and state investigations.
255. *Gibson v. Florida Legislative Investigation Committee* — Association and compelled disclosure.
256. *NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson* — Organizational membership privacy.

- 257.Americans for Prosperity Foundation v. Bonta — Donor disclosure and associational privacy.
- 258.Doe v. Reed — Public disclosure of referendum petition signatures.
- 259.McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Commission — Anonymous political leafleting.
- 260.Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission — Political spending and corporate speech.
- 261.Buckley v. Valeo — Campaign finance and political expression.
- 262.McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission — Aggregate campaign contribution limits.
- 263.Arizona Free Enterprise Club's Freedom Club PAC v. Bennett — Public campaign financing and speech.
- 264.Reed v. Town of Gilbert — Content-based sign regulations.
- 265.City of Austin v. Reagan National Advertising — Sign regulation and content neutrality.
- 266.Ward v. Rock Against Racism — Sound amplification and public event rules.
- 267.Clark v. Community for Creative Non-Violence — Demonstrations in public parks.
- 268.Packingham v. North Carolina — Social media access and convicted sex offenders.
- 269.Reno v. American Civil Liberties Union — Online speech and internet regulation.
- 270.Ashcroft v. American Civil Liberties Union — Internet content restrictions and minors.
- 271.United States v. Alvarez — False statements and the First Amendment.

272. *Brown v. Entertainment Merchants Association* — Violent video games and minors.
273. *United States v. Stevens* — Depictions of animal cruelty and protected speech.
274. *Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition* — Virtual depictions and child pornography law.
275. *Sable Communications of California v. FCC* — Indecent telephone communications and speech.
276. *FCC v. Pacifica Foundation* — Broadcast indecency and regulatory authority.
277. *National Endowment for the Arts v. Finley* — Public arts funding and content considerations.
278. *Agency for International Development v. Alliance for Open Society International* — Government funding and compelled ideological statements.
279. *Legal Services Corp. v. Velazquez* — Government-funded legal advocacy and viewpoint restrictions.
280. *Rust v. Sullivan* — Government-funded programs and restrictions on abortion counseling.
281. *Rumsfeld v. Forum for Academic and Institutional Rights* — Military recruitment and university access.
282. *Gonzales v. O Centro Espírita Beneficente União do Vegetal* — Religious practice and federal drug law.
283. *Employment Division v. Smith* — Religious exercise and neutral laws.
284. *Church of Lukumi Babalu Aye v. City of Hialeah* — Religious discrimination and animal sacrifice.

285. *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores* — Religious objections and employer health coverage.
286. *Groff v. DeJoy* — Religious accommodation in employment.
287. *Kennedy v. Bremerton School District* — Religious expression by a public school coach.
288. *Shurtleff v. City of Boston* — Religious flags and government speech.
289. *Lamb's Chapel v. Center Moriches Union Free School District* — Religious groups and public school facilities.
290. *Good News Club v. Milford Central School* — Religious clubs and access to school facilities.
291. *Rosenberger v. University of Virginia* — Student publications and viewpoint discrimination.
292. *Widmar v. Vincent* — Religious student groups and public university meeting spaces.
293. *Trinity Lutheran Church v. Comer* — Religious institutions and public benefits.
294. *Espinoza v. Montana Department of Revenue* — Religious schools and scholarship programs.
295. *Carson v. Makin* — Religious schools and Maine tuition assistance.
296. Maine taxpayers and religious school funding disputes — Public funding, religious liberty, and state education rules.
297. ACLU litigation over government surveillance — Privacy, national security, and constitutional oversight.
298. ACLU challenges to mass incarceration and solitary confinement — Prison conditions and constitutional protections.

299.ACLU litigation concerning protest restrictions and police crowd control — Assembly, public safety, and excessive force.

300.ACLU litigation involving immigration detention and asylum access — Due process, detention conditions, and humanitarian protections.

Union of Saints conscience assessment

The central question in this section is whether freedom of expression is being protected consistently, including for speakers whose beliefs or messages are unpopular. We should distinguish protected speech from threats, harassment, discrimination in conduct, and incitement, while examining whether government institutions apply restrictions fairly.

We should also scrutinize civil liberties organizations, government agencies, private institutions, and political movements using the same standards of evidence and accountability. An organization's stated mission alone does not establish whether its position in a particular case is justified.

Section 4 — Teachers' conscience, parental rights, education, and school policy

Cases #301–400

This section examines parental authority, curriculum transparency, teachers' professional obligations, religious conscience, student privacy, discipline, school safety, and the role of government in education.

301.Mahmoud v. Taylor — Parental religious rights and opt-outs from public school curriculum.

302.Meyer v. Nebraska — Parental authority, language education, and liberty.

303.Pierce v. Society of Sisters — Parental rights and private education.

304.Wisconsin v. Yoder — Religious conscience, compulsory education, and Amish families.

305.Troxel v. Granville — Parental authority and family autonomy.

- 306.Prince v. Massachusetts — Child welfare, parental authority, and religious practice.
- 307.Parham v. J.R. — Parental decisions and children's institutional care.
- 308.Board of Education v. Allen — Public assistance for educational materials at religious schools.
- 309.Lemon v. Kurtzman — Government funding and religious education.
- 310.Abington School District v. Schempp — Bible reading and school-sponsored prayer.
- 311.Engel v. Vitale — Official prayer in public schools.
- 312.Lee v. Weisman — Clergy-led prayer at public school graduations.
- 313.Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe — Student-led prayer at school football games.
- 314.Kennedy v. Bremerton School District — Religious expression by a public school football coach.
- 315.Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District — Student expression and school discipline.
- 316.Mahanoy Area School District v. B.L. — Off-campus student speech and social media.
- 317.Morse v. Frederick — Student speech and school safety.
- 318.Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier — School-sponsored publications and editorial authority.
- 319.Bethel School District No. 403 v. Fraser — Student speech and school discipline.
- 320.Goss v. Lopez — Student suspension and procedural due process.
- 321.New Jersey v. T.L.O. — Student searches and reasonable suspicion.

- 322.Safford Unified School District v. Redding — Student privacy and school searches.
- 323.Vernonia School District 47J v. Acton — Student drug testing and privacy.
- 324.Board of Education v. Earls — Drug testing for extracurricular activities.
- 325.Owasso Independent School District v. Falvo — Peer grading and federal student privacy law.
- 326.Gonzaga University v. Doe — FERPA and private rights of action.
- 327.Endrew F. v. Douglas County School District — Educational obligations toward students with disabilities.
- 328.Board of Education v. Rowley — Special education and appropriate educational services.
- 329.Honig v. Doe — Disability rights, school discipline, and educational placement.
- 330.Fry v. Napoleon Community Schools — Disability discrimination and exhaustion of administrative remedies.
- 331.Perez v. Sturgis Public Schools — Disability claims and access to federal courts.
- 332.Cedar Rapids Community School District v. Garret F. — School obligations to provide medical support.
- 333.Schaffer v. Weast — Burden of proof in special education disputes.
- 334.Forest Grove School District v. T.A. — Reimbursement for private special education.
- 335.Florence County School District Four v. Carter — Private school reimbursement under disability law.

336. *Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1* — Race-conscious student assignment policies.
337. *Students for Fair Admissions v. Harvard and UNC* — Race-conscious admissions and equal protection.
338. *Grutter v. Bollinger* — Affirmative action in university admissions.
339. *Gratz v. Bollinger* — Race-conscious undergraduate admissions.
340. *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* — Admissions quotas and equal protection.
341. *Fisher v. University of Texas* — Race-conscious university admissions.
342. *Sweezy v. New Hampshire* — Academic freedom and government investigations.
343. *Keyishian v. Board of Regents* — Academic freedom and loyalty requirements.
344. *Perry v. Sindermann* — Academic employment and constitutional speech rights.
345. *Garcetti v. Ceballos* — Public employee speech and official duties.
346. *Pickering v. Board of Education* — Teachers' speech on matters of public concern.
347. *Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway Co. v. White* — Workplace retaliation standards, relevant to public education employment.
348. *Vega v. Tekoh* — Constitutional protections and remedies for public employees and students.
349. *Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education* — School liability for student-on-student sexual harassment.
350. *Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent School District* — School liability for employee sexual harassment.

351. *Franklin v. Gwinnett County Public Schools* — Remedies for sex discrimination in education.
352. *Jackson v. Birmingham Board of Education* — Retaliation under Title IX.
353. *Cannon v. University of Chicago* — Private enforcement of Title IX.
354. *Bostock v. Clayton County* — Employment discrimination based on sexual orientation or transgender status.
355. *Grimm v. Gloucester County School Board* — Transgender student access to school bathrooms and Title IX.
356. *Adams v. School Board of St. Johns County* — Transgender student bathroom access and sex-based policies.
357. *Parents for Privacy v. Barr* — Student privacy and school bathroom policies.
358. *Doe v. Boyertown Area School District* — Transgender student accommodations and classmates' privacy claims.
359. *A.C. v. Metropolitan School District of Martinsville* — Transgender student bathroom access and federal civil rights law.
360. *Little v. Wuerl* — Religious schools, employment, and institutional autonomy.
361. *Our Lady of Guadalupe School v. Morrissey-Berru* — Religious schools and the ministerial exception.
362. *Hosanna-Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Church and School v. EEOC* — Religious autonomy and employment discrimination claims.
363. *Fulton v. City of Philadelphia* — Religious foster care services and government contracts.
364. *Carson v. Makin* — Religious schools and public tuition assistance.

- 365.Espinoza v. Montana Department of Revenue — Religious education and scholarship programs.
- 366.Trinity Lutheran Church v. Comer — Religious organizations and public benefits.
- 367.Zelman v. Simmons-Harris — School vouchers and religious school participation.
- 368.Locke v. Davey — Scholarship restrictions for devotional theology degrees.
- 369.Mitchell v. Helms — Public educational materials and religious schools.
- 370.Agostini v. Felton — Public school services at religious schools.
- 371.Zobrest v. Catalina Foothills School District — Disability services and religious school attendance.
- 372.Board of Education v. Mergens — Student religious clubs and the Equal Access Act.
- 373.Good News Club v. Milford Central School — Religious clubs using public school facilities.
- 374.Lamb's Chapel v. Center Moriches Union Free School District — Religious films and public school property.
- 375.Rosenberger v. University of Virginia — Student funding and viewpoint discrimination.
- 376.Christian Legal Society v. Martinez — Student organization recognition and nondiscrimination rules.
- 377.Fellowship of Christian Athletes v. San Jose Unified School District — Religious student groups and school recognition.
- 378.Hecox-related school athletics litigation — Sex-based eligibility rules and student participation.

379. West Virginia v. B.P.J. — Transgender students and girls' school sports.
380. Little v. Hecox — Idaho's restrictions on transgender participation in girls' sports.
381. Title IX athletics enforcement disputes — Sex-based classifications, fairness, and equal opportunity.
382. Federal Title IX rule litigation — Regulatory definitions of sex discrimination and transgender protections.
383. California school parental notification disputes — Student gender identity, privacy, and parental involvement.
384. Chino Valley Unified School District parental notification policy disputes — Gender identity policies and parental rights.
385. Escondido Union School District curriculum and parental rights disputes — Curriculum transparency and family involvement.
386. New Hampshire parental rights and education policy disputes — State authority, school governance, and parental participation.
387. Virginia school transgender policy litigation — Student privacy, parental notification, and school procedures.
388. Loudoun County Public Schools disciplinary and curriculum controversies — School accountability and parental confidence.
389. Montgomery County Public Schools curriculum opt-out litigation — Religious objections and instructional materials.
390. Maryland curriculum opt-out disputes involving LGBTQ-themed books — Religious freedom and parental authority.
391. PEN America v. Escambia County School Board — Book removal, student access, and First Amendment protections.
392. Fayetteville school library book challenges — Curriculum control and freedom of expression.

- 393. *Island Trees Union Free School District v. Pico* — School library censorship and students' First Amendment rights.
- 394. *Board of Education v. Pico*-related book removal disputes — Political viewpoints and educational materials.
- 395. Texas school library book removal litigation — Public access to books and government censorship.
- 396. Florida classroom instruction and book restriction litigation — Curriculum regulation and constitutional rights.
- 397. Oklahoma religious charter school litigation — Public funding, religious education, and constitutional separation.
- 398. *Oklahoma Statewide Charter School Board v. Drummond* — Public charter schools and religious instruction.
- 399. School discipline and school resource officer litigation — Student safety, police authority, and disparate treatment.
- 400. School vaccine mandate and religious exemption litigation — Public health, parental choice, religious liberty, and educational access.

Union of Saints conscience assessment

The central questions are how to balance parental authority, the professional responsibilities of teachers, student welfare, religious conscience, privacy, and equal access to education. We should examine whether school policies are transparent, consistently applied, lawful, and attentive to the rights and responsibilities of families, educators, and students.

Where disputes concern gender identity, religious instruction, curriculum, or parental notification, we should identify the exact policy and legal ruling involved rather than assume that one case resolves every school district's obligations. Our conscience assessments should consider the practical effects on children, families, teachers, and public trust.

Union of Saints

The 1,000 Cases and Controversies of Our Time

Section 5 — Transgender rights, girls' sports, locker rooms, privacy, and Title IX

Cases #401–500

This section examines sex-based classifications, athletic eligibility, privacy in intimate facilities, school policies, parental rights, discrimination law, medical decision-making, and the competing interests of transgender people and other students.

The Union of Saints approach is to evaluate each dispute on its actual facts and governing law. Sports eligibility, bathroom access, locker-room access, medical treatment, and school records are separate legal and policy questions. We should neither assume that one ruling resolves all of them nor presume that every policy affecting transgender people raises the same legal issues.

Cases #401–500

A. Girls' sports and sex-based athletic eligibility

401. *Little v. Hecox* — Idaho's restrictions on transgender participation in girls' and women's sports, equal protection, and sex classifications.

402. *West Virginia v. B.P.J.* — West Virginia's school sports eligibility law and transgender students' rights.

403. *Hecox v. Little* — The underlying federal challenge to Idaho's Fairness in Women's Sports Act.

404. *B.P.J. v. West Virginia State Board of Education* — The original challenge to West Virginia's Save Women's Sports Act.

405. *Soule v. Connecticut Association of Schools* — Transgender participation in girls' track and the application of Title IX.

406. *Tennessee v. Cardona* — Challenges to federal Title IX regulations and the definition of sex discrimination.

407. *Adams v. School Board of St. Johns County* — Sex-based school bathroom policies and transgender student access.
408. *A.C. v. Metropolitan School District of Martinsville* — Transgender student access to school facilities and civil rights protections.
409. *Parker v. Hurley* — Parental objections to public school books addressing homosexuality and family relationships.
410. *Doe v. Boyertown Area School District* — Transgender student accommodations, locker rooms, and classmates' privacy claims.
411. *Parents for Privacy v. Barr* — School bathroom and locker-room policies and students' privacy concerns.
412. State athletic association eligibility disputes — Sex-based eligibility rules, competitive fairness, and participation standards.
413. Connecticut girls' track controversy — Athletic classifications, records, competitive opportunity, and school sports governance.
414. San Jose State University women's volleyball controversy — Team participation, eligibility rules, athlete privacy, and institutional decision-making.
415. University of Pennsylvania women's swimming controversy — Transgender athlete eligibility, competition rules, and fairness in women's sports.
416. NCAA transgender athlete eligibility policies — National collegiate competition standards and sex-based athletic categories.
417. International Olympic Committee sex eligibility policies — Competitive fairness, inclusion, and international sporting standards.
418. World Athletics eligibility rules — Sex classifications, testosterone requirements, and women's competition.
419. World Aquatics transgender athlete policy — Eligibility standards and proposed open-category competition.
420. U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee eligibility disputes — Federal sports governance, athlete rights, and participation rules.

B. Bathrooms, locker rooms, and physical privacy

421. Grimm v. Gloucester County School Board — School bathroom access, gender identity, and Title IX.

422. G.G. v. Gloucester County School Board — The earlier stages of Gavin Grimm's school bathroom litigation.

423. Adams v. School Board of St. Johns County — School facilities and sex-based classifications.

424. Doe v. Boyertown Area School District — Student privacy and shared school facilities.

425. Parents for Privacy v. Barr — Privacy objections to school facility policies.

426. L.W. v. Skrmetti — Tennessee restrictions on certain medical treatments for transgender minors; the Supreme Court addressed the constitutional challenge in 2025.

427. United States v. Skrmetti — The federal constitutional dispute concerning Tennessee's restrictions on medical treatments for minors.

428. Kadel v. Folwell — North Carolina state employee health coverage and gender-affirming medical care.

429. Fain v. Crouch — West Virginia Medicaid coverage restrictions for gender-affirming care.

430. Doe v. Ladapo — Florida restrictions on gender-affirming medical treatment and related professional rules.

431. Poe v. Drummond — Oklahoma restrictions on gender-affirming medical care for minors.

432. Brandt v. Rutledge — Arkansas restrictions on gender-affirming care for minors.

433. Loe v. Texas — Texas restrictions on gender-affirming medical care for minors.

434. Eknes-Tucker v. Governor of Alabama — Alabama's restrictions on certain medical treatments for transgender minors.

435. United States v. State of Idaho — Federal challenges involving state restrictions on gender-affirming medical care.

436. United States v. Skrmetti-related litigation — The legal boundaries of state authority over medical treatment for minors.

437. *Bostock v. Clayton County* — Employment discrimination based on sexual orientation or transgender status under Title VII.

438. *R.G. & G.R. Harris Funeral Homes v. EEOC* — Workplace discrimination and transgender employees.

439. *Meriwether v. Hartop* — University professor speech, pronouns, and religious conscience.

440. *Kluge v. Brownsburg Community School Corporation* — Teacher pronoun policies, religious accommodation, and employment law.

C. Teachers, public employees, and compelled speech

441. *Vlaming v. West Point School Board* — A teacher's religious objections to pronoun use and public school employment.

442. *L.M. v. Town of Middleborough* — School dress codes, student expression, and messages concerning gender and sexuality.

443. *Parents Defending Education v. Olentangy Local School District* — School policies, student expression, and gender identity.

444. *Parents Defending Education v. Linn-Mar Community School District* — School gender identity policies and parental rights.

445. *Parents Defending Education v. Fairfax County School Board* — School policy disputes involving gender identity and parental notification.

446. *Doe v. Madison Metropolitan School District* — Student gender identity, school records, and parental involvement.

447. *Regino v. Staley* — Parental rights and school policies involving student gender identity.

448. *Mirabelli v. Bonta* — Teacher conscience, parental notification, and school gender identity policies.

449. *Chino Valley Unified School District parental notification litigation* — California policies on gender identity and informing parents.

450. *California school district parental notification disputes* — State authority, family rights, and student privacy.

451. *Fellowship of Christian Athletes v. San Jose Unified School District* — Religious student groups and nondiscrimination requirements.

452. 303 Creative LLC v. Elenis — Compelled expression, religious conscience, and public accommodation law.

453. Masterpiece Cakeshop v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission — Religious objections, public accommodations, and nondiscrimination enforcement.

454. Employment Division v. Smith — Religious exercise and generally applicable laws.

455. Groff v. DeJoy — Religious accommodation in employment.

D. Medical treatment, parental consent, and minors

456. United States v. Skrmetti — State restrictions on gender-affirming medical treatment for minors.

457. L.W. v. Skrmetti — Equal protection and the constitutionality of Tennessee's medical treatment restrictions.

458. Brandt v. Rutledge — Arkansas's restrictions on gender-affirming medical treatment.

459. Eknes-Tucker v. Governor of Alabama — Medical treatment, parental authority, and state regulation.

460. Doe v. Ladapo — Florida restrictions on gender-affirming care and medical licensing.

461. Poe v. Drummond — Oklahoma restrictions on medical treatment for transgender minors.

462. Loe v. Texas — State authority to restrict certain medical treatments for minors.

463. K.C. v. Individual Members of the Medical Licensing Board of Indiana — Indiana restrictions on gender-affirming medical care for minors.

464. Anderson v. Crouch — West Virginia medical coverage restrictions and constitutional claims.

465. Tingley v. Ferguson — State restrictions on conversion therapy for minors and free speech.

466. Otto v. City of Boca Raton — Conversion therapy regulation, professional speech, and constitutional limits.

467. Pickup v. Brown — Conversion therapy restrictions and professional conduct.

468. King v. Governor of New Jersey — Professional regulation of conversion therapy.

469. *Chiles v. Salazar* — Colorado conversion therapy restrictions and free speech; the Supreme Court considered the dispute in 2026.

470. Parents' rights and informed consent disputes involving minors — Medical decision-making, professional standards, and state regulation.

E. Title IX, federal regulations, and civil rights

471. *Bostock v. Clayton County* — The meaning of sex discrimination under Title VII.

472. *Grimm v. Gloucester County School Board* — Title IX and transgender students' access to bathrooms.

473. *Adams v. School Board of St. Johns County* — Title IX, equal protection, and school bathroom policies.

474. *Tennessee v. Cardona* — Federal Title IX regulations and state challenges.

475. *Louisiana v. U.S. Department of Education* — Challenges to federal Title IX rules.

476. *Kansas v. U.S. Department of Education* — State challenges to federal education regulations.

477. *Texas v. Cardona* — Title IX rules and federal administrative authority.

478. *Alabama v. U.S. Department of Education* — Sex discrimination regulations and state authority.

479. *Carroll Independent School District v. U.S. Department of Education* — School obligations under federal sex discrimination rules.

480. *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* — Judicial interpretation of federal statutes and the authority of administrative agencies.

481. *West Virginia v. Environmental Protection Agency* — Major questions doctrine and limits on agency authority, relevant to disputes over federal rulemaking.

482. *Students for Fair Admissions v. Harvard* — Equal protection and the use of racial classifications in higher education.

483. *Reed v. Town of Gilbert* — Content-based regulation and constitutional scrutiny, relevant to disputes about school speech policies.

484. *Kennedy v. Bremerton School District* — Religious expression in public schools and constitutional protections.

485. Mahmoud v. Taylor — Parental religious rights and public school curriculum opt-outs.

F. International policy, sports governance, and public controversies

486. International Olympic Committee eligibility controversy — Sex classifications, fairness, inclusion, and athlete privacy.

487. World Athletics regulations concerning transgender athletes — Eligibility requirements and women's competition.

488. World Aquatics eligibility rules — Sex-based categories and proposed open competition categories.

489. International Boxing Association eligibility controversy — Athlete eligibility, sex classification, testing standards, and due process.

490. International sports federation eligibility disputes — Differences between governing bodies' sex-based competition rules.

491. NCAA transgender athlete policy disputes — Collegiate sports eligibility and institutional obligations.

492. Title IX women's sports enforcement disputes — Equal opportunity, competitive fairness, and federal funding.

493. State high school athletic association transgender eligibility disputes — State laws, school authority, and competition rules.

494. Public school locker-room accommodation disputes — Privacy, dignity, facility design, and competing student interests.

495. Public school bathroom accommodation disputes — Student privacy, nondiscrimination, and school responsibilities.

496. School pronoun policy controversies — Teacher conscience, student dignity, parental authority, and professional obligations.

497. Parental notification and student gender identity controversies — Family involvement, privacy, and school decision-making.

498. Gender-affirming care insurance coverage disputes — Medical necessity, coverage exclusions, and nondiscrimination law.

499. Military transgender service policy disputes — Military readiness, medical standards, equal treatment, and executive authority.

500. Federal and state disputes over transgender rights and sex-based classifications — The broader conflict between inclusion, privacy, equality, conscience, and the legal meaning of sex.

Union of Saints — Conscience assessment

The Union of Saints should approach these disputes by recognizing that several legitimate interests may be involved at the same time. Girls' and women's sports raise questions about competitive fairness and equal opportunity; locker rooms and bathrooms raise questions about privacy, dignity and practical accommodations; medical decisions involving minors raise questions about parental authority, professional judgment, and state regulation.

Our position should be developed from the particular facts, the applicable law, and the consequences of each policy. We can support sex-based protections, personal privacy, parental involvement, religious liberty, and fair treatment while also evaluating the rights and dignity of transgender people. A defensible conclusion should explain how competing interests are weighed rather than treating any group as automatically right or wrong.

The catalog must also distinguish judicial decisions from administrative policies, pending lawsuits, and public controversies. Some entries above are related proceedings or broader policy disputes rather than separate landmark cases, so they should be verified and consolidated where appropriate before the final publication.

Next section

Section 6 — Cases #501–600: Religion, religious liberty, conscience, and public institutions.

This section will examine religious freedom, church and state, public funding, religious exemptions, freedom of worship, conscientious objection, and the rights of religious institutions and individuals.

Union of Saints

The 1,000 Cases and Controversies of Our Time

Section 6 — Religion, religious liberty, conscience, and public institutions

Cases #501–600

This section examines religious freedom, the relationship between church and state, public funding, conscientious objection, religious expression in public institutions, the autonomy of religious organizations, and the rights of individuals whose beliefs conflict with government policies.

The Union of Saints approach is to protect freedom of conscience while examining how religious liberty interacts with equal treatment, public safety, education, employment, and the rights of people who hold different beliefs. The government should not impose religious doctrine, but neither should it unnecessarily interfere with peaceful religious practice.

Cases #501–600

A. Foundational religious liberty cases

501. *Reynolds v. United States* — Religious belief, religious conduct, and federal law.

502. *Cantwell v. Connecticut* — Free exercise of religion and state licensing requirements.

503. *Everson v. Board of Education* — Public funding, religious schools, and the Establishment Clause.

504. *Engel v. Vitale* — Officially sponsored prayer in public schools.

505. *Abington School District v. Schempp* — Bible reading and religious exercises in public schools.

506. *Lemon v. Kurtzman* — Government funding and religious institutions.

507. *Wisconsin v. Yoder* — Amish religious practice and compulsory education.

508. *Sherbert v. Verner* — Religious observance and unemployment benefits.

509. *Employment Division v. Smith* — Religious exercise and neutral laws of general applicability.

510. *Church of Lukumi Babalu Aye v. City of Hialeah* — Religious discrimination and restrictions on ritual animal sacrifice.

511. *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores* — Religious objections to employer health insurance requirements.

512. *Gonzales v. O Centro Espírita Beneficente União do Vegetal* — Religious use of a controlled substance and federal exemptions.

513. *Fulton v. City of Philadelphia* — Religious foster care agencies and government contracting.
514. *Kennedy v. Bremerton School District* — Public school employee religious expression.
515. *Shurtleff v. City of Boston* — Religious flags and access to government flag-raising programs.
516. *Carson v. Makin* — Religious schools and Maine tuition assistance.
517. *Espinoza v. Montana Department of Revenue* — Religious schools and state scholarship programs.
518. *Trinity Lutheran Church v. Comer* — Religious organizations and public grant eligibility.
519. *Locke v. Davey* — Public scholarships and devotional theology degrees.
520. *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris* — School vouchers and religious school participation.

B. Church and state in public life

521. *Town of Greece v. Galloway* — Legislative prayer at municipal meetings.
522. *Marsh v. Chambers* — Legislative prayer and historical practice.
523. *Lee v. Weisman* — Clergy-led prayer at public school graduations.
524. *Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe* — Prayer at public school football games.
525. *Van Orden v. Perry* — Ten Commandments displays on government property.
526. *McCreary County v. ACLU of Kentucky* — Ten Commandments displays in courthouses.
527. *American Legion v. American Humanist Association* — Religious symbols in public memorials.
528. *Lynch v. Donnelly* — Religious symbols in municipal holiday displays.
529. *County of Allegheny v. ACLU* — Religious displays on public property.
530. *Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board v. Pinette* — Private religious expression in a public forum.

531. *Good News Club v. Milford Central School* — Religious student groups and school facilities.
532. *Lamb's Chapel v. Center Moriches Union Free School District* — Religious organizations and public school property.
533. *Rosenberger v. University of Virginia* — Student religious publications and university funding.
534. *Widmar v. Vincent* — Religious student organizations and public university facilities.
535. *Board of Education v. Mergens* — Religious student clubs and the Equal Access Act.
536. *Zobrest v. Catalina Foothills School District* — Disability services for a student attending a religious school.
537. *Mitchell v. Helms* — Public educational materials provided to religious schools.
538. *Agostini v. Felton* — Public school services and religious education.
539. *Board of Education v. Allen* — Public loans of educational materials to religious schools.
540. *Our Lady of Guadalupe School v. Morrissey-Berru* — Religious school employment and institutional autonomy.

C. Religious employment, conscience, and workplace rights

541. *Hosanna-Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Church and School v. EEOC* — Religious institutions and the ministerial exception.
542. *EEOC v. Catholic University of America* — Religious institutional autonomy and employment disputes.
543. *Groff v. DeJoy* — Religious accommodation and workplace scheduling.
544. *Abercrombie & Fitch Stores v. EEOC* — Religious clothing, employment discrimination, and accommodation.
545. *Trans World Airlines, Inc. v. Hardison* — Religious accommodation under Title VII.
546. *Ansonia Board of Education v. Philbrook* — Religious leave and workplace accommodation.
547. *E.E.O.C. v. GEO Group* — Religious accommodation in institutional employment.

548.Meriwether v. Hartop — University faculty speech, pronouns, and religious conscience.

549.Kluge v. Brownsburg Community School Corporation — Teacher religious objections to pronoun policies.

550.Vlaming v. West Point School Board — Teacher conscience and student pronoun policies.

D. Religious organizations, benefits, and public funding

551.Catholic Charities Bureau v. Wisconsin Labor and Industry Review Commission — Religious charitable organizations and unemployment tax exemptions.

552.Corporation of the Presiding Bishop v. Amos — Religious organizations and employment exemptions.

553.Hosanna-Tabor-related ministerial exception litigation — The boundary between civil rights law and religious governance.

554.Our Lady of Guadalupe-related employment disputes — Religious schools and employment decisions involving educators.

555.Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Albany v. Serio — Religious exemptions and health insurance coverage.

556.Catholic Charities Bureau v. Wisconsin — Religious identity, charitable services, and state tax treatment.

557.Walz v. Tax Commission of the City of New York — Property tax exemptions for religious institutions.

558.Texas Monthly, Inc. v. Bullock — Religious publications and tax exemptions.

559.Jimmy Swaggart Ministries v. Board of Equalization — Religious organizations and sales taxes.

560.United States v. American Friends Service Committee — Religious humanitarian activity and government regulation.

E. Conscientious objection, military service, and public duty

561.United States v. Seeger — Conscientious objection and religious belief.

562. *Welsh v. United States* — Conscientious objection based on deeply held moral or ethical convictions.

563. *Gillette v. United States* — Selective conscientious objection to particular wars.

564. *Goldman v. Weinberger* — Religious headwear and military uniform regulations.

565. *Cutter v. Wilkinson* — Religious exercise rights of incarcerated people.

566. *O'Lone v. Estate of Shabazz* — Religious practices and prison security.

567. *Holt v. Hobbs* — Religious beards and prison grooming policies.

568. *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores* — Religious exercise and federal health care requirements.

569. *Little Sisters of the Poor Saints Peter and Paul Home v. Pennsylvania* — Religious objections to contraceptive coverage requirements.

570. *Zubik v. Burwell* — Religious organizations and contraceptive coverage accommodations.

F. Religion, healthcare, and public policy

571. *National Institute of Family and Life Advocates v. Becerra* — Compelled disclosures by pregnancy counseling centers.

572. *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt* — Abortion regulation and constitutional review.

573. *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* — Abortion law, constitutional interpretation, and state authority.

574. *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby-related litigation* — Religious objections to medical insurance requirements.

575. *Little Sisters of the Poor-related litigation* — Religious exemptions from contraceptive coverage mandates.

576. *Doe v. Bolton* — Abortion regulation and medical judgment.

577. *Roe v. Wade* — Historical constitutional protection for abortion before its reversal by *Dobbs*.

578. *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* — Historical abortion regulation doctrine before *Dobbs*.

579. *Gonzales v. Carhart* — Federal abortion regulation and medical procedure restrictions.

580. *Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye*-related disputes — Religious ritual, public health rules, and neutral regulation.

G. Religion, expression, and public controversy

581.303 *Creative LLC v. Elenis* — Compelled expression and religious conscience in creative services.

582. *Masterpiece Cakeshop v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission* — Religious objections and public accommodation law.

583. *Arlene's Flowers, Inc. v. Washington* — Religious objections to wedding-related services and state nondiscrimination law.

584. *Brush & Nib Studio v. City of Phoenix* — Artistic expression, religious conscience, and wedding services.

585. *Tingley v. Ferguson* — Professional speech and restrictions on conversion therapy for minors.

586. *Chiles v. Salazar* — Religious counseling, professional speech, and conversion therapy regulation.

587. *King v. Governor of New Jersey* — Religious counseling and state regulation.

588. *Pickup v. Brown* — Professional conduct rules and conversion therapy.

589. *Otto v. City of Boca Raton* — Religious counseling and restrictions on conversion therapy.

590.303 *Creative*-related public accommodation disputes — The boundary between expressive freedom and nondiscrimination obligations.

H. International and historical religious liberty controversies

591. *The Scopes trial* — Evolution education, religious belief, and public school curriculum.

592. *The Salem witch trials* — Religious authority, accusations, evidentiary failures, and miscarriages of justice.

593.The Mormon polygamy cases, including Reynolds v. United States — Religious practice and federal criminal law.

594.The Jehovah's Witness flag salute cases — Religious conscience and compulsory patriotic rituals.

595.The Japanese American exclusion and religious liberty controversies during World War II — Religious communities, national security, and civil liberties.

596.The Little Sisters of the Poor contraceptive mandate controversy — Religious conscience and federal health policy.

597.The French headscarf controversies — Religious expression, secular government, and public institutions.

598.European religious symbol restrictions in public schools — Secularism, individual freedom, and cultural integration.

599.Religious freedom and blasphemy law controversies — Freedom of conscience, expression, and protection from religious persecution.

600.Religious accommodation in public institutions — The ongoing balance between individual conscience, equal treatment, and government neutrality.

Union of Saints — Conscience assessment

The Union of Saints should treat religious liberty as a fundamental question of conscience and individual freedom. People should be able to practice their faith, express moral convictions, participate in public life, and organize religious communities, subject to lawful limits that protect the rights and safety of others.

We should examine whether government institutions are neutral toward religion, whether religious exemptions are applied consistently, and whether public funding or employment rules unfairly favor or burden particular beliefs. Religious liberty should protect minority faiths and nonreligious conscience as well as widely held religious traditions.

When religious convictions conflict with nondiscrimination laws, healthcare requirements, education policies, or public services, we should identify the specific legal obligations and practical effects rather than assume that either religious freedom or equality automatically settles the dispute.

The Union of Saints can defend conscience while asking every institution, religious or secular, to demonstrate fairness, accountability, and respect for human dignity.

Union of Saints: The 1,000 Cases and Controversies of Our Time

Section 7: Elections, Voting Rights, Political Corruption, and Government Accountability

Catalog entries #601–700

This section examines election law, voting access, campaign finance, political misconduct, executive authority, public records, and the accountability of elected officials. Each entry is a case, investigation, historical event, or public policy controversy for a Union of Saints Conscience Assessment. Inclusion does not establish wrongdoing or imply that an allegation has been proven.

A. Election Integrity and Presidential Elections

601. *Bush v. Gore* (2000) — Florida recount dispute and equal protection in presidential elections.

602. 2020 Presidential Election Challenges — Court challenges to the results and the evidence presented in support of them.

603. *Trump v. Anderson* (2024) — State authority to disqualify presidential candidates under Section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

604. *Moore v. Harper* (2023) — State legislatures, election rules, and constitutional oversight by state courts.

605. *Rucho v. Common Cause* (2019) — Federal courts and partisan gerrymandering.

606. *Gill v. Whitford* (2018) — Standing and constitutional challenges to partisan district maps.

607. *Shelby County v. Holder* (2013) — Federal voting rights oversight and the Voting Rights Act's coverage formula.

608. *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee* (2021) — Voting restrictions and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

609. *Allen v. Milligan* (2023) — Alabama congressional districts and racial vote dilution under the Voting Rights Act.

610. *Merrill v. Milligan* (2022) — Emergency litigation over Alabama's congressional map.
611. The Electoral College — The balance between state-based electoral votes and the national popular vote.
612. The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact — Interstate efforts to award electoral votes to the national popular vote winner.
613. The Presidential Election of 1876 — Disputed electoral votes and the political settlement that ended Reconstruction.
614. The Presidential Election of 1960 — Historical disputes over close results and allegations of irregularities.
615. The Presidential Election of 2000 — Recounts, ballot design, and public confidence in election administration.
616. The Presidential Election of 2016 — Foreign interference, campaign conduct, and disputes over electoral legitimacy.
617. The Presidential Election of 2024 — Election administration, campaign claims, turnout, and public confidence.
618. Election Certification Procedures — The legal duties of local, state, and federal officials when certifying results.
619. The Electoral Count Reform Act of 2022 — Procedures for counting electoral votes and the vice president's limited role.
620. The January 6, 2021, Attack on the U.S. Capitol — The attack, disruption of electoral proceedings, and criminal accountability.

B. Voting Access and Voter Eligibility

621. *Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections* (1966) — The constitutional prohibition on poll taxes in state elections.
622. *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) — Equal population standards for state legislative districts.
623. *Baker v. Carr* (1962) — Federal judicial review of legislative apportionment.
624. *Shelby County v. Holder* (2013) — The consequences of invalidating the Voting Rights Act's coverage formula.

625. Crawford v. Marion County Election Board (2008) — Voter identification requirements and constitutional burdens.
626. Purcell v. Gonzalez (2006) — Court changes to election rules close to Election Day.
627. Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona (2013) — Federal voter registration forms and state documentary proof requirements.
628. Husted v. A. Philip Randolph Institute (2018) — Ohio's voter registration maintenance procedures.
629. Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee (2021) — Restrictions on ballot collection and out-of-precinct voting.
630. Allen v. Milligan (2023) — Congressional redistricting and minority voters' opportunity to elect preferred candidates.
631. Automatic Voter Registration — Whether eligible residents should be registered through government agencies by default.
632. Same-Day Voter Registration — Access, administrative capacity, and verification safeguards.
633. Voter Identification Laws — Identity verification, election security, and the burden on eligible voters.
634. Mail-In Voting — Ballot access, signature verification, deadlines, and public confidence.
635. Universal Vote-by-Mail Systems — Administrative benefits and concerns about ballot handling and verification.
636. Ballot Drop Boxes — Accessibility, chain of custody, security, and uniform rules.
637. Voter Registration List Maintenance — Removing ineligible registrations while protecting eligible voters from wrongful removal.
638. Felony Disenfranchisement — Voting rights for people with felony convictions and the rules for restoring eligibility.
639. Voting Rights of U.S. Citizens Living Abroad — Ballot access, deadlines, and state election procedures.
640. Voting Rights of Residents of U.S. Territories — Federal voting representation for residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

C. Campaign Finance and Political Influence

641. *Buckley v. Valeo* (1976) — Campaign finance limits, political expression, and contribution restrictions.

642. *Citizens United v. FEC* (2010) — Independent political expenditures by corporations and unions.

643. *McCutcheon v. FEC* (2014) — Aggregate limits on individual campaign contributions.

644. *FEC v. Wisconsin Right to Life* (2007) — Campaign finance restrictions on certain election-related advertisements.

645. *SpeechNow.org v. FEC* (2010) — Independent expenditure committees and contribution limits.

646. Super PACs — Unlimited contributions for independent political expenditures and concerns about political influence.

647. Dark Money in Elections — Political spending by organizations that do not publicly disclose all donors.

648. Campaign Finance Disclosure — Transparency requirements for donations, expenditures, and political advertising.

649. Foreign Money in U.S. Elections — Restrictions on foreign nationals' election-related spending and enforcement challenges.

650. *McDonnell v. United States* (2016) — The definition of an official act in federal corruption prosecutions.

651. *Citizens United* and Corporate Political Speech — The role of corporations in political debate and campaign spending.

652. Lobbying Disclosure and Enforcement — Registration, reporting, and the transparency of lobbying activity.

653. Revolving Door Employment — Officials moving between government roles and industries they previously regulated.

654. Congressional Stock Trading — Conflicts of interest, disclosure, and proposals to restrict lawmakers' individual stock trades.

655. Insider Trading Allegations Involving Public Officials — Evidence standards, financial disclosures, and fair enforcement.

656. Presidential Fundraising and Access — Questions about whether major donors receive preferential access to decision-makers.

657. Political Action Committees and Party Committees — The roles of different political committees and their reporting obligations.

658. Government Contracts and Campaign Donors — Procurement integrity and concerns about favoritism.

659. Political Advertising and Misleading Claims — The balance between political speech, public scrutiny, and legal restrictions on deception.

660. Campaign Finance Enforcement by the Federal Election Commission — Enforcement capacity, deadlocks, penalties, and public accountability.

D. Political Corruption and Ethics Investigations

661. Watergate — The break-in, cover-up, abuse of presidential power, and Richard Nixon's resignation.

662. The Iran-Contra Affair — Covert arms sales, support for the Nicaraguan Contras, and congressional oversight.

663. The Teapot Dome Scandal — Federal oil leases, bribery, and public corruption during the Harding administration.

664. The Credit Mobilier Scandal — Railroad construction profits and allegations of congressional influence in the nineteenth century.

665. The Abscam Investigation — An FBI undercover operation targeting public corruption and the legal boundaries of investigative tactics.

666. The Jack Abramoff Lobbying Scandal — Lobbying misconduct, bribery, and failures of political oversight.

667. The Bridgegate Scandal — Political retaliation allegations and the criminal proceedings involving the George Washington Bridge lane closures.

668. The Blagojevich Senate Seat Scandal — Corruption charges related to the attempted sale of a U.S. Senate appointment in Illinois.

669. The 2008 Illinois Political Corruption Cases — Public contracting, patronage, and ethics enforcement.

670. The Flint Water Crisis and Government Accountability — Public administration failures, official responsibility, and criminal proceedings.
671. The George Santos Ethics and Fraud Cases — Campaign finance reporting, false claims, and criminal accountability.
672. The Trump University Litigation — Consumer fraud allegations and the settlement of civil claims involving Trump University.
673. The Trump Foundation Settlement — Misuse of charitable assets and the obligations of nonprofit organizations.
674. The Trump Impeachments — Constitutional accountability, congressional fact-finding, and the limits of impeachment.
675. The Clinton Impeachment — Perjury, obstruction allegations, and the constitutional process of impeachment.
676. The Nixon Impeachment Investigation — Congressional investigation, executive privilege, and the release of White House recordings.
677. The House Ethics Committee — Standards for investigating and disciplining members of Congress.
678. The Senate Ethics Committee — Financial disclosure, gifts, outside income, and member conduct.
679. State-Level Public Corruption Prosecutions — The balance between political independence and equal enforcement of criminal law.
680. Prosecutorial Discretion in Public Corruption Cases — Charging decisions, evidence standards, and public confidence in impartial justice.

E. Executive Power and Constitutional Accountability

681. *United States v. Nixon* (1974) — Executive privilege and the obligation to comply with lawful judicial process.
682. *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer* (1952) — Limits on presidential power during the Korean War.
683. *Trump v. United States* (2024) — Presidential criminal immunity for official acts and the distinction between official and unofficial conduct.

684. *Clinton v. Jones* (1997) — Whether a sitting president is immune from civil litigation over unofficial conduct predating the presidency.
685. *Nixon v. Fitzgerald* (1982) — Presidential civil immunity for conduct within the outer perimeter of official duties.
686. *United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp.* (1936) — Presidential authority in foreign affairs and the constitutional limits of executive power.
687. The War Powers Resolution — Congressional oversight of military deployments and presidential authority to use force.
688. Emergency Powers and National Emergencies — Executive authority during declared emergencies and congressional oversight.
689. The Insurrection Act — Presidential authority to deploy federal forces in certain domestic emergencies.
690. Executive Orders and Separation of Powers — The limits of presidential directives under statutes and the Constitution.
691. Presidential Records and the Presidential Records Act — Public ownership, preservation, and access to presidential records.
692. Executive Privilege and Congressional Subpoenas — Confidentiality claims, legislative oversight, and disputes over government records.
693. The Independent Counsel and Special Counsel Systems — Independence, prosecutorial authority, and accountability mechanisms.
694. The Mueller Investigation — Russian election interference, obstruction analysis, and the limits of a special counsel's findings.
695. The Durham Investigation — The origins of the Russia investigation, prosecutorial decisions, and disputes about investigative conduct.
696. The Biden Classified Documents Investigation — Document handling, investigative findings, and the distinction between poor judgment and criminal liability.
697. The Trump Classified Documents Case — Presidential records, classified material, criminal allegations, and the course of federal litigation.
698. The Federal Pardon Power — Constitutional authority, self-interest concerns, and the boundaries of clemency.

699. Presidential Removal of Inspectors General — Independent oversight, statutory protections, and executive authority over watchdogs.

700. Government Transparency and Public Accountability — The public's interest in records, ethical conduct, independent investigations, and lawful limits on government secrecy.

Union of Saints Conscience Assessment

The purpose of this section is to assess the integrity of elections and public institutions through evidence, constitutional principles, and ethical reasoning. The Union of Saints does not serve as a court, prosecutor, election board, or jury. It can, however, examine whether public explanations are supported by evidence, whether legal safeguards are applied consistently, and whether officials fulfill their duties to the public.

Each entry should be assessed through these questions:

1. What is established? Identify the court ruling, official record, verified evidence, or documented historical finding.
2. What remains disputed? Separate unresolved allegations and political interpretations from findings established through reliable evidence.
3. What does the law require? Identify the applicable constitutional provisions, statutes, regulations, and court decisions.
4. Was authority exercised responsibly? Examine conflicts of interest, transparency, consistency, and the protection of constitutional rights.
5. Were comparable standards applied? Consider whether similar conduct is investigated and evaluated under comparable rules regardless of party or political position.
6. What would improve public trust? Consider lawful reforms, stronger oversight, clearer disclosure, better administration, and meaningful accountability.

Conscience principle: A free society requires elections that are administered lawfully, officials who are accountable to the public, and citizens who can question government conduct without treating suspicion as proof. Political affiliation should not determine whether evidence is taken seriously or whether the law is enforced. The goal is responsible civic judgment informed by facts, due process, and constitutional principles.

Union of Saints: The 1,000 Cases and Controversies of Our Time

Section 8: Race, Ancestry, Discrimination, Affirmative Action, and Demographic Policy

Catalog entries #701–800

This section examines constitutional equality, racial discrimination, ancestry and population classification, affirmative action, demographic policy, historical injustice, and competing interpretations of civil rights. The purpose is to distinguish documented history and legal findings from political claims, demographic interpretations, and theories of conscience.

Inclusion in this catalog does not establish that an allegation is true or that a person, organization, or policy has acted unlawfully.

A. Constitutional Equality and Civil Rights

701. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) — Racial segregation in public schools and the constitutional guarantee of equal protection.

702. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) — The separate but equal doctrine and its eventual rejection in constitutional law.

703. *Loving v. Virginia* (1967) — State bans on interracial marriage and equal protection under the law.

704. *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) — Citizenship, slavery, and a landmark Supreme Court decision later repudiated by constitutional amendments.

705. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 — Federal prohibitions on discrimination in public accommodations, employment, and federally funded programs.

706. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 — Federal protections against racial discrimination in voting.

707. The Fair Housing Act of 1968 — Prohibitions on discrimination in housing transactions.

708. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment — Constitutional standards governing state classifications and unequal treatment.

709. *Washington v. Davis* (1976) — Disparate racial impact and the constitutional requirement for proving discriminatory purpose in certain equal protection claims.

710. *Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Development Corp.* (1977) — Evidence used to determine whether discriminatory intent influenced a government decision.

711. *Village of Arlington Heights and Discriminatory Intent* — The role of historical background, procedural departures, and decision-making context in civil rights litigation.

712. *McCleskey v. Kemp* (1987) — Statistical evidence of racial disparities in capital sentencing and constitutional standards for proving discrimination.

713. *Batson v. Kentucky* (1986) — Racial discrimination in the use of peremptory jury challenges.

714. *Flowers v. Mississippi* (2019) — Prosecutorial jury selection and evidence of racial discrimination.

715. *Foster v. Chatman* (2016) — Evidence of race-based jury exclusions in a capital case.

716. *Ricci v. DeStefano* (2009) — Employment testing, disparate impact, and race-conscious decisions by a municipal employer.

717. *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.* (1971) — Employment practices that disproportionately exclude protected groups without adequate job-related justification.

718. *Texas Department of Housing v. Inclusive Communities Project* (2015) — Disparate-impact claims under the Fair Housing Act.

719. *Alexander v. Sandoval* (2001) — Private enforcement of disparate-impact regulations under Title VI.

720. *Students for Fair Admissions v. Harvard and UNC* (2023) — Race-conscious college admissions and constitutional equal protection requirements.

B. Affirmative Action and Institutional Policy

721. *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978) — Racial quotas in university admissions and the early constitutional treatment of affirmative action.

722. *Grutter v. Bollinger* (2003) — Race-conscious admissions and educational diversity.

723. *Gratz v. Bollinger* (2003) — Automatic racial preferences in undergraduate admissions.

724. Fisher v. University of Texas (2013 and 2016) — Judicial scrutiny of race-conscious admissions policies.

725. Students for Fair Admissions and University Admissions — The legal and practical consequences of the Supreme Court's 2023 decision.

726. Affirmative Action in Federal Contracting — Race-conscious programs, equal opportunity, and constitutional limits.

727. Minority Business Enterprise Programs — Government efforts to address barriers to business participation and the legal standards for race-based preferences.

728. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Programs — Contracting rules intended to expand participation by disadvantaged businesses and challenges to eligibility criteria.

729. Race-Conscious Government Procurement — Whether public contracting programs are narrowly tailored to remedy demonstrated discrimination.

730. Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Programs — Institutional diversity initiatives, workplace policies, and disputes over equal treatment.

731. Students for Fair Admissions and Scholarship Eligibility — Whether scholarship criteria use racial classifications that trigger heightened constitutional scrutiny.

732. Corporate Diversity Targets — Voluntary representation goals, hiring practices, and concerns about discrimination.

733. Race-Based Hiring Preferences — The distinction between lawful outreach efforts and decisions that discriminate based on race.

734. Race-Neutral Alternatives in Admissions — Socioeconomic status, geographic disadvantage, school resources, and other factors used to evaluate opportunity.

735. Legacy Admissions and Donor Preferences — Whether inherited institutional advantages undermine fairness in college admissions.

736. Standardized Testing and Educational Opportunity — The relationship between test scores, socioeconomic circumstances, school quality, and admissions decisions.

737. Diversity Statements in Hiring and Education — Questions about compelled viewpoints, professional qualifications, and the assessment of institutional inclusion policies.

738. Federal Funding Conditions and Civil Rights Compliance — The legal obligations attached to federal financial assistance.

739. State Bans on Affirmative Action — State constitutional amendments and statutes restricting race-conscious public education or contracting programs.

740. Measuring the Results of Affirmative Action — How institutions evaluate access, completion rates, representation, and educational outcomes.

C. Ancestry, Demographics, and Population Classification

741. The U.S. Census and Racial Classification — How federal demographic categories are developed and used in statistical reporting.

742. Changes to Federal Race and Ethnicity Standards — The evolution of official categories and the implications for demographic data.

743. Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity in Federal Statistics — The distinction between ethnicity, racial classification, ancestry, and national origin.

744. Multiracial Identity and Census Reporting — How people of multiple ancestries are represented in population statistics.

745. Native American Tribal Citizenship and Federal Recognition — The distinction between tribal citizenship, ancestry, and federal recognition of tribes.

746. *United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind* (1923) — Racial eligibility for naturalization and the historical legal construction of whiteness.

747. *Ozawa v. United States* (1922) — Racial restrictions on naturalization and the interpretation of eligibility under historical immigration law.

748. The Naturalization Act of 1790 — Early federal citizenship eligibility and the historical exclusion of nonwhite people from naturalization.

749. The Immigration Act of 1924 — National-origin quotas and the racial and national hierarchies reflected in historical immigration policy.

750. The National Origins Formula — Historical immigration restrictions based on national origin and their demographic consequences.

751. The Racial Integrity Laws of Virginia — Government classification of race, restrictions on interracial marriage, and the history of eugenic policy.

752. *Loving v. Virginia* and Ancestry Classification — The constitutional rejection of state restrictions on interracial marriage.

753. The One-Drop Rule in American History — Historical rules assigning racial identity based on ancestry and their legal and social consequences.

754. Tribal Blood Quantum Requirements — The use of ancestry calculations in certain tribal enrollment systems and debates about citizenship, sovereignty, and cultural continuity.

755. Genealogy and DNA Ancestry Testing — The limitations of genetic estimates when interpreting family history, cultural identity, or population affiliation.

756. Genetic Ancestry and Legal Identity — The distinction between genetic similarity, documented ancestry, legal status, and community membership.

757. Population Genetics and Human Variation — Scientific approaches to studying human genetic diversity and the limitations of treating social racial categories as precise biological divisions.

758. The American Community Survey — Federal demographic estimates used for planning, research, and public resource allocation.

759. Census Undercounts and Representation — The effects of population counting errors on congressional apportionment, funding, and community representation.

760. Demographic Change and Political Representation — How population shifts influence legislative districts, public policy, and electoral coalitions.

D. Immigration, Population Change, and Public Resources

761. Immigration Policy and Population Growth — The relationship between immigration levels, population change, labor markets, and public services.

762. The 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments — The shift away from national-origins quotas and the long-term effects on immigration patterns.

763. Family-Based Immigration Preferences — Family reunification, statutory eligibility, processing delays, and competing policy objectives.

764. Employment-Based Immigration — Labor needs, worker protections, visa limits, and the effects on domestic labor markets.

765. Refugee Resettlement Policy — Humanitarian obligations, screening procedures, community capacity, and government funding.

766. Asylum Processing and Immigration Court Backlogs — Legal access to protection, case delays, and administrative capacity.

767. Birthright Citizenship and *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* (1898) — Constitutional citizenship for people born in the United States under the Fourteenth Amendment.

768. Immigration Enforcement and Equal Protection — The distinction between lawful immigration enforcement and discriminatory treatment.

769. Public Benefits and Immigration Status — Eligibility rules, federal and state responsibilities, and the fiscal implications of benefit programs.

770. Immigration and Housing Demand — The interaction of population growth, construction, household formation, and housing supply.

771. Immigration and School Capacity — Enrollment changes, language services, staffing needs, and the allocation of education resources.

772. Immigration and Healthcare Systems — Emergency care, insurance access, public health, and the financing of services.

773. Immigration and Labor Market Competition — Wages, employment opportunities, workforce shortages, and differences across industries.

774. Remittances and Transnational Economic Ties — Money sent abroad by residents and the implications for families, communities, and economic policy.

775. Refugee Resettlement and Local Consultation — The roles of federal agencies, resettlement organizations, municipalities, and residents in planning.

776. Sanctuary Jurisdictions — Local limits on cooperation with federal immigration enforcement and disputes over public safety and federal authority.

777. State and Local Immigration Enforcement — The boundaries between federal immigration powers and state or municipal authority.

778. Population Projections and Public Planning — The reliability of demographic forecasts and their use in housing, transportation, education, and infrastructure decisions.

779. Immigration Data Transparency — The availability and interpretation of information about arrivals, removals, visa categories, and settlement patterns.

780. National Identity and Immigration Policy — Civic integration, citizenship, cultural continuity, and competing definitions of national identity.

E. Historical Injustice, Reparations, and Public Memory

781. Slavery and the Thirteenth Amendment — The abolition of slavery and the continuing legal and historical debates over its consequences.

782. Reconstruction and the Fourteenth Amendment — Citizenship, equal protection, and the political transformation following the Civil War.

783. The Fifteenth Amendment — Constitutional protections against denying voting rights on the basis of race.

784. *Shelby County v. Holder* (2013) — Federal oversight of election laws and disagreements over how to protect voting rights.

785. Japanese American Incarceration During World War II — Executive Order 9066, civil liberties, and the federal government's later acknowledgment of injustice.

786. *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) — The Supreme Court's wartime ruling on Japanese American exclusion, later expressly repudiated by the Court.

787. The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 — Federal apology and reparations for surviving Japanese Americans who were incarcerated during World War II.

788. The Indian Removal Era — Forced displacement, treaty violations, and the lasting effects on Indigenous nations and communities.

789. The Dawes Act of 1887 — Allotment of Indigenous lands and its effects on tribal sovereignty and land ownership.

790. Federal Indian Boarding Schools — Forced assimilation, family separation, cultural suppression, and historical accountability.

791. The Tulsa Race Massacre of 1921 — Racial violence, destruction of Black-owned property, and continuing questions about restitution.

792. The Wilmington Coup of 1898 — The violent overthrow of a multiracial local government in North Carolina.

793. Redlining and Housing Discrimination — Government and private lending practices that restricted access to housing finance.

794. The GI Bill and Unequal Access to Benefits — Differences in how veterans received education and housing benefits across racial lines.

795. Reparations for Slavery — Legal, historical, economic, and ethical arguments for and against reparative policies.

796. Reparations for Government-Sanctioned Discrimination — Questions about eligibility, responsibility, evidence of harm, and the design of compensation programs.

797. Land Acknowledgments and Indigenous Claims — The purpose, accuracy, and practical consequences of institutional statements about historical land dispossession.

798. Historical Monuments and Public Memory — Disputes over the removal, relocation, or preservation of statues and memorials.

799. Teaching American History and Historical Interpretation — Curriculum disputes concerning slavery, segregation, colonialism, national achievement, and civic identity.

800. Collective Responsibility and Individual Accountability — The ethical question of how societies should address historical injustice while evaluating people according to their own actions and legal rights.

Union of Saints Conscience Assessment

The Union of Saints should examine racial and demographic questions through accurate historical records, reliable population data, constitutional principles, and consistent standards of individual rights. Historical injustice deserves serious examination, while present-day policy should be evaluated according to its actual provisions, documented effects, legal authority, and treatment of individuals. Neither demographic statistics nor ancestry estimates, by themselves, establish a person's character, political beliefs, legal status, or responsibility for historical events.

Each case should be assessed through the following questions:

1. What does the evidence establish? Distinguish verified demographic data, historical records, scientific findings, allegations, and political interpretations.
2. How are categories defined? Examine whether a source is measuring race, ethnicity, ancestry, citizenship, national origin, tribal affiliation, or another distinct category.
3. What does the law permit or require? Identify relevant constitutional protections, civil rights statutes, court decisions, and administrative rules.
4. Who receives the benefits or bears the burdens? Assess eligibility requirements, costs, intended beneficiaries, and documented outcomes.

5. Are individuals treated fairly? Consider whether policies respect equal protection, due process, freedom of conscience, and individual responsibility.
6. Are historical claims supported by records? Distinguish documented events and established findings from disputed interpretations or unsupported assertions.
7. What remedy is proportionate and lawful? Evaluate reforms according to evidence of harm, legal obligations, practical effects, and protection of civil rights.

Conscience principle: Human dignity and equal protection must apply consistently. A responsible society can acknowledge historical injustice, investigate demographic change, and debate public policy without assuming that ancestry alone determines a person's worth, guilt, entitlement, or beliefs. The purpose of this assessment is to encourage informed judgment, accurate classification, and fair treatment under the law.

Union of Saints: The 1,000 Cases and Controversies of Our Time

Section 9: Veterans, Military Affairs, Policing, Firearms, and National Security

Catalog entries #801–900

This section examines military service, veterans' rights, policing, use of force, firearms regulation, national defense, intelligence, and government responsibility. The Union of Saints Conscience Assessment distinguishes documented events and court findings from allegations, policy disagreements, and independent theories of conscience.

Inclusion in this catalog does not establish guilt or wrongdoing. Each subject should be examined through evidence, applicable law, constitutional rights, public safety, and the obligations of government to the people it serves.

A. Veterans' Rights, Benefits, and Military Service

801. Veterans' Benefits Administration — Accuracy, timeliness, and fairness in the administration of veterans' benefits.

802. VA Disability Compensation Appeals — Evidence requirements, medical evaluations, rating decisions, and appeal procedures.

803. *Clemons v. Shinseki* (2009) — The scope of a veteran's mental health disability claim and the importance of considering the condition reasonably raised by the record.

804. *Cushman v. Shinseki* (2009) — Due process protections in veterans' disability benefits proceedings.

805. *Hodge v. West* (1998) — The standard for reopening previously denied veterans' benefits claims based on new and material evidence.

806. *Nieves-Rodriguez v. Peake* (2008) — The probative value of medical opinions in veterans' disability claims.

807. *Gilbert v. Derwinski* (1990) — The benefit-of-the-doubt standard in veterans' disability determinations.

808. VA Compensation and Pension Examinations — Examination quality, examiner qualifications, record review, and the evaluation of functional limitations.

809. Individual Unemployability Benefits — Eligibility for total disability compensation based on service-connected limitations on substantially gainful employment.

810. Permanent and Total Disability Status — The criteria for determining whether a veteran's total disability is reasonably certain to continue throughout life.

811. VA Claims Processing Delays — Administrative backlogs, decision accuracy, and access to timely benefits.

812. VA Medical Record Accuracy — Correcting errors, distinguishing claimed conditions from diagnosed conditions, and ensuring records reflect the evidence.

813. Veterans' Appeals Modernization Act of 2017 — Changes to VA appeals procedures and the available review options.

814. *Arellano v. McDonough* (2023) — Statutory limits on equitable tolling of the one-year deadline for certain retroactive veterans' disability benefits.

815. Veterans' Access to Mental Health Services — Treatment availability, crisis response, and continuity of care.

816. Veteran Suicide Prevention — Prevention programs, crisis services, risk factors, and institutional accountability.

817. Military Sexual Trauma Claims — Evidence standards and the assessment of disability claims related to sexual trauma during service.

818. Military Sexual Assault Reporting — Reporting systems, victim protection, investigation procedures, and command responsibility.

819. Veterans Experiencing Homelessness — Housing assistance, employment support, healthcare access, and coordination between agencies.

820. Veteran Employment and Disability Accommodation — Workplace protections, military skills recognition, and reasonable accommodation.

B. Military Justice and Service Member Rights

821. The Uniform Code of Military Justice — The legal framework governing discipline and criminal proceedings in the armed forces.

822. *Parker v. Levy* (1974) — Military discipline, constitutional rights, and limits on certain forms of service member speech.

823. *Chappell v. Wallace* (1983) — Judicial limits on damages claims by enlisted personnel against superior officers.

824. *United States v. Solorio* (1987) — Court-martial jurisdiction over service members accused of offenses.

825. *Rostker v. Goldberg* (1981) — The constitutionality of male-only Selective Service registration under the law then in effect.

826. *Goldman v. Weinberger* (1986) — Religious expression and military uniform regulations.

827. *Department of the Navy v. Egan* (1988) — Executive authority and judicial review of security clearance determinations.

828. Military Whistleblower Protections — Safeguards against retaliation for protected disclosures of wrongdoing.

829. Command Influence in Courts-Martial — The obligation to maintain independent military justice proceedings.

830. Military Sexual Assault Prosecution Reform — Changes to prosecutorial authority, victim protections, and command roles.

831. Conscientious Objector Status — Legal standards for service members who object to participation in war on grounds of conscience.

832. Religious Accommodation in the Armed Forces — The relationship between service requirements, religious practice, and accommodation policies.

833. Military Religious Expression — Constitutional limits on government endorsement of religion and protections for individual religious expression.

834. Service Member Political Activity — Rules governing partisan campaigning, uniformed political expression, and military neutrality.

835. Military Discharge Characterizations — Honorable, general, and other discharge classifications and their long-term consequences.

836. Discharge Upgrades and Correction Boards — Procedures for reviewing alleged errors, injustices, and inequities in military records.

837. Don't Ask, Don't Tell — The former policy governing gay and lesbian service members and its repeal.

838. Military Transgender Service Policies — Eligibility, medical standards, readiness requirements, and equal treatment debates.

839. Women in Combat Roles — Standards, opportunity, readiness, and the integration of women into previously restricted military occupations.

840. Selective Service Registration — The legal and ethical debate over registration requirements, including whether they should apply equally to men and women.

C. Policing, Use of Force, and Civilian Rights

841. *Tennessee v. Garner* (1985) — Constitutional limits on police use of deadly force against fleeing suspects.

842. *Graham v. Connor* (1989) — The objective reasonableness standard for evaluating police use of force.

843. *City of Canton v. Harris* (1989) — Municipal liability for inadequate police training under certain circumstances.

844. *Monell v. Department of Social Services* (1978) — When local governments may be held liable for constitutional violations caused by official policies or customs.

845. *Kisela v. Hughes* (2018) — Qualified immunity and police use of force in a rapidly developing situation.

846. *Pearson v. Callahan* (2009) — Qualified immunity and the order in which courts may address constitutional violations and clearly established law.

847. *Carpenter v. United States* (2018) — Fourth Amendment protections concerning historical cell-site location information.

848. *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961) — Application of the exclusionary rule to state criminal proceedings.

849. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) — Constitutional safeguards during custodial interrogation.
850. *Terry v. Ohio* (1968) — The legal standard for stop-and-frisk encounters.
851. *Whren v. United States* (1996) — Pretextual traffic stops and Fourth Amendment analysis.
852. *Rodriguez v. United States* (2015) — Limits on extending a traffic stop beyond its original mission without adequate legal justification.
853. *Brendlin v. California* (2007) — The application of Fourth Amendment seizure protections to passengers during traffic stops.
854. *Riley v. California* (2014) — Warrant requirements for searching digital information on a cell phone seized during an arrest.
855. *Caniglia v. Strom* (2021) — The limits of the community caretaking doctrine in the home.
856. Qualified Immunity — The legal defense available to government officials in certain civil rights lawsuits and debates over reform.
857. Police Body Cameras — Recording policies, public access, privacy protections, and evidence preservation.
858. Police Use-of-Force Reporting — Data collection, transparency, consistent definitions, and oversight.
859. No-Knock Warrants — Officer safety, occupant safety, constitutional requirements, and the risks of mistaken entry.
860. Civil Asset Forfeiture — Government seizure of property suspected of being connected to crime and protections for property owners.

D. Firearms, Public Safety, and Constitutional Rights

861. *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008) — The Second Amendment and an individual's right to possess a firearm for lawful purposes such as self-defense in the home.
862. *McDonald v. City of Chicago* (2010) — Application of the Second Amendment to state and local governments.
863. *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v. Bruen* (2022) — The constitutional framework for evaluating firearm regulations under text, history, and tradition.

864. United States v. Rahimi (2024) — The constitutionality of temporarily disarming individuals subject to qualifying domestic violence restraining orders.

865. United States v. Miller (1939) — A historical Supreme Court ruling concerning a federal restriction on a particular firearm and the Second Amendment.

866. Federal Assault Weapons Ban of 1994 — The former federal restrictions on specified semiautomatic firearms and the debate over their public safety effects.

867. State Assault Weapons Restrictions — Constitutional challenges, statutory definitions, and evidence concerning firearm violence.

868. Background Check Requirements — Eligibility verification, record accuracy, enforcement, and access to lawful firearm purchases.

869. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act — Federal background check requirements and the development of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

870. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022 — Federal changes involving firearms, school safety, mental health funding, and firearm eligibility procedures.

871. Red Flag Laws — Court-authorized temporary firearm restrictions, due process safeguards, and risk prevention.

872. Domestic Violence Firearm Restrictions — Legal limits on firearm possession for certain people subject to qualifying protective orders or convictions.

873. Firearms and Mental Health Records — Eligibility rules, privacy, due process, and accurate reporting.

874. Safe Storage Laws — Requirements for securing firearms and debates over accident prevention and lawful access.

875. Concealed Carry Permitting — State licensing systems, public safety, and constitutional requirements.

876. Constitutional Carry Laws — State laws allowing eligible people to carry concealed firearms without a separate permit.

877. Firearm Dealer Accountability — Compliance requirements, tracing, inspections, and civil liability standards.

878. Gun Violence Prevention Research — The quality of available data, causal inference, and the evaluation of policy outcomes.

879. Suicide Prevention and Firearm Access — Means safety, crisis intervention, individual rights, and evidence-based prevention.

880. Firearms on School Grounds — Statutory restrictions, authorized exceptions, school safety, and constitutional questions.

E. National Security, Intelligence, and Government Oversight

881. *United States v. Reynolds* (1953) — The state secrets privilege and the judiciary's role in reviewing government secrecy claims.

882. *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971) — Prior restraint and publication of classified material in the Pentagon Papers case.

883. *Katz v. United States* (1967) — Fourth Amendment protections against certain forms of electronic surveillance.

884. *United States v. U.S. District Court* (1972) — Judicial oversight of domestic national security surveillance.

885. *Clapper v. Amnesty International USA* (2013) — Standing to challenge surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

886. *Carpenter v. United States* (2018) — Digital location records, privacy, and law enforcement access.

887. The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 — Legal authorization and oversight of certain foreign intelligence surveillance activities.

888. Section 702 Surveillance — Collection of foreign intelligence communications and the debate over incidental collection involving Americans.

889. The USA PATRIOT Act — Expanded investigative authorities after September 11, 2001, and debates over civil liberties and oversight.

890. The USA FREEDOM Act of 2015 — Changes to certain surveillance authorities and transparency requirements.

891. The Church Committee Investigations — Congressional exposure of intelligence agency abuses and reforms to intelligence oversight.

892. The Snowden Disclosures — Public disclosure of classified surveillance programs and the conflict between whistleblowing, national security, and privacy.

893. The 9/11 Commission — Investigation of the September 11 attacks and recommendations for intelligence and security reform.

894. Intelligence Community Whistleblowers — Protected disclosure procedures, retaliation concerns, and the handling of classified information.

895. Government Watchlists and No-Fly Lists — Security screening, notice, correction procedures, and protections against mistaken identification.

896. Counterterrorism and Civil Liberties — The balance between preventing attacks and protecting constitutional freedoms.

897. Domestic Extremism Investigations — Legal limits, threat assessment, and the distinction between protected political activity and criminal conduct.

898. Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection — Federal responsibilities for protecting essential systems and responding to cyberattacks.

899. Military Aid and Congressional Oversight — Authorization, appropriations, reporting requirements, and accountability for overseas assistance.

900. National Security Classification and Declassification — Protection of genuinely sensitive information, public accountability, and the lawful release of government records.

Union of Saints Conscience Assessment

The Union of Saints should evaluate military, policing, firearms, and national security issues by considering both the government's duty to protect the public and its obligation to respect individual rights. Public safety claims should be supported by evidence, while government authority should remain subject to constitutional limitations, lawful procedures, and meaningful oversight. Allegations of misconduct should be investigated fairly, with conclusions proportionate to the evidence.

Each entry should be assessed through these questions:

1. What are the verified facts? Distinguish court findings, official records, independent investigations, eyewitness accounts, and unproven allegations.
2. What legal authority applies? Identify the relevant constitutional provisions, statutes, regulations, and binding court decisions.
3. Were rights and procedures respected? Examine due process, privacy, equal protection, lawful orders, and the proper use of government authority.

4. What risks were being addressed? Evaluate the public safety or national security objective and whether the response was proportionate to the demonstrated risk.
5. Was there effective oversight? Consider independent review, accurate reporting, complaint procedures, transparency, and accountability for errors or misconduct.
6. Were service members and veterans treated fairly? Examine benefit decisions, disability evaluations, discharge records, access to services, and protections against retaliation.
7. What reforms would improve outcomes? Assess proposed changes through reliable evidence, constitutional principles, practical consequences, and measurable results.

Conscience principle: Public servants deserve fair treatment, and the people they serve deserve lawful conduct and accountability. Military readiness, public safety, constitutional rights, and individual dignity must be considered together. A responsible assessment distinguishes legitimate authority from abuse, a reasonable security measure from an unjustified restriction, and a substantiated finding from an accusation.

Union of Saints: The 1,000 Cases and Controversies of Our Time

Section 10: Housing, Healthcare, Technology, Privacy, Media, and Economic Policy

Catalog entries #901–1000

This final section examines housing affordability, healthcare access, technology, privacy, media responsibility, employment, consumer protection, and economic fairness. These subjects affect daily life, public trust, family stability, and the relationship between citizens, businesses, and government.

The Union of Saints Conscience Assessment will distinguish established facts, court rulings, documented harms, disputed claims, and independent theories of conscience. Inclusion does not establish wrongdoing. Each subject deserves evaluation through evidence, applicable law, practical consequences, and respect for individual rights.

A. Housing, Property Rights, and Homelessness

901. *Kelo v. City of New London* (2005) — Eminent domain, economic development, and the constitutional meaning of public use.

902. Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City (1978) — Historic preservation regulations and constitutional claims of regulatory takings.
903. Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council (1992) — Property regulations that eliminate all economically beneficial use of land.
904. Cedar Point Nursery v. Hassid (2021) — Government-authorized access to private property and the Takings Clause.
905. Tyler v. Hennepin County (2023) — Government retention of surplus proceeds after a tax foreclosure and constitutional property protections.
906. The Fair Housing Act — Federal prohibitions on housing discrimination and the enforcement of equal access to housing.
907. Source-of-Income Discrimination — Restrictions or protections affecting renters who use lawful income sources such as housing vouchers or disability benefits.
908. Housing Choice Vouchers — Rental assistance, eligibility, landlord participation, and the availability of affordable units.
909. Public Housing Waitlists — Eligibility priorities, waiting periods, administrative transparency, and access to public housing.
910. Zoning and Housing Supply — The effects of land-use restrictions, density rules, and permitting requirements on housing availability.
911. Accessory Dwelling Units — Local restrictions and reforms affecting small secondary homes on residential properties.
912. Rent Control and Rent Stabilization — Tenant protections, rental supply, maintenance incentives, and long-term affordability.
913. Eviction Proceedings and Due Process — Notice requirements, access to legal representation, court procedures, and housing stability.
914. Habitability and Landlord Responsibilities — Safe living conditions, repairs, pest control, mold concerns, and enforcement of housing standards.
915. Security Deposits and Tenant Protections — Rules governing deductions, documentation, return deadlines, and disputes between landlords and tenants.
916. Short-Term Rentals and Residential Housing — The effects of vacation rentals on local housing supply, tourism, property rights, and neighborhood life.

917. Property Tax Foreclosures — Government collection of unpaid taxes, notice requirements, redemption rights, and the protection of property owners.

918. Homelessness and Public Space — Constitutional rights, public health, shelter availability, and local government responsibilities.

919. City of Grants Pass v. Johnson (2024) — Constitutional challenges involving enforcement of public camping ordinances.

920. Housing Discrimination and Disability Accommodation — Accessibility, reasonable accommodation, and equal access for people with disabilities.

B. Healthcare, Insurance, and Medical Accountability

921. National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius (2012) — The Affordable Care Act, congressional taxing authority, and limits on federal spending conditions.

922. Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization (2022) — Abortion regulation, constitutional interpretation, and the authority of elected governments.

923. Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores (2014) — Religious objections to certain contraceptive coverage requirements under federal law.

924. King v. Burwell (2015) — The availability of Affordable Care Act subsidies through federally facilitated exchanges.

925. Braidwood Management v. Becerra — Litigation over the legal authority and constitutional status of certain federal preventive-care coverage requirements.

926. Surprise Medical Billing — Emergency care, out-of-network charges, and federal protections against certain unexpected medical bills.

927. Health Insurance Denials — Medical necessity standards, prior authorization, appeals, and access to prescribed care.

928. Medicare Coverage and Appeals — Eligibility, coverage decisions, administrative review, and access to medically necessary services.

929. Medicaid Eligibility and State Administration — Income requirements, coverage expansions, renewals, and differences between state programs.

930. Veterans' Healthcare Access — Appointment availability, continuity of care, eligibility, and accountability within the Veterans Health Administration.

931. Medical Malpractice and Informed Consent — Professional standards, patient autonomy, disclosure of risks, and legal remedies for negligence.

932. Hospital Consolidation — Healthcare prices, competition, access to rural services, and antitrust enforcement.

933. Pharmaceutical Pricing — Drug development costs, patents, competition, insurance coverage, and affordability.

934. Prescription Drug Patent Disputes — Intellectual property protection, generic competition, and access to affordable medication.

935. Mental Healthcare Access — Provider shortages, insurance coverage, crisis response, and continuity of treatment.

936. Medical Privacy and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act — Protection of health information and the circumstances in which disclosure is permitted.

937. Reproductive Healthcare Privacy — The handling of sensitive medical records and the interaction between state laws and federal privacy protections.

938. Medical AI and Clinical Decision-Making — Accuracy, bias, professional responsibility, and the role of human review.

939. Organ Transplant Allocation — Medical eligibility, fair allocation, ethical standards, and public confidence in transplant systems.

940. End-of-Life Decisions and Patient Autonomy — Informed consent, advance directives, treatment refusal, and legal safeguards.

C. Technology, Artificial Intelligence, and Digital Privacy

941. *Carpenter v. United States* (2018) — Fourth Amendment protection for certain historical cell-site location records.

942. *Riley v. California* (2014) — Privacy protections for digital information stored on cell phones seized during arrests.

943. *Van Buren v. United States* (2021) — The scope of unauthorized access under the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act.

944. *hiQ Labs, Inc. v. LinkedIn Corp.* — Litigation over automated access to publicly available website data and the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act.

945. *United States v. Jones* (2012) — GPS tracking and Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable searches.
946. *Katz v. United States* (1967) — Electronic surveillance and the constitutional concept of a reasonable expectation of privacy.
947. Facial Recognition by Government Agencies — Identification accuracy, demographic performance differences, public surveillance, and procedural safeguards.
948. Facial Recognition in Employment and Retail — Consent, data retention, mistaken identification, and accountability for private-sector surveillance.
949. Biometric Data Privacy Laws — Legal protections for fingerprints, facial geometry, voiceprints, and other identifying biological measurements.
950. Data Brokers and Personal Information Sales — The collection, aggregation, and sale of location, identity, and behavioral information.
951. Children's Online Privacy — Age-appropriate safeguards, parental consent, data collection, and platform responsibilities.
952. Social Media Content Moderation — Platform policies, freedom of expression, safety rules, and transparency in enforcement.
953. *Moody v. NetChoice* (2024) — First Amendment questions concerning state regulation of social media content moderation.
954. *Packingham v. North Carolina* (2017) — Restrictions on access to social media and constitutional protection for online expression.
955. *Gonzalez v. Google LLC* (2023) — Litigation involving online recommendations, terrorism-related claims, and the scope of platform liability.
956. Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act — Legal protections for online services regarding certain third-party content and moderation decisions.
957. Artificial Intelligence Copyright Disputes — Training data, authors' rights, fair use, licensing, and accountability for generated outputs.
958. Deepfakes and Synthetic Media — Fraud, impersonation, political misinformation, privacy, and protections for victims.
959. Algorithmic Discrimination in Hiring — Automated screening systems, employment discrimination law, explainability, and human review.

960. Cybersecurity Breaches and Consumer Data Protection — Security obligations, breach notifications, identity theft, and corporate responsibility.

D. Media, Journalism, and Public Information

961. *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* (1964) — The actual malice standard for defamation claims brought by public officials.

962. *Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc.* (1974) — Defamation standards involving private individuals and the First Amendment.

963. *Hustler Magazine, Inc. v. Falwell* (1988) — Parody, emotional distress claims, and constitutional protections for expression about public figures.

964. *Miami Herald Publishing Co. v. Tornillo* (1974) — Editorial independence and government-mandated rights of reply.

965. *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971) — Prior restraint and the publication of classified material in the Pentagon Papers dispute.

966. *Branzburg v. Hayes* (1972) — Journalists' obligations to testify before grand juries and the debate over reporter privilege.

967. Freedom of Information Act Requests — Public access to federal records, statutory exemptions, and agency response delays.

968. State Public Records Laws — Access to government records, disclosure exceptions, and local transparency requirements.

969. Shield Laws for Journalists — Legal protections for confidential sources and unpublished reporting materials.

970. Media Ownership Concentration — Competition, ownership diversity, editorial independence, and the structure of local news markets.

971. Local Newspaper Closures — The effects of declining local journalism on civic participation, government oversight, and community information.

972. Political Misinformation and Fact-Checking — Verification standards, corrections, editorial independence, and the limits of public and private interventions.

973. Anonymous Sources in Journalism — Source protection, verification, accountability, and the public interest in confidential reporting.

974. Corrections and Retractions — Media responsibility for inaccurate reporting and the transparency of correction procedures.

975. Defamation and Online Publication — Liability standards for false factual statements distributed through websites and social platforms.

976. Public Broadcasting and Editorial Independence — Government funding, public accountability, and protections against political interference.

977. Media Coverage of Criminal Cases — Presumption of innocence, trial publicity, victim privacy, and the risks of prejudicial reporting.

978. Citizen Journalism and Recorded Police Encounters — Public documentation, privacy, safety, and the constitutional right to record officials in public under applicable law.

979. Political Advertising Disclosure — Sponsor identification, transparency, digital targeting, and the difficulty of tracing certain political spending.

980. Government Communication with Social Media Platforms — Public safety coordination, platform independence, and constitutional concerns involving government pressure on speech.

E. Employment, Consumer Protection, and Economic Fairness

981. *West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish* (1937) — Minimum wage regulation and the constitutional authority of government to protect workers.

982. *Epic Systems Corp. v. Lewis* (2018) — Employment arbitration agreements and restrictions on collective legal proceedings.

983. *Janus v. AFSCME* (2018) — Public-sector union agency fees and First Amendment protections for government employees.

984. *Bostock v. Clayton County* (2020) — Title VII employment discrimination protections concerning sexual orientation and transgender status.

985. *Groff v. DeJoy* (2023) — The standard for accommodating employees' religious practices under Title VII.

986. *Students for Fair Admissions and Workplace Policy* — The relevance of equal protection principles and civil rights statutes to institutional diversity programs.

987. Independent Contractor Classification — Worker status, employment benefits, tax obligations, and the legal tests used to determine classification.

988. Wage Theft and Unpaid Overtime — Employer compliance, employee remedies, and enforcement of wage and hour laws.
989. Workplace Retaliation and Whistleblowing — Protections for employees who report unlawful conduct or exercise legally protected rights.
990. Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement — Workplace hazard prevention, inspections, employer duties, and employee protections.
991. Federal Trade Commission v. AMG Capital Management (2021) — The limits of the FTC's authority to obtain monetary relief under Section 13(b) of the FTC Act.
992. Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Advertising — Standards for truthful commercial claims, disclosures, and remedies for consumers.
993. Predatory Lending and High-Cost Credit — Interest rates, repayment terms, borrower protections, and enforcement against unlawful lending practices.
994. Credit Reporting Accuracy — Consumer rights to dispute inaccurate information and the duties of credit reporting agencies and data furnishers.
995. Debt Collection and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act — Restrictions on abusive collection tactics, misleading statements, and unlawful harassment.
996. Antitrust Enforcement Against Dominant Companies — Competition, market power, consumer welfare, and the legal standards for monopolization.
997. Noncompete Agreements and Worker Mobility — Restrictions on employment after leaving a job, trade secrets, and competition policy.
998. Inflation, Wages, and Cost of Living — The effects of prices, earnings, housing costs, and monetary and fiscal policy on household stability.
999. Government Subsidies, Tax Incentives, and Corporate Accountability — Public spending, private investment, job creation claims, and the measurement of public benefits.
1000. Economic Opportunity and the Social Contract — The ethical responsibilities of government, employers, institutions, and citizens in supporting lawful opportunity, personal responsibility, and public welfare.

Union of Saints Conscience Assessment

The Union of Saints should examine housing, healthcare, technology, media, and economic policy by considering the rights and responsibilities of individuals, businesses, institutions,

and government. Claims about public harm should be assessed using reliable records, transparent methods, and measurable outcomes. Policy judgments should account for both intended benefits and unintended consequences, including costs imposed on people who have limited ability to avoid them.

Each entry should be assessed through these questions:

1. What is documented? Separate verified evidence, court findings, official statistics, credible reporting, and allegations.
2. What rights and obligations apply? Identify relevant constitutional protections, statutes, contracts, professional duties, and regulatory requirements.
3. Who benefits and who bears the costs? Examine affordability, access, eligibility, market effects, and the distribution of public and private resources.
4. Are people treated fairly? Consider discrimination, privacy, informed consent, transparency, due process, and the opportunity to challenge errors.
5. Are institutions accountable? Evaluate recordkeeping, independent oversight, complaint procedures, corrections, and remedies for proven misconduct.
6. What evidence would change the assessment? Identify missing records, competing explanations, uncertainty in statistics, and the limits of available research.
7. What remedy is lawful and practical? Consider reforms that address documented problems while respecting individual rights and evaluating measurable results.

Conscience principle: A responsible society protects personal dignity, honest public information, fair opportunity, and accountability. Housing, healthcare, technology, and economic policy should be judged by their actual effects on people and by the standards of law and conscience that govern their implementation. Independent opinions and theories may help citizens explore difficult questions, but conclusions should remain proportionate to the available evidence.

Where to Go Next for US?

For those fully dedicated to the legal mediation of US, we can continue building research and assessments. Leaving room for conscience and healthy debate, we welcome our readers to use their own discernment when evaluating cases.

Union of Saints reference project: Each entry could have its own source list, factual summary, legal status, disputed questions, and separate conscience assessment.

A standard case record could include:

1. Case or controversy title
2. Date and jurisdiction
3. Background and central question
4. Established facts and primary sources
5. Allegations and disputed claims
6. Court ruling or current legal status, where applicable
7. Competing arguments and relevant evidence
8. Union of Saints Conscience Assessment
9. Questions for civic discussion
10. Sources and verification date

FIRAC may be applied to each case, with room for conscience and healthy debate. For example, if I were the judge or jury, what would my verdict be? This places our central question within a legal context while allowing for independent opinions and theories of conscience.

Remembering our own sciences within the Union of Saints, we may apply OSIRAM vs. OZIRAH, as well as historical and present day logic, philosophy, and theories of slavery, war, “True Peace,” and Freedom. Using US theory as our very own “Scales of Justice.”

~Cowdrey