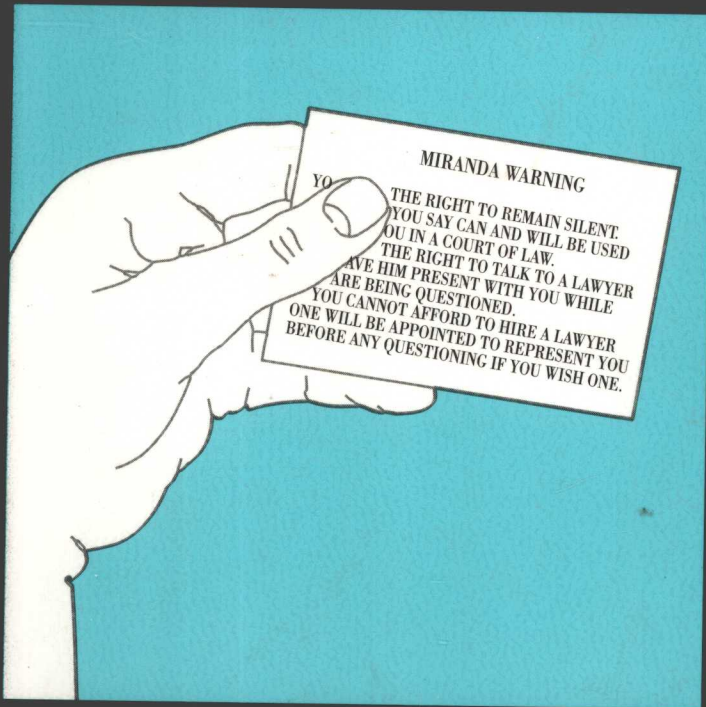


CRIMINAL PROCEDURE *and the* CONSTITUTION



*Leading
Supreme Court
Cases and
Introductory
Text
(2003 Ed.)*

Israel • Kamisar • LaFare

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND THE CONSTITUTION

**LEADING SUPREME COURT CASES
AND INTRODUCTORY TEXT**

2003 EDITION

By

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Preface

This collection of leading Supreme Court cases is designed for those instructors who want to cover a wide range of criminal procedure topics but have available only a limited amount of time. In the main, the cases in this book were selected because of their substantial contemporary significance; they reflect the Supreme Court's current position on issues of major importance regarding the operation of our federal and state criminal justice systems. But we have also included some venerable cases that contribute significantly to an understanding of current trends and developments.

These materials differ in important ways from our three other sets of teaching materials in this field, *Modern Criminal Procedure (Modern)*, *Basic Criminal Procedure (Basic)* and *Advanced Criminal Procedure (Advanced)*. Those materials also include a goodly number of lower court cases, many of which focus on state law developments, and contain many authors' Notes and Questions and extracts from books, reports, articles, model codes, and proposed standards. By contrast, the present book is limited to the Supreme Court decisions themselves.

We have, of course, relied on and profited by the rich literature in this field in the course of preparing the introductory comments that appear at the outset of each chapter and at the beginning of most sections of each chapter. But this introductory text does not explore any particular issue in depth. Nor is it contentious, as are many of the law review articles extracted in our other books. The brief introductory comments, rather, are designed only to place the selected cases that follow in general historical and doctrinal perspective.

Although the topics covered in *Basic* are treated in considerable depth, the scope of that book is quite limited. *Basic's* major emphasis is on police practices, e.g., arrest, search and seizure, police interrogation and confessions, and pre-trial identification procedures; no attention is given to the more formal phases of the criminal process (which are treated separately in *Advanced*). The present volume, on the other hand, not only gives issues involving the police considerable attention but covers a number of other aspects of the criminal process, e.g., criminal discovery, double jeopardy, fair trial/free press, plea bargaining, and the trial. Our "big book," *Modern*, also covers a wide range of topics, but because it explores these topics in much greater depth it is about twice the size of this book. (There is, of course, no law prohibiting an instructor from dipping into *Modern* in order to enrich class discussion of one or more of the issues raised by the materials in this book.)

As is apparent from these comparisons, we envision this collection of leading cases as being used in a course of a distinctly different character than the various possibilities we contemplated with respect to either *Modern* or *Basic*. This book is especially suited to a survey course having as its purpose a critical examination of how the United States Supreme Court has grappled with a range of basic and highly controversial issues that arise at various stages of the criminal process—issues as diverse as when the police should be permitted to "search" or "seize" without prior judicial approval or traditional "probable cause," how far a secret government agent may go in "encouraging" a person

to commit a crime or “tricking” him into making an incriminating statement, when a defense lawyer’s performance is so “ineffective” as to vitiate a conviction, when a prosecutor must disclose information in his files, and when a defendant must endure a second trial for the same or a related offense.

In *Modern*, *Advanced*, and *Basic*, our hope and expectation has been that a student working with those materials descry not only the forest (or in the case of *Advanced* and *Basic*, at least a good-sized grove), but also the trees. Here, by contrast, the emphasis is decidedly sylvan.

It is possible, of course, to produce a thin volume of teaching materials by collecting snippets of many opinions. This approach has been emphatically rejected. The modest size of this volume has been attained, rather, by the judicious selection of leading cases. Those cases that have been selected are set forth at considerable length.

Moreover, because the use of these materials will mark many students’ first real exposure to the U.S. Supreme Court as an institution, we have resisted the temptation to delete, or even to summarize, concurring and dissenting opinions. Instead, we have taken pains to set forth the views of *all* members of the Court at considerable length in such cases as *Leon*, *Mapp* and *Miranda*.

In the main, we have followed a chronological approach in ordering the cases which appear in this book. Following the introductory materials, which include an overview of the criminal justice system and a general consideration of due process, the criminal justice system is examined from arrest and search and “on the street” questioning all the way through to the decision on guilt and imposition of sentence.

We have occasionally departed from the chronological scheme when it seemed appropriate to do so. For example, the right to counsel, “the most pervasive right” of an accused, is first considered in advance of the confession and lineup chapters so that the Court’s reliance on the right to counsel in those contexts may be better understood. (Other aspects of the right to counsel, such as the necessary character and quality of representation at trial and in preparing for trial, are considered later in the book.) So too, post conviction review is considered in the context of the review of particular claims rather than in a separate chapter on habeas corpus.

The cases in this book have been edited with the above-stated purposes in mind. We have tried hard—indeed, it would not be an exaggeration to say that we have made heroic efforts—to keep these materials lean and manageable. We have also tried to ensure that within the confines of particular cases the student’s attention is focused upon the broader themes and issues.

Case citations and footnotes have been eliminated from the judicial opinions without so specifying. When three asterisks appear, this designates omission of a portion of the opinion deemed inessential to an understanding and appraisal of the issues and holding in that case.

Numbered footnotes are from the original materials; lettered footnotes are ours. We would call particular attention to those lettered footnotes which contain summaries of Supreme Court decisions related to the major cases presented in this book. These footnotes often indicate how the Court later dealt with a problem alluded to in the principal case, or how a comment in the principal case later came to have importance regarding a related issue.

To make our sentence structure as short and direct as possible, we often have not used the phrases “he or she” or “his or her.” Where we have used the masculine or feminine pronoun alone, consistent with the traditional rules of construction in legal texts, the pronoun should be read to encompass both male and female actors unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

The cut-off print for inclusion of Supreme Court cases in this volume was the end of the Court’s 2002–2003 term. Citations are to the United States Reports, unless the case had not yet appeared in those reports. In that event, we have used the Supreme Court Reporter citation (if available).

Experience has taught us that there will undoubtedly be some typographical errors in a publication of this length. We would appreciate your calling such errors to our attention, so they can be corrected in the next printing. We would, of course, also appreciate hearing from readers who have criticisms or suggestions regarding the substantive content of the volume.

We are most appreciative of the able secretarial assistance provided, too often under great stress, by Millie Arthur, Carol Haley, Mary Lebert and Carolyn Lloyd, in the preparation of the first edition of this volume.

Dickerson v. United States, the case that reaffirms *Miranda*, is not an easy case to place. In past years we have put it right after *Miranda*. Upon further reflection, we have decided to place it in a new section, Ch. 6, § 5, thereby postponing treatment of the case until students have first read and discussed such cases as *New York v. Quarles*, *Oregon v. Elstad* and *Withrow v. Williams*, all set forth in Ch. 6, § 4. However, some instructors may still want to take up *Dickerson* immediately after *Miranda*. Of course, they are free to do so.

JEROLD H. ISRAEL
YALE KAMISAR
WAYNE R. LAFAVE

July, 2003

Summary of Contents

	Page
PREFACE	iii
TABLE OF CASES	xv
Chapter 1. An Overview of the Criminal Justice Process	1
Section 1. Introduction	1
Section 2. The Processing of a Felony Case—The Steps in the Process	4
Section 3. The Participants in the Administration of the Process	15
Chapter 2. The Nature and Scope of Fourteenth Amendment Due Process; The Applicability of the Bill of Rights to the States	33
Section 1. The “Fundamental Rights” (or “Ordered Liberty”) and “Incorporation” Theories	33
Section 2. The Modern Approach: The Shift to “Selective Incorporation”	43
Chapter 3. Arrest, Search and Seizure	55
Section 1. The Exclusionary Rule	55
Section 2. Protected Areas and Interests	81
Section 3. Probable Cause	109
Section 4. Search Warrants	127
Section 5. Warrantless Arrest and Search of Persons	135
Section 6. Warrantless Seizure and Search of Premises	165
Section 7. Warrantless Seizure and Search of Vehicles and Effects	179
Section 8. Lesser Intrusions: Stop and Frisk	210
Section 9. Lesser Intrusions: Inspections and Regulatory Searches	241
Section 10. Consent Searches	252
Chapter 4. Police “Encouragement” and the Defense of Entrapment	264
Chapter 5. The Right to Counsel, Transcripts and Other Aids; Poverty, Equality and the Adversary System	283
Section 1. The Right to Appointed Counsel	283
Section 2. The Griffin–Douglas “Equality” Principle	297
Chapter 6. Police Interrogation and Confessions	307
Section 1. The Due Process “Voluntariness” Test for Admitting Confessions	307
Section 2. Massiah and Escobedo: The Court Grows Disenchanted With the “Voluntariness” Test and Turns to the Right to Counsel	321
Section 3. Miranda: The Court Builds a Confession Doctrine on the Privilege Against Compelled Self-Incrimination	331

	Page
Section 4. Applying and Explaining Miranda	355
Section 5. The Court Reaffirms Miranda	402
Section 6. Miranda, The Privilege Against Compelled Self-incrimination and Fourteenth Amendment Due Process: When Does a Violation of These Safeguards Occur?	414
Section 7. Massiah Revisited: Massiah and Miranda Compared and Contrasted	425
Chapter 7. Lineups, Showups and Other Pre-Trial Identification Procedures	439
Section 1. Wade and Gilbert: Constitutional Concern About the Dangers Involved in Eyewitness Identifications	441
Section 2. The Court Retreats: Kirby and Ash	448
Section 3. Due Process and Other Limitations	451
Chapter 8. Investigation by Subpoena	459
Section 1. Fourth Amendment Limitations	462
Section 2. The Privilege Against Self-Incrimination	472
Chapter 9. Pretrial Release	504
Chapter 10. The Decision Whether to Prosecute	517
Section 1. The Decision to Prosecute	517
Section 2. Selection of the Charge	526
Chapter 11. Screening the Prosecutor's Decision to Charge	534
Chapter 12. Speedy Trial and Other Speedy Disposition	552
Chapter 13. The Duty to Disclose	570
Chapter 14. Guilty Pleas	591
Section 1. Plea Bargaining	591
Section 2. Requisites of a Valid Plea	606
Chapter 15. Trial by Jury	615
Section 1. Right to Jury Trial	615
Section 2. Jury Selection	623
Chapter 16. Fair Trial/Free Press	655
Chapter 17. The Role of Counsel	692
Chapter 18. The Trial	741
Section 1. Presence of the Defendant	742
Section 2. The Rights of Confrontation and Compulsory Process	745
Section 3. The Defendant's Right to Remain Silent—or to Testify	766
Section 4. Due Process Requirements	775
Chapter 19. Retrials	804
Section 1. The "Same Offense" Limitation	805
Section 2. Aborted Proceedings	833
Section 3. Reprosecution Following Acquittals and Convictions	843
Chapter 20. Sentencing Procedures	852
APPENDIX A. Selected Provisions of the United States Constitution	913

Table of Contents

	Page
PREFACE	iii
TABLE OF CASES	xv
Chapter 1. An Overview of the Criminal Justice Process	1
Section 1. Introduction	1
Section 2. The Processing of a Felony Case—The Steps in the Process	4
Section 3. The Participants in the Administration of the Process	15
Police Agencies	15
Prosecutors	21
Defense Counsel	25
The Judiciary	26
Chapter 2. The Nature and Scope of Fourteenth Amendment Due Process; The Applicability of the Bill of Rights to the States	33
Section 1. The “Fundamental Rights” (or “Ordered Liberty”) and “Incorporation” Theories	33
<i>Palko v. Connecticut</i>	34
<i>Adamson v. California</i>	36
Section 2. The Modern Approach: The Shift to “Selective Incorporation”	43
<i>Duncan v. Louisiana</i>	44
Chapter 3. Arrest, Search and Seizure	55
Section 1. The Exclusionary Rule	55
<i>Wolf v. Colorado</i>	55
<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>	57
<i>United States v. Leon</i>	63
<i>Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole v. Scott</i>	73
Section 2. Protected Areas and Interests	81
<i>Katz v. United States</i>	81
<i>California v. Greenwood</i>	86
<i>Florida v. Riley</i>	89
<i>United States v. Karo</i>	93
<i>Kyllo v. United States</i>	97
<i>United States v. White</i>	102
<i>Zurcher v. Stanford Daily</i>	105
Section 3. Probable Cause	109
<i>Spinelli v. United States</i>	110
<i>Illinois v. Gates</i>	113
Section 4. Search Warrants	127
<i>Maryland v. Garrison</i>	127
<i>Richards v. Wisconsin</i>	133

	Page
Section 5. Warrantless Arrest and Search of Persons	135
<i>United States v. Watson</i>	136
<i>United States v. Robinson</i>	141
<i>Whren v. United States</i>	149
<i>Atwater v. City of Lago Vista</i>	154
<i>Tennessee v. Garner</i>	160
Section 6. Warrantless Seizure and Search of Premises	165
<i>Payton v. New York</i>	166
<i>Chimel v. California</i>	170
<i>Vale v. Louisiana</i>	175
Section 7. Warrantless Seizure and Search of Vehicles and Effects	179
<i>California v. Carney</i>	179
<i>New York v. Belton</i>	183
<i>Knowles v. Iowa</i>	189
<i>California v. Acevedo</i>	191
<i>Wyoming v. Houghton</i>	199
<i>Colorado v. Bertine</i>	206
Section 8. Lesser Intrusions: Stop and Frisk	210
<i>Terry v. Ohio</i>	210
<i>Florida v. J. L.</i>	219
<i>Illinois v. Wardlow</i>	221
<i>Florida v. Royer</i>	224
<i>United States v. Drayton</i>	231
<i>United States v. Place</i>	237
Section 9. Lesser Intrusions: Inspections and Regulatory Searches	241
<i>Board of Education of Independent School District No. 92 of Pottawatomie County v. Earls</i>	242
Section 10. Consent Searches	252
<i>Schneckloth v. Bustamonte</i>	253
<i>Illinois v. Rodriguez</i>	259
Chapter 4. Police “Encouragement” and the Defense of Entrapment	264
<i>United States v. Russell</i>	266
<i>Jacobson v. United States</i>	274
Chapter 5. The Right to Counsel, Transcripts and Other Aids; Poverty, Equality and the Adversary System	283
Section 1. The Right to Appointed Counsel	283
<i>Betts v. Brady</i>	286
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	289
<i>Alabama v. Shelton</i>	291
Section 2. The Griffin–Douglas “Equality” Principle	297
<i>Douglas v. California</i>	298
<i>Ross v. Moffitt</i>	302
Chapter 6. Police Interrogation and Confessions	307
Section 1. The Due Process “Voluntariness” Test for Admitting Confessions	307
<i>Ashcraft v. Tennessee</i>	310
<i>Watts v. Indiana</i>	316
Section 2. Massiah and Escobedo: The Court Grows Disenchanted With the “Voluntariness” Test and Turns to the Right to Counsel	321
<i>Massiah v. United States</i>	322

	Page
Section 2. Massiah and Escobedo: The Court Grows Disenchanted With the "Voluntariness" Test and Turns to the Right to Counsel—Continued	
<i>Escobedo v. Illinois</i>	326
Section 3. Miranda: The Court Builds a Confession Doctrine on the Privilege Against Compelled Self-Incrimination	331
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (No. 759)	332
Section 4. Applying and Explaining Miranda	355
1. What constitutes "custody" or "custodial interrogation?"	358
<i>Berkemer v. McCarty</i>	358
2. What constitutes "interrogation" within the meaning of Miranda?	360
<i>Rhode Island v. Innis</i>	360
<i>Illinois v. Perkins</i>	366
3. If a suspect asserts his right to counsel, may the police "try again"? If a suspect who has asserted his right to counsel is allowed to consult with an attorney, may the police reinitiate interrogation in the absence of counsel?	369
<i>Minnick v. Mississippi</i>	369
4. Questioning prompted by concern for "public safety"	377
<i>New York v. Quarles</i>	377
5. Does an initial failure to inform a suspect of his rights bar subsequent admissions by the suspect after he has been fully advised of his rights?	383
<i>Oregon v. Elstad</i>	383
6. If a suspect does not request a lawyer but, unbeknownst to him, a relative or friend retains a lawyer for him, does the failure of the police to allow the lawyer to see the suspect or the failure to inform the suspect that an attorney is trying to reach him vitiate an otherwise valid waiver of Miranda rights?	389
<i>Moran v. Burbine</i>	389
7. Comparing and contrasting Miranda with (a) the prohibition against the use of involuntary and compelled statements and (b) the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule	398
<i>Withrow v. Williams</i>	398
Section 5. The Court Reaffirms Miranda	402
<i>Dickerson v. United States</i>	405
Section 6. Miranda, The Privilege Against Compelled Self-incrimination and Fourteenth Amendment Due Process: When Does a Violation of These Safeguards Occur?	414
<i>Chavez v. Martinez</i>	414
Section 7. Massiah Revisited: Massiah and Miranda Compared and Contrasted	425
<i>Brewer v. Williams</i> (Williams I)	426
<i>Kuhlmann v. Wilson</i>	435

	Page
Chapter 7. Lineups, Showups and Other Pre-Trial Identification Procedures	439
Section 1. Wade and Gilbert: Constitutional Concern About the Dan- gers Involved in Eyewitness Identifications	441
<i>United States v. Wade</i>	441
Section 2. The Court Retreats: Kirby and Ash	448
<i>Kirby v. Illinois</i>	448
Section 3. Due Process and Other Limitations	451
<i>Manson v. Brathwaite</i>	452
Chapter 8. Investigation by Subpoena	459
Introduction	459
Section 1. Fourth Amendment Limitations	462
<i>Boyd v. United States</i>	462
<i>United States v. Dionisio</i>	466
Section 2. The Privilege Against Self-Incrimination	472
<i>United States v. Mandujano</i>	474
<i>Kastigar v. United States</i>	480
<i>Fisher v. United States</i>	488
<i>United States v. Hubbell</i>	496
Chapter 9. Pretrial Release	504
<i>Stack v. Boyle</i>	505
<i>United States v. Salerno</i>	506
Chapter 10. The Decision Whether to Prosecute	517
Section 1. The Decision to Prosecute	517
<i>United States v. Armstrong</i>	517
Section 2. Selection of the Charge	526
<i>United States v. Batchelder</i>	526
<i>United States v. Goodwin</i>	528
Chapter 11. Screening the Prosecutor's Decision to Charge	534
<i>Coleman v. Alabama</i>	537
<i>Vasquez v. Hillery</i>	542
<i>Costello v. United States</i>	549
Chapter 12. Speedy Trial and Other Speedy Disposition	552
<i>Barker v. Wingo</i>	552
<i>Doggett v. United States</i>	558
<i>United States v. Lovasco</i>	564
Chapter 13. The Duty to Disclose	570
<i>Williams v. Florida</i>	571
<i>United States v. Bagley</i>	575
<i>Pennsylvania v. Ritchie</i>	584
Chapter 14. Guilty Pleas	591
Section 1. Plea Bargaining	591
<i>Bordenkircher v. Hayes</i>	592
← <i>Santobello v. New York</i>	597
<i>Mabry v. Johnson</i>	599
<i>United States v. Benchimol</i>	600
<i>United States v. Ruiz</i>	602
Section 2. Requisites of a Valid Plea	606
← <i>Boykin v. Alabama</i>	606
<i>Henderson v. Morgan</i>	608
<i>North Carolina v. Alford</i>	611

	Page
Chapter 15. Trial by Jury	615
Section 1. Right to Jury Trial	615
<i>Duncan v. Louisiana</i>	615
<i>Blanton v. City of North Las Vegas</i>	615
<i>Burch v. Louisiana</i>	617
<i>Singer v. United States</i>	620
Section 2. Jury Selection	623
<i>Carter v. Jury Commission</i>	623
<i>Taylor v. Louisiana</i>	627
<i>Turner v. Murray</i>	630
<i>Lockhart v. McCree</i>	633
<i>Batson v. Kentucky</i>	639
<i>J.E.B. v. Alabama ex rel. T.B.</i>	648
Chapter 16. Fair Trial/Free Press	655
<i>Murphy v. Florida</i>	658
<i>Gentile v. State Bar of Nevada</i>	662
<i>Chandler v. Florida</i>	678
<i>Press-Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court [Press-Enterprise II]</i>	685
Chapter 17. The Role of Counsel	692
<i>Strickland v. Washington</i>	695
<i>Nix v. Whiteside</i>	706
<i>Wheat v. United States</i>	713
<i>Mickens v. Taylor</i>	718
<i>Faretta v. California</i>	732
Chapter 18. The Trial	741
Section 1. Presence of the Defendant	742
<i>Illinois v. Allen</i>	742
Section 2. The Rights of Confrontation and Compulsory Process	745
<i>Lilly v. Virginia</i>	746
<i>Richardson v. Marsh</i>	755
<i>Davis v. Alaska</i>	762
Section 3. The Defendant's Right to Remain Silent—or to Testify	766
<i>Griffin v. California</i>	767
<i>Rock v. Arkansas</i>	770
Section 4. Due Process Requirements	775
<i>Taylor v. Kentucky</i>	776
<i>Darden v. Wainwright</i>	779
<i>Herrera v. Collins</i>	787
Chapter 19. Retrials	804
Section 1. The "Same Offense" Limitation	805
<i>Ashe v. Swenson</i>	805
<i>United States v. Dixon</i>	810
<i>Heath v. Alabama</i>	824
<i>Hudson v. United States</i>	827
Section 2. Aborted Proceedings	833
<i>Arizona v. Washington</i>	833
<i>Oregon v. Kennedy</i>	838
Section 3. Reprosecution Following Acquittals and Convictions	843
<i>United States v. Scott</i>	843
<i>Burks v. United States</i>	848

	Page
Chapter 20. Sentencing Procedures	852
<i>United States v. Grayson</i>	853
<i>Mitchell v. United States</i>	859
<i>Apprendi v. New Jersey</i>	868
<i>McCleskey v. Kemp</i>	883
<i>Atkins v. Virginia</i>	899
 APPENDIX A. Selected Provisions of the United States Constitution	 913

Table of Cases

The principal cases are in bold type. Cases cited or discussed in the text are roman type. References are to pages.

- Abbate v. United States, 359 U.S. 187, 79 S.Ct. 666, 3 L.Ed.2d 729 (1959), 826, 827
- Abel v. United States, 362 U.S. 217, 80 S.Ct. 683, 4 L.Ed.2d 668 (1960), 152
- Adams v. Texas, 448 U.S. 38, 100 S.Ct. 2521, 65 L.Ed.2d 581 (1980), 637
- Adams v. Williams, 407 U.S. 143, 92 S.Ct. 1921, 32 L.Ed.2d 612 (1972), 221
- Adamson v. People of State of California**, 332 U.S. 46, 67 S.Ct. 1672, 91 L.Ed. 1903 (1947), 33, 34, **36**, 42, 47, 48, 285
- Agnello v. United States, 269 U.S. 20, 46 S.Ct. 4, 70 L.Ed. 145 (1925), 171, 172
- Aguilar v. State of Texas, 378 U.S. 108, 84 S.Ct. 1509, 12 L.Ed.2d 723 (1964), 110, 111, 112, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126
- Agurs, United States v., 427 U.S. 97, 96 S.Ct. 2392, 49 L.Ed.2d 342 (1976), 577, 578, 579, 584, 603, 702
- Ah Sin v. Wittman, 198 U.S. 500, 25 S.Ct. 756, 49 L.Ed. 1142 (1905), 521
- Ake v. Oklahoma, 470 U.S. 68, 105 S.Ct. 1087, 84 L.Ed.2d 53 (1985), 305, 604
- Alabama v. Shelton**, 535 U.S. 654, 122 S.Ct. 1764, 152 L.Ed.2d 888 (2002), 286, **291**, 292, 295
- Alabama v. White, 496 U.S. 325, 110 S.Ct. 2412, 110 L.Ed.2d 301 (1990), 219, 220, 221
- Almendarez-Torres v. United States, 523 U.S. 224, 118 S.Ct. 1219, 140 L.Ed.2d 350 (1998), 870, 871, 873, 874, 875, 877, 879
- American Tobacco Co. v. United States, 328 U.S. 781, 66 S.Ct. 1125, 90 L.Ed. 1575 (1946), 850
- Amey v. Long, 103 Eng.Rep. 653 (1808), 503
- Andresen v. Maryland, 427 U.S. 463, 96 S.Ct. 2737, 49 L.Ed.2d 627 (1976), 81, 466
- Apodaca v. Oregon, 406 U.S. 404, 92 S.Ct. 1628, 32 L.Ed.2d 184 (1972), 54, 619
- Apprendi v. New Jersey**, 530 U.S. 466, 120 S.Ct. 2348, 147 L.Ed.2d 435 (2000), 853, **868**, 873, 882, 883
- Argersinger v. Hamlin, 407 U.S. 25, 92 S.Ct. 2006, 32 L.Ed.2d 530 (1972), 286, 292, 293, 296, 697, 735
- Arizona v. Evans, 514 U.S. 1, 115 S.Ct. 1185, 131 L.Ed.2d 34 (1995), 69
- Arizona v. Fulminante, 499 U.S. 279, 111 S.Ct. 1246, 113 L.Ed.2d 302 (1991), 308, 731, 732
- Arizona v. Hicks, 480 U.S. 321, 107 S.Ct. 1149, 94 L.Ed.2d 347 (1987), 99
- Arizona v. Mauro, 481 U.S. 520, 107 S.Ct. 1931, 95 L.Ed.2d 458 (1987), 363
- Arizona v. Roberson, 486 U.S. 675, 108 S.Ct. 2093, 100 L.Ed.2d 704 (1988), 357, 372, 373, 375, 377
- Arizona v. Rumsey, 467 U.S. 203, 104 S.Ct. 2305, 81 L.Ed.2d 164 (1984), 824
- Arizona v. Washington**, 434 U.S. 497, 98 S.Ct. 824, 54 L.Ed.2d 717 (1978), **833**, 846, 847
- Arizona v. Youngblood, 488 U.S. 51, 109 S.Ct. 333, 102 L.Ed.2d 281 (1988), 589
- Arkansas v. Sanders, 442 U.S. 753, 99 S.Ct. 2586, 61 L.Ed.2d 235 (1979), 192, 193, 194, 197, 198, 199, 206, 210
- Arkansas v. Sullivan, 532 U.S. 769, 121 S.Ct. 1876, 149 L.Ed.2d 994 (2001), 154
- Arlington Heights, Village of v. Metropolitan Housing Development Corp., 429 U.S. 252, 97 S.Ct. 555, 50 L.Ed.2d 450 (1977), 887
- Armstrong, United States v.**, 517 U.S. 456, 116 S.Ct. 1480, 134 L.Ed.2d 687 (1996), **517**
- Ash, United States v., 413 U.S. 300, 93 S.Ct. 2568, 37 L.Ed.2d 619 (1973), 440, 448, 450
- Ashcraft v. State of Tennessee**, 322 U.S. 143, 64 S.Ct. 921, 88 L.Ed. 1192 (1944), 307, 308, 309, **310**, 331
- Ashe v. Swenson**, 397 U.S. 436, 90 S.Ct. 1189, 25 L.Ed.2d 469 (1970), **805**, 815, 816
- Atkins v. Virginia**, 536 U.S. 304, 122 S.Ct. 2242, 153 L.Ed.2d 335 (2002), 853, **899**
- Atwater v. City of Lago Vista**, 532 U.S. 318, 121 S.Ct. 1536, 149 L.Ed.2d 549 (2001), 136, **154**
- Bagley, United States v.**, 473 U.S. 667, 105 S.Ct. 3375, 87 L.Ed.2d 481 (1985), 570, 571, **575**, 579, 586, 692, 702, 776, 788, 799
- Baldwin v. New York, 399 U.S. 66, 90 S.Ct. 1886, 26 L.Ed.2d 437 (1970), 615, 616
- Ball v. United States, 163 U.S. 662, 16 S.Ct. 1192, 41 L.Ed. 300 (1896), 843, 844, 845, 849
- Ballard v. United States, 329 U.S. 187, 67 S.Ct. 261, 91 L.Ed. 181 (1946), 628

- Ballew v. Georgia, 435 U.S. 223, 98 S.Ct. 1029, 55 L.Ed.2d 234 (1978), 618, 619, 620
- Balsys, United States v., 524 U.S. 666, 118 S.Ct. 2218, 141 L.Ed.2d 575 (1998), 416, 484
- Barker v. Wingo**, 407 U.S. 514, 92 S.Ct. 2182, 33 L.Ed.2d 101 (1972), **552**, 560, 561, 562, 563
- Bartkus v. People of State of Illinois, 359 U.S. 121, 79 S.Ct. 676, 3 L.Ed.2d 684 (1959), 826
- Batchelder, United States v.**, 442 U.S. 114, 99 S.Ct. 2198, 60 L.Ed.2d 755 (1979), **526**, 544
- Batson v. Kentucky**, 476 U.S. 79, 106 S.Ct. 1712, 90 L.Ed.2d 69 (1986), 521, 623, **639**, 640, 648, 652, 653, 654, 886, 889, 895, 897, 898
- Baxter v. Palmigiano, 425 U.S. 308, 96 S.Ct. 1551, 47 L.Ed.2d 810 (1976), 862, 863, 864
- Bearden v. Georgia, 461 U.S. 660, 103 S.Ct. 2064, 76 L.Ed.2d 221 (1983), 306
- Beck v. Alabama, 447 U.S. 625, 100 S.Ct. 2382, 65 L.Ed.2d 392 (1980), 789, 797
- Beets v. Scott, 65 F.3d 1258 (5th Cir.1995), 722
- Bellis v. United States, 417 U.S. 85, 94 S.Ct. 2179, 40 L.Ed.2d 678 (1974), 491
- Benchimol, United States v.**, 471 U.S. 453, 105 S.Ct. 2103, 85 L.Ed.2d 462 (1985), **600**
- Benton v. Maryland, 395 U.S. 784, 89 S.Ct. 2056, 23 L.Ed.2d 707 (1969), 36, 44
- Berger v. State of New York, 388 U.S. 41, 87 S.Ct. 1873, 18 L.Ed.2d 1040 (1967), 84
- Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 78, 55 S.Ct. 629, 79 L.Ed. 1314 (1935), 577, 776, 784
- Berkemer v. McCarty**, 468 U.S. 420, 104 S.Ct. 3138, 82 L.Ed.2d 317 (1984), 356, 357, **358**, 360, 393
- Betts v. Brady**, 316 U.S. 455, 62 S.Ct. 1252, 86 L.Ed. 1595 (1942), 284, 285, **286**, 289, 290, 291, 298, 339, 738
- Blackledge v. Perry, 417 U.S. 21, 94 S.Ct. 2098, 40 L.Ed.2d 628 (1974), 529, 530, 531, 532, 592, 593, 595, 693
- Blair v. United States, 250 U.S. 273, 39 S.Ct. 468, 63 L.Ed. 979 (1919), 467
- Blanton v. City of North Las Vegas, Nev.**, 489 U.S. 538, 109 S.Ct. 1289, 103 L.Ed.2d 550 (1989), **615**, 616
- Blockburger v. United States, 284 U.S. 299, 52 S.Ct. 180, 76 L.Ed. 306 (1932), 377, 809, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 831
- Bloom v. State of Illinois, 391 U.S. 194, 88 S.Ct. 1477, 20 L.Ed.2d 522 (1968), 812, 813, 819
- Board of Education of Independent School District No. 92 of Pottawatomie County v. Earls**, 536 U.S. 822, 122 S.Ct. 2559, 153 L.Ed.2d 735 (2002), **242**
- Boerne, City of v. Flores, 521 U.S. 507, 117 S.Ct. 2157, 138 L.Ed.2d 624 (1997), 407
- Bond v. United States, 529 U.S. 334, 120 S.Ct. 1462, 146 L.Ed.2d 365 (2000), 90
- Bordenkircher v. Hayes**, 434 U.S. 357, 98 S.Ct. 663, 54 L.Ed.2d 604 (1978), 531, 532, **592**
- Bose Corp. v. Consumers Union of United States, Inc., 466 U.S. 485, 104 S.Ct. 1949, 80 L.Ed.2d 502 (1984), 665
- Bourjaily v. United States, 483 U.S. 171, 107 S.Ct. 2775, 97 L.Ed.2d 144 (1987), 751
- Boyd v. United States**, 116 U.S. 616, 6 S.Ct. 524, 29 L.Ed. 746 (1886), **462**, 466, 468, 474, 490, 491, 492, 493, 495, 503
- Boykin v. Alabama**, 395 U.S. 238, 89 S.Ct. 1709, 23 L.Ed.2d 274 (1969), 603, **606**, 736
- Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1194, 10 L.Ed.2d 215 (1963), 570, 571, 575, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 586, 589, 603, 604, 605, 788, 799
- Brady v. United States, 397 U.S. 742, 90 S.Ct. 1463, 25 L.Ed.2d 747 (1970), 593, 597, 598, 600, 603, 604, 611, 612
- Bram v. United States, 168 U.S. 532, 18 S.Ct. 183, 42 L.Ed. 568 (1897), 406
- Branzburg v. Hayes, 408 U.S. 665, 92 S.Ct. 2646, 33 L.Ed.2d 626 (1972), 467, 468, 469
- Braswell v. United States, 487 U.S. 99, 108 S.Ct. 2284, 101 L.Ed.2d 98 (1988), 492
- Brecht v. Abrahamson, 508 U.S. 968, 113 S.Ct. 2951, 124 L.Ed.2d 698 (1993), 579
- Brewer v. Williams (Williams I)**, 430 U.S. 387, 97 S.Ct. 1232, 51 L.Ed.2d 424 (1977), 362, 425, **426**, 427
- Bridges v. State of California, 314 U.S. 252, 62 S.Ct. 190, 86 L.Ed. 192 (1941), 673
- Brinegar v. United States, 338 U.S. 160, 69 S.Ct. 1302, 93 L.Ed. 1879 (1949), 261, 262, 263
- Broce, United States v., 488 U.S. 563, 109 S.Ct. 757, 102 L.Ed.2d 927 (1989), 604
- Brooks v. Tennessee, 406 U.S. 605, 92 S.Ct. 1891, 32 L.Ed.2d 358 (1972), 698, 701
- Brown v. Illinois, 422 U.S. 590, 95 S.Ct. 2254, 45 L.Ed.2d 416 (1975), 59
- Brown v. Ohio, 432 U.S. 161, 97 S.Ct. 2221, 53 L.Ed.2d 187 (1977), 812, 815, 822, 823, 824, 825
- Brown v. State of Mississippi, 297 U.S. 278, 56 S.Ct. 461, 80 L.Ed. 682 (1936), 307, 332, 406, 413, 423
- Brown v. Walker, 161 U.S. 591, 16 S.Ct. 644, 40 L.Ed. 819 (1896), 416, 482, 487
- Bruton v. United States, 391 U.S. 123, 88 S.Ct. 1620, 20 L.Ed.2d 476 (1968), 749, 750, 755, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762
- Bryan v. United States, 338 U.S. 552, 70 S.Ct. 317, 94 L.Ed. 335 (1950), 849
- Bryson v. United States, 396 U.S. 64, 90 S.Ct. 355, 24 L.Ed.2d 264 (1969), 476, 478, 480
- Burch v. Louisiana**, 441 U.S. 130, 99 S.Ct. 1623, 60 L.Ed.2d 96 (1979), 615, **617**
- Burks v. United States**, 437 U.S. 1, 98 S.Ct. 2141, 57 L.Ed.2d 1 (1978), 843, 845, 846, **848**, 851
- Burnet v. Coronado Oil & Gas Co., 285 U.S. 393, 52 S.Ct. 443, 76 L.Ed. 815 (1932), 545, 546
- Burr, United States v., 25 F.Cas. 30 (C.C.D.Va. 1807), 487, 688
- Burton v. United States, 202 U.S. 344, 26 S.Ct. 688, 50 L.Ed. 1057 (1906), 815, 824

- Calandra, United States v., 414 U.S. 338, 94 S.Ct. 613, 38 L.Ed.2d 561 (1974), 75, 78, 433, 536
- California v. Acevedo**, 500 U.S. 565, 111 S.Ct. 1982, 114 L.Ed.2d 619 (1991), 179, 191
- California v. Beheler, 463 U.S. 1121, 103 S.Ct. 3517, 77 L.Ed.2d 1275 (1983), 356, 359, 360
- California v. Carney**, 471 U.S. 386, 105 S.Ct. 2066, 85 L.Ed.2d 406 (1985), 179, 181, 195
- California v. Ciraolo, 476 U.S. 207, 106 S.Ct. 1809, 90 L.Ed.2d 210 (1986), 90, 91, 92, 98, 99
- California v. Greenwood**, 486 U.S. 35, 108 S.Ct. 1625, 100 L.Ed.2d 30 (1988), 81, 86, 100
- California v. Hodari D., 499 U.S. 621, 111 S.Ct. 1547, 113 L.Ed.2d 690 (1991), 232, 233
- California v. Stewart, 384 U.S. 436, 86 S.Ct. 1602, 16 L.Ed.2d 694 (1966), 332, 336, 347, 348, 350
- Camara v. Municipal Court of City and County of San Francisco, 387 U.S. 523, 87 S.Ct. 1727, 18 L.Ed.2d 930 (1967), 210, 241
- Carlson v. Landon, 342 U.S. 524, 72 S.Ct. 525, 96 L.Ed. 547 (1952), 511, 512, 514
- Carnley v. Cochran, 369 U.S. 506, 82 S.Ct. 884, 8 L.Ed.2d 70 (1962), 341
- Carroll v. United States, 267 U.S. 132, 45 S.Ct. 280, 69 L.Ed. 543 (1925), 171, 180, 181, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 200, 201, 206
- Carter v. Jury Commission of Greene County**, 396 U.S. 320, 90 S.Ct. 518, 24 L.Ed.2d 549 (1970), 623
- Carter v. Kentucky, 450 U.S. 288, 101 S.Ct. 1112, 67 L.Ed.2d 241 (1981), 770, 864, 868
- Catena, United States ex rel. v. Elias, 449 F.2d 40 (3rd Cir.1971), 486
- Chadwick, United States v., 433 U.S. 1, 97 S.Ct. 2476, 53 L.Ed.2d 538 (1977), 182, 188, 191, 192, 193, 194, 197, 198, 199, 206, 210
- Chaffin v. Stynchcombe, 412 U.S. 17, 93 S.Ct. 1977, 36 L.Ed.2d 714 (1973), 856
- Chalmers v. H.M. Advocate, [1954] Sess.Cas. 66 (J.C.), 343
- Chambers v. Maroney, 399 U.S. 42, 90 S.Ct. 1975, 26 L.Ed.2d 419 (1970), 194, 195
- Chambers v. Mississippi, 410 U.S. 284, 93 S.Ct. 1038, 35 L.Ed.2d 297 (1973), 749, 772, 775
- Chambers v. State of Florida, 309 U.S. 227, 60 S.Ct. 472, 84 L.Ed. 716 (1940), 307
- Chandler v. Commonwealth, 249 Va. 270, 455 S.E.2d 219 (Va.1995), 750
- Chandler v. Florida**, 449 U.S. 560, 101 S.Ct. 802, 66 L.Ed.2d 740 (1981), 657, 678, 680
- Chandler v. Miller, 520 U.S. 305, 117 S.Ct. 1295, 137 L.Ed.2d 513 (1997), 247, 251, 252
- Chapman v. California, 386 U.S. 18, 87 S.Ct. 824, 17 L.Ed.2d 705 (1967), 308, 445, 536, 538, 540, 546, 582, 583, 752, 779
- Chapman v. United States, 365 U.S. 610, 81 S.Ct. 776, 5 L.Ed.2d 828 (1961), 89
- Chavez v. Martinez**, — U.S. —, 123 S.Ct. 1994 (2003), 414, 420
- Chewning v. Cunningham, 368 U.S. 443, 82 S.Ct. 498, 7 L.Ed.2d 442 (1962), 285
- Chicago Council of Lawyers v. Bauer, 522 F.2d 242 (7th Cir.1975), 671
- Chimel v. California**, 395 U.S. 752, 89 S.Ct. 2034, 23 L.Ed.2d 685 (1969), 165, 170, 179, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 196
- Ciambrone, United States v., 601 F.2d 616 (2nd Cir.1979), 544
- City of (see name of city)**
- Clewis v. State of Texas, 386 U.S. 707, 87 S.Ct. 1338, 18 L.Ed.2d 423 (1967), 387
- Codispoti v. Pennsylvania, 418 U.S. 506, 94 S.Ct. 2687, 41 L.Ed.2d 912 (1974), 616
- Coffin v. United States, 156 U.S. 432, 15 S.Ct. 394, 39 L.Ed. 481 (1895), 777, 779
- Coker v. Georgia, 433 U.S. 584, 97 S.Ct. 2861, 53 L.Ed.2d 982 (1977), 893, 900, 901, 905, 907, 908, 909, 911
- Coleman v. Alabama**, 399 U.S. 1, 90 S.Ct. 1999, 26 L.Ed.2d 387 (1970), 535, 536, 537, 546, 582
- Collins v. Lockhart, 754 F.2d 258 (8th Cir. 1985), 710, 711
- Colorado v. Bertine**, 479 U.S. 367, 107 S.Ct. 738, 93 L.Ed.2d 739 (1987), 150, 179, 206, 208
- Colorado v. Connelly, 479 U.S. 157, 107 S.Ct. 515, 93 L.Ed.2d 473 (1986), 309
- Colorado v. Spring, 479 U.S. 564, 107 S.Ct. 851, 93 L.Ed.2d 954 (1987), 392, 604
- Commonwealth v. — (see opposing party)**
- Cooke v. United States, 267 U.S. 517, 45 S.Ct. 390, 69 L.Ed. 767 (1925), 812
- Costello v. United States**, 350 U.S. 359, 76 S.Ct. 406, 100 L.Ed. 397 (1956), 536, 537, 549, 551
- Couch v. United States, 409 U.S. 322, 93 S.Ct. 611, 34 L.Ed.2d 548 (1973), 489, 494
- Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U.S. 547, 12 S.Ct. 195, 35 L.Ed. 1110 (1892), 472, 473, 482, 483, 484, 486
- County of (see name of county)**
- Crews, United States v., 445 U.S. 463, 100 S.Ct. 1244, 63 L.Ed.2d 537 (1980), 59
- Crist v. Bretz, 437 U.S. 28, 98 S.Ct. 2156, 57 L.Ed.2d 24 (1978), 804
- Cronic, United States v., 466 U.S. 648, 104 S.Ct. 2039, 80 L.Ed.2d 657 (1984), 701, 719, 724, 725
- Crooker v. State of California, 357 U.S. 433, 78 S.Ct. 1287, 2 L.Ed.2d 1448 (1958), 321, 322, 340
- Cupp v. Murphy, 412 U.S. 291, 93 S.Ct. 2000, 36 L.Ed.2d 900 (1973), 144
- Cuyler v. Sullivan, 446 U.S. 335, 100 S.Ct. 1708, 64 L.Ed.2d 333 (1980), 698, 701, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731
- Darden v. Wainwright**, 477 U.S. 168, 106 S.Ct. 2464, 91 L.Ed.2d 144 (1986), 776, 779, 785
- Davis v. Alaska**, 415 U.S. 308, 94 S.Ct. 1105, 39 L.Ed.2d 347 (1974), 585, 588, 745, 762
- Davis v. Georgia, 429 U.S. 122, 97 S.Ct. 399, 50 L.Ed.2d 339 (1976), 633
- Davis v. Mississippi, 394 U.S. 721, 89 S.Ct. 1394, 22 L.Ed.2d 676 (1969), 225, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472