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California Supreme Court to hear case that could lead to death penalty reversals
FILE - This June 8, 2021, file photo shows the Supreme Court in Washington ... that also include study-abroad programs and graduate scholarships. However, the case doesn't decide whether ...

Court of Appeal Case(s): G003181

This book provides a comprehensive study of the Supreme Court's bankruptcy cases, illustrating and explaining the structural reasons for the Court's narrow bankruptcy perspective.

Court of Appeal Case(s): C005269

Court of Appeal Case(s): A029496

Court of Appeal Case(s): A049762

This case-study focuses on the desegregation processes that occurred in USD 501 in Topeka, Kan. USD 501 is the Topeka public school district addressed by the Supreme Court in the infamous Brown v. Board of Education, which is the case credited with ending the legal racial segregation of children in public schools. The Supreme Court ordered the subsequent disbandment of all racial segregation in public school districts in 1955. However, USD 501 did not successfully carry out this order for nearly forty years. Therefore, the primary question of this thesis is, "Why was there a forty year delay in the creation of desegregation plan in USD 501?" This research question is, however, a multipart question and therefore required answering the following associated questions: 1) what is the definition of desegregation?; 2) What does desegregation look like?; and 3) did desegregation occur in USD 501? Through the use of sociological theories and court records, I was able to answer each of the associated questions, as well as discern the answer to the main thesis question. The reason for the forty year delay in the development and implementation had a two part answer: 1) socially reproductive action was often used to reinforce social and spatial inequalities in Topeka itself, which maintained the racial segregation of USD 501 schools; and 2) the expectations of the desegregation process changed over time. This led to the second of the main thesis questions which was, " How was desegregation originally defined in the Brown case, how is it understood currently, and how did its definition change over time?" I found that the new expectations of desegregation were tied to a 1968 Supreme Court case, which established the Green Codes for the desegregation process. The Green Codes structured the court's assessment of desegregating districts, which made identifying informal actions that promote segregation more identifiable. Then I examined the effect of the desegregation plan's inception in USD 501. A correlation was found between the desegregation plan's inception and declining white enrollment, which lasts approximately thirteen years. I then summarize the research findings, and use sociological theory to support the conclusions.

When we think of constitutional law, we invariably think of the United States Supreme Court and the federal court system. Yet much of our constitutional law is not made at the federal level. In 51 Imperfect Solutions, U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Jeffrey S. Sutton argues that American Constitutional Law should account for the role of the state courts and state constitutions, together with the federal courts and the federal constitution, in protecting individual liberties. The book tells four stories that arise in four different areas of constitutional law: equal protection; criminal procedure; privacy; and free speech and free exercise of religion. Traditional accounts of these bedrock debates about the relationship of the individual to the state focus on decisions of the United States Supreme Court. But these explanations tell just part of the story. The book corrects this omission by looking at each issue-and some others as well-through the lens of many constitutions, not one constitution; of many courts, not one court; and of all American judges, not federal or state judges. Taken together, the stories reveal a remarkably complex, nuanced, ever-changing federalist system, one that ought to make lawyers and litigants pause before reflexively assuming that the United States Supreme Court alone has all of the answers to the most vexing constitutional questions. If there is a central conviction of the book, it's that an underappreciation of state constitutional law has hurt state and federal law and has undermined the appropriate balance between state and federal courts in protecting individual liberty. In trying to correct this imbalance, the book also offers several ideas for reform.

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