

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE
U.S. SUPREME COURT ON A BROAD VARIETY
OF ISSUES

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CRIMINAL LAW

Ruled summarily that a 1967 Supreme Court decision requiring counsel in probation hearings must be applied retroactively to hearings conducted before announcement of the 1967 decision (No. 87 No. 458, Stiltner v. Rhay).

Ruled summarily that a 1963 Supreme Court decision requiring counsel at the time a defendant pleads guilty at a preliminary hearing must be applied retroactively to guilty pleas entered without counsel before announcement of the 1963 decision (No. 187 misc., Arsenault v. Massachusetts).

Let stand a one-year jail term for a weapons violation imposed against Robert B. DePugh, chief of the paramilitary right-wing group called the Minutemen (No. 169, DePugh v. United States).

Let stand the fraud conviction of Dr. Herman Taller, author of the best-selling diet book entitled "Calories Don't Count" (No. 245, Taller v. United States).

Let stand the six-month jail terms assessed against four men convicted of operating a floating craps game—using loaded dice—on board the City of Keansburgh, an excursion ship that shuttled between New York City and Atlantic Highland, N. J. (No. 255, Brannan v. United States).

Agreed to decide if imposition of the death penalty for the crime of robbery is "cruel and unusual punishment," which is prohibited by the Eighth Amendment to the Federal Constitution (No. 329 misc., Boykin v. Alabama).

Agreed to decide if the print evidence against a fingerprinter after a conviction is admissible (No. 329 misc.).

High Court Rebuffs DePugh
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The Supreme Court denied Monday a hearing to Robert Bolivar DePugh, a founder of the secret Minutemen organization, who had challenged a Federal law restricting the trans-

portation of firearms. The 43-year-old rightist is now a fugitive from the Federal Bureau of

Investigation, which wants to question him about a bank robbery in Seattle.