

*Califano v. Westcott*, 443 U.S. 76 (1979).

115. Act of June 19, 1968 (Pub. L. 90–351, § 701(a), 82 Stat. 210, 18 U.S.C. § 3501)

A section of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 purporting to reinstate the voluntariness principle that had governed the constitutionality of custodial interrogations prior to the Court's decision in *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966), is an invalid attempt by Congress to redefine a constitutional protection defined by the Court. The warnings to suspects required by *Miranda* are Constitution-based rules. Although the *Miranda* Court invited a legislative rule that would be “at least as effective” in protecting a suspect's right to remain silent, section 3501 is not an adequate substitute.

*Dickerson v. United States*, 530 U.S. 428 (2000)

Justices concurring: Rehnquist, C.J., Stevens, O'Connor, Kennedy, Souter, Ginsburg

Justices dissenting: Scalia, Thomas

116. Act of June 19, 1968 (Pub. L. No. 90–351, § 802, 82 Stat. 213, 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(c), as amended by the Act of October 21, 1986 (Pub. L. No. 99–508, § 101(c)(1)(A)), 100 Stat. 1851))

A federal prohibition on disclosure of the contents of an illegally intercepted electronic communication violates the First Amendment as applied to a talk show host and a community activist who had played no part in the illegal interception, and who had lawfully obtained tapes of the illegally intercepted cellular phone conversation. The subject matter of the disclosed conversation, involving a threat of violence in a labor dispute, was “a matter of public concern.” Although the disclosure prohibition well serves the government's “important” interest in protecting private communication, in this case “privacy concerns give way when balanced against the interest in publishing matters of public importance.”

*Barnicki v. Vopper*, 532 U.S. 514 (2001).

Justices concurring: Stevens, O'Connor, Kennedy, Souter, Ginsburg, Breyer

Justices dissenting: Rehnquist, C.J., Scalia, Thomas

117. Act of June 22, 1970 (ch. III, 84 Stat. 318)

Provision of Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970 that set a minimum voting age qualification of 18 in state and local elections held to be unconstitutional because beyond the powers of Congress to legislate.

*Oregon v. Mitchell*, 400 U.S. 112 (1970).

Concurring: Harlan, Stewart, Blackmun, Burger, C.J.

Concurring specially: Black