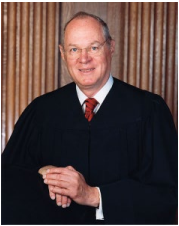
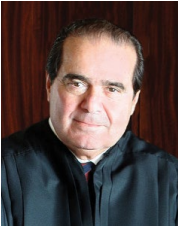
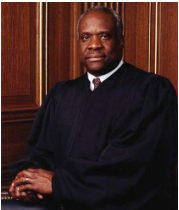


JUSTICE	VIEWS	QUOTE FROM A JUDICIAL DECISION
Elena Kagan 	Liberal	These statements suggest that the court may have calculated the length of <i>Tapia's</i> sentence to ensure that she receive certain rehabilitative services. And that a sentencing court may not do. As we have held, a court may not impose or lengthen a prison sentence to enable an offender to complete a treatment program or otherwise to promote rehabilitation. <i>Tapia v. United States</i> (10-5400)
Anthony Kennedy 	Swing	Campbell, who is white, filed a timely pretrial motion to quash the indictment on the grounds the grand jury was constituted in violation of his equal protection and due process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment and in violation of the Sixth Amendment's fair-cross-section requirement. Campbell alleged a longstanding practice of racial discrimination in the selection of grand jury forepersons in the Parish. His sole piece of evidence is that, between January 1976 and August 1993, no black person served as a grand jury foreperson in the Parish, even though more than 20 percent of the registered voters were black persons. . . . We find Campbell, like any other white defendant, has standing to raise an equal protection challenge to discrimination against black persons in the selection of his grand jury. <i>Campbell v. Louisiana</i> (96-1584)
Antonin Scalia 	Conservative	Where, as here, a defendant who is convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment succeeds in having the conviction set aside on appeal, jeopardy has not terminated, so that a life sentence imposed in connection with the initial conviction raises no double-jeopardy bar to a death sentence on retrial. <i>Sattazahn v. Pennsylvania</i> (01-7574)
Sonia Sotomayor 	Liberal	This case presents the question whether the age of a child subjected to police questioning is relevant to the custody analysis of <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> . . . (1966). It is beyond dispute that children will often feel bound to submit to police questioning when an adult in the same circumstances would feel free to leave. Seeing no reason for police officers or courts to blind themselves to that commonsense reality, we hold that a child's age properly informs the <i>Miranda</i> custody analysis. <i>J. D. B. v. North Carolina</i> (09-11121)
Clarence Thomas 	Conservative	Although a search or seizure of a dwelling might be constitutionally defective if police officers enter without prior announcement, law enforcement interests may also establish the reasonableness of an unannounced entry. <i>Wilson v. Arkansas</i> (94-5707)