In 1964, the landmark case defining the rule for search and seizure, *Terry vs. Ohio*, was tried and argued in the Cuyahoga County Court House. Judge Bernard Friedman ruled that police may stop and frisk a suspect for weapons for their safety if they have a reasonable suspicion the person has or is about to commit a crime. That decision was affirmed by Court of Appeals Judges J. Silbert, J. Artl, and J.J.P. Corrigan. Defense attorney Louis Stokes (later Congressman Stokes) and Assistant Prosecutor Reuben Payne took this case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where this new standard of law was affirmed in 1968. For the first time in our nation's history, African-American attorneys argued for both parties before an African-American Justice of the Supreme Court, Thurgood Marshall.

---


3 *Id.*


7 This fact comes from an extensive research project conducted by the Cuyahoga County’s Prosecutor’s Office. The office anticipates supplementing its application in July 2016 with a complete research packet that verifies this fact.