

*Frontiero v. Richardson*, 411 U.S. 677 (1973).  
 Concurring: Brennan, Douglas, White, Marshall  
 Concurring specially: Powell, Blackmun, Burger, C.J., Stewart  
 Dissenting: Rehnquist

104. Act of September 14, 1959 (§ 504, 73 Stat. 536)

Provision of Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 making it a crime for a member of the Communist Party to serve as an officer or, with the exception of clerical or custodial positions, as an employee of a labor union held to be a bill of attainder and unconstitutional.

*United States v. Brown*, 381 U.S. 437 (1965).  
 Concurring: Warren, C.J., Black, Douglas, Brennan, Goldberg  
 Dissenting: White, Clark, Harlan, Stewart

105. Act of October 11, 1962 (§ 305, 76 Stat. 840)

Provision of Postal Services and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1962 authorizing Post Office Department to detain material determined to be "communist political propaganda" and to forward it to the addressee only if he requested it after notification by the Department, the material to be destroyed otherwise, held to impose on the addressee an affirmative obligation that abridged First Amendment rights.

*Lamont v. Postmaster General*, 381 U.S. 301 (1965).

106. Act of October 15, 1962 (76 Stat. 914).

Provision of District of Columbia laws requiring that a person to be eligible to receive welfare assistance must have resided in the District for at least one year impermissibly classified persons on the basis of an assertion of the right to travel interstate and therefore held to violate the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

*Shapiro v. Thompson*, 394 U.S. 618 (1969).  
 Concurring: Brennan, Douglas, Stewart, White, Fortas, Marshall  
 Dissenting: Warren, C.J., Black, Harlan

107. Act of December 16, 1963 (77 Stat. 378, 20 U.S.C. § 754)

Provision of Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 which in effect removed restriction against religious use of facilities constructed with federal funds after 20 years held to violate the establishment clause of the First Amendment inasmuch as the property will still be of considerable value at the end of the period and removal of the restriction would constitute a substantial governmental contribution to religion.

*Tilton v. Richardson*, 403 U.S. 672 (1971).

108. Act of July 30, 1965 (Pub. L. 89-97, § 121, 79 Stat. 351, 42 U.S.C. § 1396c)

Spending Clause does not support authority in the Medicaid Act for the Secretary of Health and Human Services to terminate all fu-