

558. *Garrison v. Louisiana*, 379 U.S. 64 (1964).

Louisiana's Criminal Defamation Statute is unconstitutional as applied to criticism of official conduct of public officials because it incorporates standards of malice and truthfulness at variance with *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254 (1964).

559. *McLaughlin v. Florida*, 379 U.S. 184 (1964).

A criminal statute prohibiting an unmarried interracial couple from habitually living in and occupying the same room in the nighttime violates the Equal Protection Clause.

560. *Stanford v. Texas*, 379 U.S. 476 (1965).

A statute providing for the suppression of the Communist Party and authorizing the issuance of search warrants for subversive books and other materials is constitutionally defective because it does not require a description with particularity of the things to be seized.

561. *Cox v. Louisiana*, 379 U.S. 536 (1965).

A Louisiana breach of the peace statute is unconstitutionally vague.

562. *Freedman v. Maryland*, 380 U.S. 51 (1965).

A Maryland censorship statute requiring prior submission of films for review is invalid because of the absence of procedural safeguards eliminating dangers of censorship.

563. *Carrington v. Rash*, 380 U.S. 89 (1965).

A Texas constitutional provision prohibiting any member of Armed Forces who moves into the state from ever voting in Texas while a member of the Armed Forces violates the Equal Protection Clause.

Justices concurring: Stewart, Black, Douglas, Clark, Brennan, White, Goldberg
Justice dissenting: Harlan

564. *Louisiana v. United States*, 380 U.S. 145 (1965).

Constitutional and statutory provisions requiring prospective voters to satisfy registrars of their ability to understand and give reasonable interpretation of any section of United States or Louisiana Constitutions violate Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

565. *Reserve Life Ins. Co. v. Bowers*, 380 U.S. 258 (1965).

An Ohio statute imposing a personal property tax upon furniture and fixtures used by foreign insurance company in doing business in Ohio but not imposing a similar tax upon furniture and fixtures used by domestic insurance companies violates the Equal Protection Clause.