

petitions and discriminating against independent candidates' ability to obtain signatures in ways absent from major party candidates is summarily affirmed.

628. *Parish School Bd. v. Stewart*, 400 U.S. 884 (1970).

A district court decision holding unconstitutional Louisiana constitutional and statutory provisions limiting eligibility to vote in general obligation bond authorization elections is summarily affirmed.

629. *Bower v. Vaughan*, 400 U.S. 884 (1970).

A district court decision holding unconstitutional Arizona's one-year residency requirement for treatment in state hospital is summarily affirmed.

630. *Rafferty v. McKay*, 400 U.S. 954 (1970).

A district court decision holding unconstitutional a California loyalty oath similar to that condemned in *Baggett v. Bullitt*, 377 U.S. 360 (1964), is summarily affirmed.

631. *Wisconsin v. Constantineau*, 400 U.S. 433 (1971).

A Wisconsin statute providing for "posting" of "excessive" drinkers to bar them from taverns and similar places denies procedural due process by not requiring notice and opportunity to be heard.

632. *Groppi v. Wisconsin*, 400 U.S. 505 (1971).

A Wisconsin statute that categorically precludes a change of venue for trial of misdemeanor cases violates Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Justices concurring: Stewart, Douglas, Harlan, Brennan, White, Marshall

Justices concurring specially: Blackmun, Burger, C.J.

Justice dissenting: Black

633. *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371 (1971).

Connecticut's statutory imposition of fees as a prerequisite to obtain judicial dissolution of marriage violates due process as applied to persons unable to pay the fees.

Justices concurring: Harlan, Stewart, White, Marshall, Blackmun

Justices concurring specially: Douglas, Brennan

Justice dissenting: Black

634. *Tate v. Short*, 401 U.S. 395 (1971).

A Texas statute (and ordinance of City of Houston) that provide for imprisonment of persons unable to pay a fine for period calculated at \$5 a day violate the Equal Protection Clause.