

Justices concurring: Harlan (separately), Stewart (separately), Frankfurter (separately), Clark (separately)

512. *Torcaso v. Watkins*, 367 U.S. 488 (1961).

A Maryland constitutional provision under which an appointed notary public who would not declare his belief in God was denied his commission imposed an invalid test for public office that violated freedom of belief and religion as guaranteed by the First Amendment, applicable through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Frankfurter (separately), Harlan (separately)

513. *Marcus v. Search Warrant*, 367 U.S. 717 (1961).

A Missouri statutory procedure that enabled a city police officer, in an ex parte proceeding, to obtain from a trial judge search warrants authorizing seizure of all “obscene” material possessed by wholesale and retail distributors without granting the latter a hearing or even seeing any of the materials in question and without specifying any particular publications, sanctioned search and seizure tactics that violated due process.

Justices concurring: Black (separately), Douglas (separately)

514. *Tugwell v. Bush*, 367 U.S. 907 (1961).

A Louisiana statute that punished the giving to or acceptance by any parent of anything of value as an inducement to sending his child to a school operated in violation of Louisiana law was void for vagueness and was designed to scuttle a desegregation program.

515. *Legislature of Louisiana v. United States*, 367 U.S. 908 (1961).

In an effort to interfere with court-ordered public school desegregation, Louisiana enacted statutes that purported to remove the New Orleans school board and replace it with a new group appointed by the legislature, and that deprived the board of its attorney and substituted the Louisiana Attorney General, and enacted a resolution “addressing out of office” the school superintendent chosen by the board. These enactments violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

516. *Cramp v. Board of Pub. Instruction*, 368 U.S. 278 (1961).

A Florida statute that required state and local public employees to swear that they had never lent their “aid, support, advice, counsel, or influence to the Communist Party,” and that subjected them to discharge for refusal, was void for vagueness and violated due process.

Justices concurring: Black (separately), Douglas (separately)