

459. *Winters v. New York*, 333 U.S. 507 (1948).

A New York law creating a misdemeanor offense for publishing, selling, or otherwise distributing “any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper or other printed matter devoted to the publication, and principally made up of criminal laws, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures, or stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime . . . ,” as construed by the state Court of Appeals to prohibit distribution of a magazine principally made up of news or stories of criminal deeds of bloodshed or lust so massed as to become a vehicle for inciting violent and depraved crimes against the person, is so vague and indefinite as to violate the Fourteenth Amendment by prohibiting acts within the protection of the guaranty of free speech and press.

Justices concurring: Vinson, Black, Reed, Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge

Justices dissenting: Frankfurter, Jackson, Burton

460. *Toomer v. Witsell*, 334 U.S. 385 (1948).

A South Carolina law requiring a license of shrimp boat owners, the fee for which was \$25 per boat for residents and \$2,500 per boat for nonresidents, plainly discriminated against nonresidents and violated the privileges and immunities clause of Art. IV, § 2. The same law unconstitutionally burdened interstate commerce by requiring all boats licensed to trawl for shrimp in South Carolina waters to dock in the state and to unload their catch, pack, and properly stamp the catch before shipping or transporting it to another state.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Reed, Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge, Burton,
Black (dissenting in part), Frankfurter (dissenting in part), Jackson (dissenting in part)

461. *Takahashi v. Fish & Game Comm’n*, 334 U.S. 410 (1948).

California’s requirement that every person bringing fish ashore in the state for sale obtain a commercial fishing license, but denying such a license to any person ineligible for citizenship, precluded a resident Japanese alien from earning his living as a commercial fisherman in the ocean waters off the state and was invalid both under the Equal Protection Clause and a federal statute (42 U.S.C. § 1981).

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Black, Frankfurter, Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge,
Burton

Justices dissenting: Reed, Jackson

462. *Greyhound Lines v. Mealey*, 334 U.S. 653 (1948).

New York constitutionally may tax gross receipts of a common carrier derived from transportation apportioned as to mileage within the