

690. *Miller v. Gomez*, 412 U.S. 914 (1973).

A district court decision holding a denial of equal protection a New York statute denying a jury trial on the issue of dangerousness to persons being committed to hospitals for the criminally insane after a felony indictment but before trial is summarily affirmed.

691. *Vlandis v. Kline*, 412 U.S. 441 (1973).

A Connecticut statute creating an irrebuttable presumption that a student from out-of-state at the time he applied to a state college remained a nonresident for tuition purposes for his entire student career violated the Due Process Clause.

Justices concurring: Stewart, Brennan, Marshall, Blackmun, Powell

Justice concurring specially: White

Justices dissenting: Burger, C.J., Rehnquist, Douglas

692. *Wardius v. Oregon*, 412 U.S. 470 (1973).

An Oregon statute requiring a defendant to give pretrial notice of alibi defense and names of supporting witnesses but denying the defendant any reciprocal right of discovery of rebuttal evidence denies him due process of law.

693. *White v. Regester*, 412 U.S. 755 (1973).

The establishment of multimember legislative districts in certain Texas urban areas in the context of pervasive electoral discrimination against blacks and Mexican-Americans denied equal protection of laws.

694. *White v. Weiser*, 412 U.S. 783 (1973).

Texas' congressional districting law creates districts with too great a population disparity and is void under the Equal Protection Clause.

695. *Levitt v. Committee for Public Educ. & Religious Liberty*, 413 U.S. 472 (1973).

A New York statute to reimburse nonpublic schools for administrative expenses incurred in carrying out state-mandated examination and record-keeping requirements, but requiring no accounting and separating of religious and nonreligious uses, violates the Establishment Clause.

Justices concurring: Burger, C.J., Stewart, Blackmun, Powell, Rehnquist

Justices concurring specially: Douglas, Brennan, Marshall

Justice dissenting: White

696. *Sugarman v. Dougall*, 413 U.S. 634 (1973).

A New York statute providing that only United States citizens may hold permanent positions in competitive civil service violates the Equal Protection Clause.