penditures is invalid, under the First Amendment, as applied to a minor political party whose members and supporters may be subjected to harassment or reprisals.

Justices concurring: Marshall, Brennan, White, Powell, Burger, C.J. Justice concurring specially: Blackmun Justices concurring in part and dissenting in part: O'Connor, Rehnquist, Stevens

821. Larkin v. Grendel's Den, 459 U.S. 116 (1982).

A Massachusetts statute permitting any church to block issuance of a liquor license to any establishment to be located within 500 feet of the church violates the Establishment Clause by delegating governmental decisionmaking to a church.

Justices concurring: Burger, C.J., Brennan, White, Marshall, Blackmun, Powell, Stevens
Justice dissenting: Rehnquist

822. King v. Sanchez, 459 U.S. 801 (1982).

Federal district court's decision invalidating New Mexico legislative reapportionment as violating the one person, one vote requirement of the Equal Protection Clause because the "votes cast" formula resulted in substantial population variances among districts, is summarily affirmed.

823. Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co. v. Minnesota Comm'r of Revenue, 460 U.S. 575 (1983).

Minnesota's ink and paper use tax violates the First Amendment by providing "differential treatment" for the press.

Justices concurring: O'Connor, Brennan, Marshall, Powell, Stevens, Burger, C.J. Justices concurring specially: White, Blackmun Justice dissenting: Rehnquist

824. Anderson v. Celebrezze, 460 U.S. 780 (1983).

An Ohio statute requiring independent candidates for President and Vice-President to file nominating petitions by March 20 in order to qualify for the November ballot is unconstitutional as substantially burdening the associational rights of the candidates and their supporters.

Justices concurring: Stevens, Brennan, Marshall, Blackmun, Burger, C.J. Justices dissenting: Rehnquist, White, Powell, O'Connor

825. Kolender v. Lawson, 461 U.S. 352 (1983).

A California statute requiring that a person detained in a valid *Terry* stop provide "credible and reliable" identification is unconstitutionally vague, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause.