

116. *Lee v. International Soc’y for Krishna Consciousness*, 505 U.S. 830 (1992).

A regulation of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey banning leafleting (“the sale or distribution of . . . printed or written material” to passers-by) within the airport terminals operated by the facility is invalid under the First Amendment.

Justices concurring (per curiam): Blackmun, Stevens, O’Connor, Kennedy, Souter  
Justices dissenting: Rehnquist, C.J., White, Scalia, Thomas

117. *City of Cincinnati v. Discovery Network, Inc.*, 507 U.S. 410 (1993).

Cincinnati’s refusal, pursuant to an ordinance prohibiting distribution of commercial handbills on public property, to allow the distribution of commercial publications through freestanding news racks located on public property, while at the same time allowing similar distribution of newspapers and other noncommercial publications, violates the First Amendment.

Justices concurring: Stevens, Blackmun, O’Connor, Scalia, Kennedy, Souter  
Justices dissenting: Rehnquist, C.J., White, Thomas

118. *Church of Lukumi Babalu Aye v. City of Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520 (1993).

Hialeah, Florida’s ordinances banning the killing of animals in a ritual sacrifice are unconstitutional as infringing the free exercise of religion by members of the Santeria religion.

Justices concurring: Kennedy, White, Stevens, Scalia, Souter, Thomas, Rehnquist, C.J.  
Justices concurring specially: Blackmun, O’Connor

119. *C & A Carbone, Inc. v. Town of Clarkstown*, 511 U.S. 383 (1994).

Clarkstown, New York’s “flow control” ordinance, which requires all solid waste within the town to be processed at a designated transfer station before leaving the municipality, discriminates against interstate commerce and is invalid under the Commerce Clause.

Justices concurring: Kennedy, Stevens, Scalia, Thomas, Ginsburg  
Justice concurring specially: O’Connor  
Justices dissenting: Souter, Blackmun, Rehnquist, C.J.

120. *City of Ladue v. Gilleo*, 512 U.S. 43 (1994).

Ladue, Missouri’s ordinance, which prohibits all signs but makes exceptions for several narrow categories, violates the First Amendment by prohibiting a resident from placing in the window of her home a sign containing a political message. By prohibiting residential signs that carry political, religious, or personal messages, the ordinance forecloses “a venerable means of communication that is both unique and important.”