

600. *Levy v. Louisiana*, 391 U.S. 68 (1968).

Louisiana's wrongful death statute creating a right of action in a surviving child or children as interpreted to mean only legitimate child or children denies illegitimate children equal protection of the laws.

Justices concurring: Douglas, Brennan, White, Fortas, Marshall, Warren, C.J.
Justices dissenting: Harlan, Black, Stewart

601. *Glonn v. American Guar. & Liab. Ins. Co.*, 391 U.S. 73 (1968).

A Louisiana statute barring wrongful death recovery by parents of illegitimate child but allowing recovery by parent of legitimate child violates equal protection.

602. *Rabeck v. New York*, 391 U.S. 462 (1968).

A provision of New York's obscenity law is unconstitutionally vague.

Justices concurring: Warren, C.J., Black, Douglas, Brennan, Stewart, White, Fortas, Marshall
Justices dissenting: Harlan

603. *Witherspoon v. Illinois*, 391 U.S. 510 (1968).

An Illinois statute, itself no longer in code but held to be incorporated in the general juror challenge statute, that authorizes automatic challenge for cause of any potential juror scrupled against capital punishment in capital cases, is invalid.

Justices concurring: Stewart, Brennan, Fortas, Marshall, Warren, C.J.
Justices concurring specially: Douglas
Justices dissenting: Black, Harlan, White

604. *Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23 (1968).

Series of Ohio election statutes that imposed insurmountable obstacles to the success of independent parties and candidates in obtaining a place on the ballot violate the Equal Protection Clause.

Justices concurring: Black, Douglas, Brennan, Fortas, Marshall
Justices concurring specially: Harlan
Justices dissenting: Warren, C.J., Stewart, White

605. *Louisiana Educ. Comm'n for Needy Children v. Poindexter*, 393 U.S. 17 (1968).

A district court decision holding unconstitutional a Louisiana tuition grant statute as part of an anti-desegregation program is summarily affirmed.

606. *Epperson v. Arkansas*, 393 U.S. 97 (1968).

An Arkansas statute prohibiting the teaching of evolution in public schools of the state violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments.