642. Lemon v. Kurtzman, 403 U.S. 602 (1971).

A Pennsylvania statute providing for reimbursement of sectarian schools for expenses of providing certain secular educational services violates the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment as applied to the states through the Fourteenth.

Justices concurring: Burger, C.J., Harlan, Stewart, Blackmun Justices concurring specially: Black, Douglas, Brennan, Marshall Justice dissenting: White

643. Earley v. DiCenso, 403 U.S. 602 (1971).

A Rhode Island statute providing for salary supplements to be paid to teachers in sectarian schools violates the Establishment Clause.

644. Accord: Sanders v. Johnson, 403 U.S. 955 (1971).

A district court decision holding unconstitutional Connecticut Nonpublic School Secular Education Act is affirmed.

645. Pease v. Hansen, 404 U.S. 70 (1971).

A Montana durational residency requirement as condition on eligibility to state-financed public assistance is unconstitutional under *Shapiro v. Thompson*, 394 U.S. 618 (1969).

646. Reed v. Reed, 404 U.S. 71 (1971).

An Idaho statute giving preference to males over females for appointment as administrator of a decedent's estate violates the Equal Protection Clause.

647. Dunn v. Rivera, 404 U.S. 1054 (1972).

A district court decision holding unconstitutional Connecticut oneyear residency requirement for eligibility to welfare assistance is summarily affirmed.

648. Wyman v. Lopez, 404 U.S. 1055 (1972).

A district court decision holding unconstitutional New York oneyear residency requirement for eligibility to welfare assistance is summarily affirmed.

649. Lindsey v. Normet, 405 U.S. 56 (1972).

An Oregon statute requiring tenants who wish to appeal housing eviction order to file bond in twice the amount of rent expected to accrue during pendency of appeal violates the Equal Protection Clause.

650. Bullock v. Carter, 405 U.S. 134 (1972).

Texas' filing fee system, which imposes on candidates the costs of the primary election operation and affords no alternative opportunity