

531. *Lombard v. Louisiana*, 373 U.S. 267 (1963).

When local community policy, as administered by municipal law enforcement officers, proscribed “sit-in demonstrations” against refusal of store proprietors to serve African Americans at lunch counters reserved for white patrons, invoking the Louisiana Criminal Mischief Statute to punish African Americans who engaged in such demonstrations violated the Equal Protection Clause.

Justices concurring: Warren, C.J., Douglas (separately), Black, Brennan, White, Stewart, Goldberg, Clark
Justice dissenting: Harlan

532. *Wright v. Georgia*, 373 U.S. 284 (1963).

Georgia’s unlawful assemblies act, which rendered persons open to conviction for a breach of the peace upon their refusal to disperse upon command of police officers, was void for vagueness and violated due process because it did not give adequate warning to Negroes that peaceably playing basketball in a municipal park would expose them to prosecution for violation of the statute.

Justice concurring: Harlan (separately)

533. *Abington School Dist. v. Schempp*, 374 U.S. 203 (1963).

A Pennsylvania law that required the reading, without comment, of verses from the Bible at the opening of each public school day violated the prohibition against the enactment of any law respecting an establishment of religion as incorporated by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Clark, Douglas (separately), Brennan (separately), Goldberg (separately), Harlan (concurs with latter), Warren, C.J., White, Black
Justice dissenting: Stewart

534. *Sherbert v. Verner*, 374 U.S. 398 (1963).

The South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act, which withheld benefits and deemed ineligible for the receipt thereof a person who has failed without good cause to accept available work when offered to him, if construed as barring a Seventh-Day Adventist from relief because of religious scruples against working on Saturday, abridged the latter’s right to the free exercise of religion contrary to the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Brennan, Clark, Warren, C.J., Goldberg, Black, Douglas, Stewart (separately)
Justices dissenting: Harlan, White

535. *Polar Ice Cream & Creamery Co. v. Andrews*, 375 U.S. 361 (1964).

A Florida statute and regulations implementing it that required a milk distributor to purchase its total supply of fluid milk from