

517. *St. Helena Parish School Bd. v. Hall*, 368 U.S. 515 (1962).

A Louisiana statute that authorized the school board of a municipally operated school system to close the schools upon a vote of the electors and that provided that the board might then lease or sell any school building, but that subjected to extensive state control and financial aid the private schools that might acquire such buildings, violated equal protection of the laws because it was intended to continue segregation in schools.

518. *Bailey v. Patterson*, 369 U.S. 31 (1962).

Mississippi statutes that required racial segregation at interstate and intrastate transportation facilities denied equal protection of the law.

519. *Turner v. City of Memphis*, 369 U.S. 350 (1962).

A Tennessee statute, and an administrative regulation issued under it, insofar as they sanctioned racial segregation in a private restaurant operated on premises leased from a city at its municipal airport, denied equal protection of the law.

520. *Central R.R. v. Pennsylvania*, 370 U.S. 607 (1962).

Pennsylvania's capital stock tax, in the nature of a property tax, could not be collected on that portion of a railroad's cars (158 out of 3074) that represented the daily average of its cars located on a New Jersey railroad's lines during a taxable year; as to the latter portion of its cars the tax violated the Commerce Clause and the Due Process Clause.

Justice concurring: Black (separately)

521. *Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S. 660 (1962).

A California statute that, as construed, made the "status" of narcotics addiction a criminal offense, even though the accused had never used narcotics in California and had not been guilty of antisocial behavior in California, was void as inflicting cruel and unjust punishment proscribed by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

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

Justices dissenting: Clark, White

522. *Lassiter v. United States*, 371 U.S. 10 (1962).

Louisiana laws that segregated passengers in terminal facilities of common carriers were unconstitutional because they conflicted with federal law and the Equal Protection Clause.