

838. *Deukmejian v. National Meat Ass'n*, 469 U.S. 1100 (1985).

An appeals court holding that California tax on sales by out-of-state beef processors discriminates against interstate commerce in violation of the Commerce Clause, there being no corresponding and comparable tax on in-state processors, is summarily affirmed.

839. *Westhafer v. Worrell Newspapers*, 469 U.S. 1200 (1985).

An appeals court decision holding invalid under the First Amendment an Indiana statute punishing as contempt the publication of the name of an individual against whom a sealed indictment or information has been filed is summarily affirmed.

840. *Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Ward*, 470 U.S. 869 (1985).

Alabama's domestic preference tax, imposing a substantially lower gross premiums tax rate on domestic insurance companies than on out-of-state insurance companies, violates the Equal Protection Clause.

Justices concurring: Powell, White, Blackmun, Stevens, Burger, C.J.

Justices dissenting: O'Connor, Brennan, Marshall, Rehnquist

841. *Board of Educ. v. National Gay Task Force*, 470 U.S. 903 (1985).

A court of appeals decision holding unconstitutionally overbroad in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments an Oklahoma statute prohibiting advocating, encouraging, or promoting homosexual conduct is affirmed by equally divided vote.

842. *Hunter v. Underwood*, 471 U.S. 222 (1985).

A provision of Alabama Constitution requiring disenfranchisement for crimes involving moral turpitude, adopted in 1901 for the purpose of racial discrimination, violates the Equal Protection Clause.

843. *Williams v. Vermont*, 472 U.S. 14 (1985).

Vermont's use tax discriminating between residents and nonresidents in application of a credit for automobile sales taxes paid to another state violates the Equal Protection Clause.

Justices concurring: White, Brennan, Marshall, Stevens, Burger, C.J.

Justices dissenting: Blackmun, Rehnquist, O'Connor

844. *Wallace v. Jaffree*, 472 U.S. 38 (1985).

An Alabama statute authorizing a one-minute period of silence in public schools "for meditation or voluntary prayer" violates the Establishment Clause, the record indicating that the sole legislative purpose in amending the statute to add "or voluntary prayer" was to return voluntary prayer to the public schools.