

an affidavit listing every organization to which he had belonged or contributed within the preceding five years deprived teachers of associational freedom guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Stewart, Warren, C.J., Brennan, Douglas, Black

Justices dissenting: Frankfurter, Clark, Harlan, Whittaker

508. *Bush v. Orleans Parish School Bd.*, 364 U.S. 500 (1961).

The Louisiana interposition statute that averred that the decision in the school segregation case (*Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954)) constituted usurpation of state power and that interposed the sovereignty of the state against enforcement of that decision did not assert “a constitutional doctrine,” and if taken seriously, is legal defiance of constitutional authority.

509. *Orleans Parish School Bd. v. Bush*, 365 U.S. 569 (1961).

Louisiana statutes that (1) provided for segregation of races in public schools and the withholding of funds from integrated schools; (2) conferred on the Governor the right to close all schools upon the integration of any one of them; and (3) directed the Governor to supersede a school board under a court order to desegregate and take over management of public schools, denied equal protection of the laws.

510. *Ferguson v. Georgia*, 365 U.S. 570 (1961).

When, because a Georgia law that granted a defendant in a criminal trial the right to make an unsworn statement to the jury without subjecting himself to cross-examination, defendant’s counsel was denied the right to ask him any question when he took the stand to make his unsworn statement, such application of the Georgia law deprived the defendant of the effective assistance of counsel without due process of law.

Justices concurring: Frankfurter (separately), Clark (separately)

511. *Louisiana ex rel. Gremillion v. NAACP*, 366 U.S. 293 (1961).

A Louisiana statute that prohibited any “non-trading” association from doing business in Louisiana if it is affiliated with any “foreign or out-of-state non-trading” association, any of the officers or directors of which are members of subversive organizations as cited by a House committee or by the United States Attorney General, and that required every non-trading association with an out-of-state affiliate to file annually an affidavit that none of the officers of the affiliate is a member of such organizations, was void for vagueness and violated of due process.