

United States v. Robel, 389 U.S. 258 (1967).
 Concurring: Warren, C.J., Black, Douglas, Stewart, Fortas
 Concurring specially: Brennan
 Dissenting: White, Harlan

87. Act of September 23, 1950 (64 Stat. 993, § 6)

Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, § 6, providing that any member of a Communist organization, which has registered or has been ordered to register, commits a crime if he attempts to obtain or use a passport, held to violate of due process under the Fifth Amendment.

Aptheker v. Secretary of State, 378 U.S. 500 (1964).
 Concurring: Goldberg, Brennan, Stewart, Warren, C.J.
 Concurring specially: Black, Douglas
 Dissenting: Clark, Harlan, White

88. Act of September 28, 1950 (Title I, §§ 7, 8, 64 Stat. 993)

Provisions of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 requiring in lieu of registration by the Communist Party registration by Party members may not be applied to compel registration by, or to prosecute for refusal to register, alleged members who have asserted their privilege against self-incrimination, inasmuch as registration would expose such persons to criminal prosecution under other laws.

Albertson v. Subversive Activities Control Board, 382 U.S. 70 (1965).

89. Act of October 30, 1951 (§ 5(f)(ii), 65 Stat. 683, 45 U.S.C. § 231a(c)(3)(ii))

Provision of Railroad Retirement Act similar to section voided in *Califano v. Goldfarb* (no. 85, *supra*).

Railroad Retirement Bd. v. Kalina, 431 U.S. 909 (1977).

90. Act of June 27, 1952 (Title III, 349, 66 Stat. 267)

Provision of Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 providing for revocation of United States citizenship of one who votes in a foreign election held unconstitutional under § 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Afroyim v. Rusk, 387 U.S. 253 (1967).
 Concurring: Black, Douglas, Brennan, Fortas, Warren, C.J.
 Dissenting: Harlan, Clark, Stewart, White

91. Act of June 27, 1952 (66 Stat. 163, 269, § 352(a)(1))

§ 352(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, depriving a naturalized person of citizenship for "having a continuous residence for three years" in state of his birth or prior nationality, held violative of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

Schneider v. Rusk, 377 U.S. 163 (1964).