

Justices concurring: Black (separately), Frankfurter (separately), Douglas (separately), Clark (separately), Harlan (separately)

503. *Faubus v. Aaron*, 361 U.S. 197 (1959).

Arkansas statutes that empowered the Governor to close the public schools and to hold an election as to whether the schools were to be integrated, as well as to withhold public moneys allocated to such schools on the occasion of their closing and to make such funds available to other public schools or nonprofit private schools to which pupils from a closed school might transfer, violated the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

504. *Phillips Chemical Co. v. Dumas School Dist.*, 361 U.S. 376 (1960).

Texas statutes discriminated against the United States in violation of Article VI, clause 2, by levying a tax on federally owned land and improvements used and occupied by a private concern that was more burdensome than the tax imposed on similarly situated lessees of property owned by Texas and its subdivisions.

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

505. *Rohr Aircraft Corp. v. San Diego County*, 362 U.S. 628 (1960).

Property taxes assessed under California law could not be levied on real estate owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation after the latter had declared the property to be surplus and surrendered it to the War Assets Administration for disposal; this exemption arose even before execution of a quitclaim deed transferring title from the RFC to the United States and even though a property had been leased to a private lessee in the name of both the RFC and the United States.

Justices concurring: Clark, Warren, C.J., Harlan, Stewart, Frankfurter, Brennan, Whittaker

Justices dissenting: Douglas, Black

506. *Gomillion v. Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339 (1960).

An Alabama statute that altered the boundaries of the City of Tuskegee in such manner as to eliminate all but four or five of its 400 African American voters without eliminating any white voter violated the Fifteenth Amendment.

Justice concurring: Whittaker (separately)

507. *Shelton v. Tucker*, 364 U.S. 479 (1960).

An Arkansas statute that required every school teacher, as a condition of employment in state-supported schools and colleges, to file