

523. *NAACP v. Button*, 371 U.S. 415 (1963).

A Virginia law that expanded malpractice by attorneys to include acceptance of employment or compensation from any person or organization not a party to a judicial proceeding and having no pecuniary right or liability in it, and that made it an offense for such person or organization to solicit business for an attorney violated freedom of expression and association, as guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment when enforced against a corporation, including its attorneys and litigants, whose major purpose is the elimination of racial segregation through litigation that it solicits, institutes, and finances.

Justices concurring: Brennan, Warren, C.J., Goldberg, Douglas (separately), Black
Justices dissenting: White (in part), Harlan, Clark, Stewart

524. *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U.S. 335 (1963).

A Florida statute that did not accord indigent defendants court-appointed counsel in noncapital felony offenses deprived such defendants of due process of law.

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

525. *Gray v. Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368 (1963).

A Georgia county unit system for nominating candidates in primaries for state-wide offices, including United States Senators, as set forth in statutory provisions, violated the principle of "one-person, one vote" as required by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justices concurring: Douglas, Stewart (separately), Clark (separately), Warren, C.J., Brennan, White, Goldberg, Black
Justice dissenting: Harlan

526. *Lane v. Brown*, 372 U.S. 477 (1963).

The Indiana Public Defender Act, insofar as it empowered the Public Defender to refuse to perfect an appeal for an indigent defendant whenever the former believed such an appeal would be unsuccessful and that, independently of such intervention by the Defender, afforded such defendant no alternative means of obtaining a transcript of a *coram nobis* hearing requisite to perfect an appeal from a trial court's denial of a writ of error *coram nobis*, effected a discriminatory denial of a privilege available as of right to a defendant with the requisite funds and violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

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