

dized by a strike threat, was inconsistent with 29 U.S.C. § 157 of the National Labor Relations Act defining the rights of employees as to collective bargaining and, consistently with national supremacy, could not be enforced.

139. *Corbett v. Stergios*, 381 U.S. 124 (1965).

Iowa's reciprocal inheritance law conditioning the right of nonresident aliens to take Iowa real property by intestate succession upon existence of a reciprocal right of United States citizens to take real property upon same terms and conditions in alien's country could not under United States-Greece treaty and Supremacy Clause bar Greek national from inheriting property.

140. *Nash v. Florida Industrial Comm'n*, 389 U.S. 235 (1967).

A Florida unemployment compensation law disqualifying for benefits any person unemployed as a result of a labor dispute when applied to disqualify a person who has filed an unfair labor practice charge against her employer because of her discharge conflicts with federal labor law and is void under Supremacy Clause.

141. *Rosado v. Wyman*, 397 U.S. 397 (1970).

A New York statute changing levels of benefits and deleting items to be included in levels of benefit which reduced moneys to recipients conflicted with federal law which required states to adjust upward in terms of increases costs of living amounts deemed necessary for subsistence.

Justices concurring: Harlan, Douglas, Brennan, Stewart, White, Marshall

Justices dissenting: Black, Burger, C.J.

142. *Lewis v. Martin*, 397 U.S. 552 (1970).

A California statute reducing the amount of dependent children funds going to any household by the amount of funds imputed to presence of a "man-in-the-house" who was not legally obligated to support the child or children conflicts with federal law as interpreted by valid HEW regulations.

Justices concurring: Douglas, Harlan, Brennan, Stewart, White, Marshall

Justices dissenting: Burger, C.J., Black

143. *California Dep't of Human Resources Dev. v. Java*, 402 U.S. 121 (1971).

A California statute providing for suspension of unemployment compensation if the former employer appeals an eligibility decision of a departmental examiner, the suspension to last until decision of the appeal, conflicts with the federal act's requirement that compensation must be paid when due.