

Justices concurring: Stone, C.J., Black, Frankfurter, Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge
Justices dissenting: Roberts, Reed, Jackson

63. *Follett v. Town of McCormick*, 321 U.S. 573 (1944).

A McCormick, South Carolina, ordinance required agents selling books to pay a license fee of \$1.00 per day or \$15.00 per year. The constitutional guarantee of religious freedom under the First and Fourteenth Amendments precludes exacting a book agent's license fee from a distributor of religious literature notwithstanding that his activities are confined to his hometown and his livelihood is derived from contributions requested for the literature distributed.

Justices concurring: Stone, C.J., Black, Reed, Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge
Justices dissenting: Roberts, Frankfurter, Jackson

64. *Nippert v. City of Richmond*, 327 U.S. 416 (1946).

A Richmond, Virginia, City Code imposed upon persons "engaged in business as solicitors an annual license tax of \$50.00 plus one-half of one per centum of their gross receipts or commissions for the preceding license year in excess of \$1,000.00." Permit of Director of Public Safety was required before issuance of the license. The ordinance violated the Commerce Clause because it discriminated against out-of-state merchants in favor of local ones and operated as a barrier to the introduction of out-of-state merchandise.

Justices concurring: Stone, C.J., Reed, Frankfurter, Rutledge, Burton
Justices dissenting: Black, Douglas, Murphy

65. *Joseph v. Carter & Weekes Stevedoring Co.*, 330 U.S. 422 (1947).

A New York City law provided that, for the privilege of carrying on within the city any trade, business, or profession, every person shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon all receipts received in or allocable to the city during the year. The excise tax levied on the gross receipts of a stevedoring corporation is invalid as a burden on interstate and foreign commerce in violation of the Commerce Clause.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas (dissenting in part),
Murphy (dissenting in part), Jackson, Rutledge (dissenting in part), Burton
Justice dissenting: Black

66. *Saia v. New York*, 334 U.S. 558 (1948).

A Lockport ordinance forbidding use of sound amplification excepted public dissemination, through loudspeakers, of news, matters of public concern, and athletic activities, provided that the latter be done under permission obtained from the Chief of Police. The ordinance is unconstitutional on its face as a prior restraint on speech, in