

State.” The gross-receipts tax is in fact and effect a privilege tax, and its application to a foreign corporation doing an exclusively interstate business violated the Commerce Clause.

Justices concurring: Reed, Frankfurter, Jackson, Burton, Minton

Justices dissenting: Warren, C.J., Black, Douglas, Clark

486. *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

A Kansas law that authorized segregation of white and Negro children in “separate but equal” public schools denies Negro children the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

487. *Accord: Briggs v. Elliott*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

South Carolina constitutional and statutory provisions requiring segregation of white and Negro students in public schools violate the Fourteenth Amendment.

488. *Accord: Davis v. County School Bd.*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

Virginia constitutional and statutory provisions requiring segregation of white and Negro students in public schools violate the Fourteenth Amendment.

489. *Accord: Gebhart v. Belton*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

Delaware constitutional and statutory provisions requiring segregation of white and Negro students in public schools violate the Fourteenth Amendment.

490. *Castle v. Hayes Freight Lines*, 348 U.S. 61 (1954).

An Illinois law providing for a 90-day suspension of a motor carrier upon a finding of 10 or more violations of regulations calling for a balanced distribution of freight loads in relation to the truck’s axles cannot be applied to an interstate motor carrier holding a certificate of convenience and necessity issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Federal Motor Carrier Act. A state may not suspend the carrier’s rights to use the state’s highways in its interstate operations. The Illinois law, as applied to such carrier, also violates the Commerce Clause.

491. *Society for Savings v. Bowers*, 349 U.S. 143 (1955).

Levy of Ohio’s property tax against a mutual saving bank and a federal savings and loan association in their own names, measured by the amount of each bank’s capital, surplus, or reserve and undivided profits, without deduction of the value of federal securities owned by