

ing been notified to do so by the owner or possessor thereof. A state, consistently with the freedom of religion and the press guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth Amendments, cannot impose criminal punishment upon a person engaged in religious activities and distributing religious literature in a village owned by the United States under a congressional program designed to provide housing for workers engaged in national defense activities, where the village is freely accessible and open to the public.

Justices concurring: Black, Frankfurter, Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge

Justices dissenting: Stone, C.J., Reed, Burton

452. *Republic Pictures Corp. v. Kappler*, 327 U.S. 757 (1946).

An Iowa statute, insofar as it required actions on claims arising under a federal statute not containing any period of limitations to be commenced within six months, denied equal protection of law when enforced as to one seeking to recover under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act; a state may not discriminate against rights accruing under federal laws by imposing as to them a special period of limitations not applicable to other claims.

453. *Morgan v. Virginia*, 328 U.S. 373 (1946).

Virginia law required motor carriers, both interstate and intrastate, to separate without discrimination white and colored passengers in their motor buses so that contiguous seats would not be occupied by persons of different races at the same time. Even though Congress has enacted no legislation on the subject, the state provisions are invalid as applied to passengers in vehicles moving interstate because they burden interstate commerce.

Justices concurring: Black (separately), Reed, Frankfurter (separately), Douglas, Murphy, Rutledge

Justice dissenting: Burton

454. *Richfield Oil Corp. v. State Bd. of Equalization*, 329 U.S. 69 (1946).

The California Retail Sales Tax, measured by gross receipts, cannot constitutionally be collected on exports in the form of oil delivered from appellant's dockside tanks to a New Zealand vessel in a California port for transportation to Auckland pursuant to a contract of sale with the New Zealand Government.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas, Jackson, Rutledge, Burton

Justice dissenting: Black

455. *Order of Travelers v. Wolfe*, 331 U.S. 586 (1947).

A South Dakota Law setting a six-year statute of limitations for commencing actions on contract and declaring void every stipulation