471. *United States v. Texas*, 339 U.S. 707 (1950).

Notwithstanding provisions in Texas laws under which Texas extended its boundary to a line in the Gulf of Mexico 24 marine miles beyond the three-mile limit and asserted ownership of the bed within that area and to the outer edge of the continental shelf, the United States is entitled to a decree sustaining its paramount rights to dominion of natural resources in the area, beyond the low-water mark on the coast of Texas and outside inland waters. Any claim that Texas may have asserted over the marginal belt when it existed as an independent Republic was relinquished upon its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other states.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Black, Frankfurter, Douglas, Burton
Justices dissenting: Reed, Minton

472. *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents*, 339 U.S. 637 (1950).

Oklahoma law required segregation in educational facilities at institutions of higher learning. As applied to assign an African American student to a special row in the classroom, to a special table in the library, and to a special table in the cafeteria, the law impaired and inhibited the student's ability to study, engage in discussion, exchange views with other students, and in general to learn his profession. The conditions under which the student was required to receive his education deprived him of his right to equal protection guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

473. *Norton Co. v. Department of Revenue*, 340 U.S. 534 (1951).

The Illinois occupation tax, levied on gross receipts from sales of tangible personal property, cannot be collected on orders sent directly by the customer to the head officer of a corporation in Massachusetts and shipped directly to the customers from that office. These sales are interstate in nature and are immune from state taxation by virtue of the Commerce Clause.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Black (dissenting in part), Reed (dissenting in part), Frankfurter, Douglas (dissenting in part), Jackson, Burton, Clark (dissenting in part), Minton

474. *Spector Motor Serv. v. O'Connor*, 340 U.S. 602 (1951).

A Connecticut franchise tax for the privilege of doing business in the state, computed at a nondiscriminatory rate on that part of a foreign corporation's net income that is reasonably attributed to its business activities within the state and not levied as compensation for the use of highways, or collected in lieu of an *ad valorem* property tax, or imposed as a fee for inspection, or as a tax on sales or use, cannot