

found that the grabiron was not secure for use strictly as a handhold; and that if it had been, it would not have failed, since the use made of it by Swinson did not subject it to appreciably greater strain. There was evidence, also, that use as a foot brace was a natural and not unusual one. For such a use of the grabiron, Swinson was entitled to assume that it was secure. Compare *Lehigh Valley R. Co. v. Howell*, 6 F. (2d) 784; *Didinger v. Pennsylvania R. Co.*, 39 F. (2d) 798.

Reversed.

ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION *v.* INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION OF CALIFORNIA ET AL.

APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 465. Argued February 8, 11, 1935.—Decided March 11, 1935.

1. The terms, obligations and sanctions of a contract are subject, in some measure, to the legislative control of the State in which it is made, even though it is to be performed elsewhere. P. 540.
2. Where a contract of employment is made in a State, though for work in another jurisdiction and though the parties expressly stipulate to be bound by the workmen's compensation law of that other jurisdiction, if the State where it is made has a legitimate public interest of its own to insure that the workman shall be compensated for injuries suffered in the course of his employment beyond its borders, it is not prevented by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment from allowing him its own compensation remedy for such injuries and from declining to remit him to his remedy in the other jurisdiction or to substitute that remedy in its own forum. Cf. *Bradford Electric Light Co. v. Clapper*, 286 U. S. 145. Pp. 540, 542.

The improbability that workers employed in California for seasonal occupation in Alaska, 3,000 miles away, and not to be paid until their return, would be able to apply for compensation when injured in Alaska, or once returned to California would be able to go back to Alaska and successfully prosecute their claims; and the probability that, if without a remedy in California courts, they

would be remediless and likely to become public charges on that State, suggest that California has a legitimate public interest in imposing liability for such injuries upon the employer and in providing a remedy for such employees available in California.

3. Legislation affecting the status of employer and employee, within the scope of acknowledged state power and not unreasonable in its exercise, can not be condemned because it curtails the power of the individual to contract. P. 543.
4. The extent to which the statute of one State may qualify or deny rights asserted under the statute of another presents a question under the full faith and credit clause which this Court, upon review of a judgment of a state court, must determine for itself; equally whether the statute of the forum is set up as a defense to a suit brought under the foreign statute or the foreign statute is set up as a defense to a suit or proceedings under the local statute. P. 547.
5. A conflict thus arising is to be resolved, not by automatically compelling the courts of each State to subordinate its own statutes to those of the other, but by appraising the governmental interests of each jurisdiction, and determining the question accordingly. P. 547.
6. Upon the facts of this case, which involves a conflict in the California courts between the workmen's compensation laws of California and Alaska, the interest of Alaska is not shown to be superior to that of California; and therefore the Alaska statute can not be given the effect of denying to the courts of California the right to apply the law of that State. Pp. 544, 550.

In so deciding, the Court assumes that by R. S., §§ 905, 906, the command of the full faith and credit clause is made applicable to territorial statutes with the same force and effect as that of the constitutional provision with respect to statutes of the States.

1 Cal. (2d) 250; 34 P. (2d) 716, affirmed.

APPEAL from a judgment affirming an award made by the Industrial Accident Commission of California under the workmen's compensation law of that State.

Mr. Francis Gill, with whom *Messrs. Frank D. Madison, Marshall P. Madison, and Eugene M. Prince* were on the brief, for appellant.

The adoption by Alaska of its Workmen's Compensation Act (Sess. L., 1929, c. 25) applicable to industrial

injuries in Alaska was within the power of the territorial legislature. Organic Act, § 9, 37 Stat. 514; 48 U. S. C. 77; *North Alaska Salmon Co. v. Pillsbury*, 174 Cal. 1, 5. The Alaska act is optional, but had been accepted by the parties in the employment contract, and there is no question that this employment was within its terms. Section 905 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (28 U. S. C. 687) requires full faith and credit to be accorded to territorial statutes. *Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Sowers*, 213 U. S. 55, 64-65.

The Alaska Compensation Act provides exclusive rights and remedies (§ 10); so does the California statute (§ 6). There can not be two exclusive jurisdictions over the same subject matter. Therefore, if the California award was a valid exercise of an exclusive jurisdiction, as it purported to be, it altogether precludes proceedings under the Alaska statute. The statute of Alaska—the jurisdiction in which all the work was done and where the injury occurred—is unquestionably applicable to the case, but it can never be applied unless it is accorded full faith and credit in California, or unless the California award can be disregarded and the appellant subjected in Alaska to another recovery for the same injury. Such double recovery would be contrary to the requirements of due process and would invalidate one or the other of the two statutes on that ground. Consequently, one or the other must give way in any view of the case, and the circumstances of this case require the California courts to give effect to the Alaska statute and to the defense predicated on it.

While we know of no case in which like facts have been presented, we submit that the principles stated in *Bradford Electric Co. v. Clapper*, 286 U. S. 145, and in *Ohio v. Chattanooga Boiler Co.*, 289 U. S. 439, as applied to the facts of this case, require full faith and credit for the Alaska statute.

It is an elementary principle in conflict of laws that the contract is governed by the laws with a view to which the parties make it. *Wayman v. Southard*, 10 Wheat. 1, 48. The only significance of the place of making or the place of performance, from the standpoint of conflict of laws, is to determine the intention of the parties as to what law should govern, and these considerations are immaterial when the matter is covered by express contract.

It is true that the California Industrial Accident Commission, an administrative body, can not administer the Alaska act because the Alaska statute provides for the assessment of the statutory compensation in an action in a court of general jurisdiction. But this fact does not justify the denial of the validity and effect of the Alaska statute when pleaded as a defense to proceedings under the California act. Neither is it any excuse or warrant for the failure in this case to recognize Palma's right against appellant as a foreign right, and as such controlled by the rules of its origin (*Cuban R. Co. v. Crosby*, 222 U. S. 473; *Slater v. Mexican National R. Co.*, 194 U. S. 120); nor does it justify disregarding the limitations upon appellant's liability provided by the Alaska statute. *Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Sowers*, 213 U. S. 55; *Tennessee Coal, I. & R. Co. v. George*, 233 U. S. 354.

Unless the Alaska statute is given effect in California, it is denied operation altogether as a practical matter. The California statute, in such event, has been extended into the jurisdiction of Alaska, has excluded the operation of the Alaska statute and invalidated a contract between the parties which related to Alaska work and which was unquestionably valid under the Alaska law. This is a clear denial of full faith and credit. *New York Life Ins. Co. v. Head*, 234 U. S. 139.

If the California statute does not offer an exclusive remedy where the employee has a right to compensation under the act in force at the place of injury, then, under

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Ohio v. Chattanooga Boiler Co., 289 U. S. 439, there could be no possibility of recognizing the California act.

The California statute is compulsory (§ 27a). It requires an employer to insure payment of compensation to his employees or to qualify as a self-insurer by posting bonds upon which he must pay premiums (§ 29). Under the decision in this case, appellant can not make an employment contract in California for seasonal work in Alaska exclusively without assuming these and other burdens, notwithstanding the fact that appellant must meet the requirements of the Alaska law as to these same employees.

It is also self-evident that the application of the California Act to injuries in Alaska is more burdensome to the employer than its application to injuries in California, because of the difficulty of defense.

We submit that the State has no reasonable basis for extending, and no power to extend, its compulsory workmen's compensation act to extraterritorial injuries arising from such employment. See *Murray v. Joe Gerrick & Co.*, 291 U. S. 315; *Ford, Bacon & Davis v. Volentine*, 64 F. (2d) 800; *Industrial Commission v. Gardinio*, 119 Ohio St. 539; *Altman v. Workmen's Compensation Bureau*, 50 N. D. 215; *Johnson v. Industrial Accident Comm'n*, 45 Ohio App. 125; *Post v. Burger & Gohlke*, 216 N. Y. 544; *Smith v. Heine Safety Boiler Co.*, 224 N. Y. 9; *Perlis v. Lederer*, 188 App. Div. 425; *American Mutual Liability Ins. Co. v. McCaffrey*, 37 F. (2d) 870. Liability under such a statute is not contractual in any true sense (*Smith v. Heine Safety Boiler Co.*, 224 N. Y. 9), but is an obligation in the nature of a tax. *Mountain Timber Co. v. Washington*, 243 U. S. 219, 240. See also, dissenting opinion of Mr. JUSTICE BRANDEIS in *New York Central R. Co. v. Winfield*, 244 U. S. 147, 167.

Still further, in sustaining the award, the Supreme Court of California invalidated the contract of the parties

that the Alaska statute should govern the injury. Under the due process clause, freedom of contract can be abridged by state statute only within reasonable limits. *Truax v. Raich*, 239 U. S. 33. Here the employer was subject to liability in Alaska for industrial injuries, and the employee had an adequate remedy there. We submit that it was unreasonable to invalidate the agreement of the parties that the Alaska laws should exclusively control their rights and obligations. The fact that the agreement was made in California is not enough to justify the courts of that State in invalidating it. *Smith v. Heine Safety Boiler Co.*, 224 N. Y. 9. See also, *New York Life Ins. Co. v. Head*, 234 U. S. 149.

The compulsory workmen's compensation act of California could not be applied to an injury in another State under the circumstances shown by this record. Still less can it be applied to an injury in a Territory over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction. Constitution, Art. IV, § 3, cl. 2. See also, *Murray v. Joe Gerrick & Co.*, 291 U. S. 315; *Farmers' Bank v. Minnesota*, 232 U. S. 516.

Mr. Everett A. Corten, with whom Messrs. *Elmer P. Delany* and *George C. Faulkner* were on the brief, for appellees.

MR. JUSTICE STONE delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is an appeal under § 237 of the Judicial Code from a judgment of the Supreme Court of California, 1 Cal. (2d) 250; 34 P. (2d) 716, upholding an award of compensation, by the state Industrial Accident Commission, to appellee Palma, against appellant, his employer, and holding that the award does not infringe prohibitions of the Federal Constitution. The award was made in conformity to the statutes of California, where the contract of employment was entered into, rather than those of Alaska, where the injury occurred.

On May 13, 1932, Palma, a non-resident alien, and appellant, doing business in California, executed at San Francisco a written contract of employment. Palma agreed to work for appellant in Alaska during the salmon canning season; the appellant agreed to transport him to Alaska and, at the end of the season, to return him to San Francisco where he was to be paid his stipulated wages, less advances. The contract recited that appellant had elected to be bound by the Alaska Workmen's Compensation Law ¹ and stipulated that the parties should be subject to and bound by the provisions of that statute. Section 58 of the California Workmen's Compensation Act ² was then in force, which provides:

"The commission shall have jurisdiction over all controversies arising out of injuries suffered without the territorial limits of this state in those cases where the injured employee is a resident of this state at the time of the injury and the contract of hire was made in this State, . . ." At that time the California Supreme Court had held in *Quong Ham Wah Co. v. Industrial Accident Comm'n*, 184 Cal. 26, 36-44; 192 Pac. 1021 (writ of error dismissed, 255 U. S. 445), that this section was applicable to non-residents of California, since the privileges and immunities clause of the Federal Constitution prevented giving any effect to the requirement that the employee be a resident. The California Workmen's Compensation Act also provides, § 27 (a):

"No contract, rule or regulation shall exempt the employer from liability for the compensation fixed by this act, . . ."

In August, 1932, after his return from Alaska to California, the employee applied for and later received an

¹ L. 1929, c. 25; Comp. Laws, 1933, c. XXXII, Art. IV.

² L. 1913, c. 176; L. 1917, c. 586; L. 1919, c. 471; L. 1923, c. 161, c. 379; L. 1929, c. 227; L. 1931, c. 944.

award by the California Commission in compensation for injuries received by him in the course of his employment in Alaska. On petition for review by the state supreme court, appellant assailed the California statute, as he does here, as invalid under the due process and the full faith and credit clauses of the Federal Constitution. Insofar as the California statute denies validity to the agreement that the parties should be bound by the Alaska Workmen's Compensation Act, and attempts to give a remedy for injuries suffered by a non-resident employee without the state, it is challenged as a denial of due process. Petitioner also insists that as the Alaska statute affords, in Alaska, an exclusive remedy for the injury which occurred there, the California courts denied full faith and credit to the Alaska statute by refusing to recognize it as a defense to the application for an award under the California statute.

In refusing to set aside the award of the state commission, the Supreme Court of California ruled, as in *Quong Ham Wah Co. v. Industrial Accident Comm'n, supra*, that § 58 of the California Compensation Act was applicable to Palma, although a non-resident alien; that, as the contract of employment was entered into within the state, the stipulation that the Alaska Act should govern was invalid under § 27 (a). It concluded that the Alaska statute afforded a remedy to the employee in Alaska and held that by setting up the defense of the Alaska statute in California the two statutes were brought into conflict, and that in the circumstances neither the due process clause nor the full faith and credit clause denied to the state the power to apply its own law, to the exclusion of the Alaska Act, in fixing and awarding compensation for the injury.

1. The question first to be considered is whether a state, which may constitutionally impose on employer and employee a system of compensation for injuries to the employee in the course of his employment within the state, *New York Central R. Co. v. White*, 243 U. S. 188; *Moun-*

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Taint Timber Co. v. Washington, 243 U. S. 219, is precluded by the due process clause, in the special circumstances of this case, from imposing liability for injuries to the employee occurring in Alaska.

The California statute does not purport to have any extraterritorial effect, in the sense that it undertakes to impose a rule for foreign tribunals, nor did the judgment of the state supreme court give it any. The statute assumes only to provide a remedy to be granted by the California Commission for injuries, received in the course of employment entered into within the state, wherever they may occur. Compare *Bradford Electric Light Co. v. Clapper*, 286 U. S. 145, 153. We assume that in Alaska the employee, had he chosen to do so, could have claimed the benefits of the Alaska statute, and that if any effect were there given to the California statute, it would be only by comity or by virtue of the full faith and credit clause. *Bradford Electric Light Co. v. Clapper, supra*.

The due process clause denies to a state any power to restrict or control the obligation of contracts executed and to be performed without the state, as an attempt to exercise power over a subject matter not within its constitutional jurisdiction. *New York Life Ins. Co. v. Head*, 234 U. S. 149, 162-164; *New York Life Ins. Co. v. Dodge*, 246 U. S. 357, 377; *Home Insurance Co. v. Dick*, 281 U. S. 397, 407, 408; compare *National Union Fire Ins. Co. v. Wanberg*, 260 U. S. 71, 75. Similarly, a state may not penalize or tax a contract entered into and to be performed outside the state, although one of the contracting parties is within the state. *Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578; *St. Louis Cotton Compress Co. v. Arkansas*, 260 U. S. 346, 348; *Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas v. Collector*, 275 U. S. 87.

But where the contract is entered into within the state, even though it is to be performed elsewhere, its terms, its obligation and its sanctions are subject, in some meas-

ure, to the legislative control of the state. The fact that the contract is to be performed elsewhere does not of itself put these incidents beyond reach of the power which a state may constitutionally exercise. *Selover, Bates & Co. v. Walsh*, 226 U. S. 112, 123; *Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Liebing*, 259 U. S. 209, 214; *Manhattan Life Ins. Co. v. Cohen*, 234 U. S. 123, 136; compare *Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Dunken*, 266 U. S. 389, 397-400.

While similar power to control the legal consequences of a tortious act committed elsewhere has been denied, *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Brown*, 234 U. S. 542, 547; *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Chiles*, 214 U. S. 274, 278; compare *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Commercial Milling Co.*, 218 U. S. 406, the liability under workmen's compensation acts is not for a tort. It is imposed as an incident of the employment relationship, as a cost to be borne by the business enterprise, rather than as an attempt to extend redress for the wrongful act of the employer. See *Bradford Electric Light Co. v. Clapper*, *supra*, 157, 158. The California court has declared: "The contract creates a relationship under the sanction of the law and the same law attaches as an incident thereto an obligation to compensate for injuries sustained abroad amounting to a sort of compulsory insurance." *Quong Ham Wah Co. v. Industrial Accident Comm'n*, *supra*, 36. Obviously the power of a state to effect legal consequences is not limited to occurrences within the state if it has control over the status which gives rise to those consequences. That it has power, through its own tribunals, to grant compensation to local employees, locally employed, for injuries received outside its borders, and likewise has power to forbid its own courts to give any other form of relief for such injury, was fully recognized by this Court in *Bradford Electric Light Co. v. Clapper*, *supra*, 156. Objections which are founded upon the Fourteenth Amendment must, therefore, be directed, not to

the existence of the power to impose liability for an injury outside state borders, but to the manner of its exercise as being so arbitrary or unreasonable as to amount to a denial of due process.

We cannot say that the statutory requirement of California, that the provisions for compensation shall extend to injuries without the state when the contract for employment was entered into within it, is given such an unreasonable application in the present case as to transcend constitutional limitations. The employee, an alien more than 2,000 miles from his home in Mexico, was, with fifty-three others, employed by petitioner in California. The contract called for their transportation to Alaska, some 3,000 miles distant, for seasonal employment of between two and three months, at the conclusion of which they were to be returned to California, and were there to receive their wages.

The meagre facts disclosed by the record suggest a practice of employing workers in California for seasonal occupation in Alaska, under such conditions as to make it improbable that the employees injured in the course of their employment in Alaska would be able to apply for compensation there. It was necessary for them to return to California in order to receive their full wages. They would be accompanied by their fellow workers, who would normally be the witnesses required to establish the fact of the injury and its nature. The probability is slight that injured workmen, once returned to California, would be able to retrace their steps to Alaska, and there successfully prosecute their claims for compensation. Without a remedy in California, they would be remediless, and there was the danger that they might become public charges, both matters of grave public concern to the state.

California, therefore, had a legitimate public interest in controlling and regulating this employer-employee relationship in such fashion as to impose a liability upon the

employer for an injury suffered by the employee, and in providing a remedy available to him in California. In the special circumstances disclosed, the state had as great an interest in affording adequate protection to this class of its population as to employees injured within the state. Indulging the presumption of constitutionality which attaches to every state statute, we cannot say that this one, as applied, lacks a rational basis or involved any arbitrary or unreasonable exercise of state power.

It is unnecessary to consider what effect should be given to the California statute if the parties were domiciled in Alaska or were their relationship to California such as to give it a lesser interest in protecting the employee by securing for him an adequate and readily available remedy.

In providing a remedy for a liability which the state was authorized to impose, California was not required by the Fourteenth Amendment to prescribe the Alaska remedy rather than its own. Only the full faith and credit clause imposes on the courts of one state the duty so to enforce the laws of another.

Nor did the State of California exceed its constitutional power by prohibiting any stipulation exempting the employer from liability for the compensation prescribed by the California statute. Legislation otherwise within the scope of acknowledged state power, not unreasonably or arbitrarily exercised, cannot be condemned because it curtails the power of the individual to contract. *Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. v. Glidden Co.*, 284 U. S. 151, 157, 158. As the state had the power to impose the liability in pursuance of state policy, it was a rational, and therefore a permissible, exercise of state power to prohibit any contract in evasion of it. *Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. v. McGuire*, 219 U. S. 549, 571; see *Second Employers' Liability Cases*, 223 U. S. 1, 52; *Philadelphia, B. & W. R. Co. v. Schubert*, 224 U. S. 603, 609.

2. Even though the compensation acts of either jurisdiction may, consistently with due process, be applied in either, the question remains whether the California court has failed to accord full faith and credit to the Alaska statute in refusing to allow it as a defense to the award of the California Commission. Appellant contends that as the provisions of the Alaska statute conflict with those of the California statutes, the full faith and credit clause and R. S. §§ 905, 906, U. S. C., Title 28, §§ 687, 688, requiring that full faith and credit be accorded to territorial statutes, see *Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Sowers*, 213 U. S. 55, 64, 65, compel recognition of the Alaska statute as a defense to the proceedings before the California Commission; that the award of the Commission should accordingly be set aside, leaving the employee to his remedy under the Alaska statute in California, if California provides the remedy, or remitting the parties to their proceeding in Alaska under the territorial statute.

Both statutes are compensation acts, substituting for the common law recovery for negligence a right to recover compensation at specified rates for injuries to employees in the course of their employment. The California Act is compulsory, § 6 (a); the Alaska Act is similarly effective, unless the employer or employee elects not to be bound by it, §§ 1, 31, 35, which in this case they have not done. The California Act is administered by a Commission; the Alaska Act provides for recovery by suit in the courts of the Territory, brought in the judicial division where the injury occurs (§§ 24, 25). Each act provides that the liability imposed and the remedy given by it are in lieu of all others for the injury suffered. §§ 6 (a), 27 (a) of the California Act; §§ 1, 10, 28 of the Alaska Act. While § 58 of the California statute authorizes the Commission to make an award for injuries suffered without the state, when the contract of employment is entered into within, it does not purport to provide, by regulation of the con-

tract of employment or otherwise, that the parties may not resort, without the state, to other remedies given by the statutes in force at the place of injury. Compare *Bradford Electric Light Co. v. Clapper, supra*, 153. The Alaska Act, § 25, provides that no action shall be brought under the statute in any court outside the territory, except in the case where it is not possible to obtain service of process on the defendant within the territory; it is conceded that appellant may there be served.

Petitioner, in relying on the Alaska statute as a defense in California, points out that it makes no distinction between residents and non-residents but gives a remedy to every employee injured in the course of his employment in Alaska, and invokes the rule, often followed in this Court, that suits to recover for personal injury are transitory, and that the jurisdiction creating the right may not, by restricting the venue, preclude recovery in any court outside the state having jurisdiction. See *Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Sowers, supra*, 70; *Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. Co. v. George*, 233 U. S. 354. The Supreme Court of California, accepting this view, nevertheless refused to give effect to the Alaska statute because of its conflict with the California compensation act. Since each statute provides a different remedy, the court recognized that, by setting up the Alaska statute as a defense to the award of the Commission, the two statutes were brought into direct conflict. It resolved the conflict by holding that the courts of California were not bound by the full faith and credit clause to apply the Alaska statute instead of its own.

To the extent that California is required to give full faith and credit to the conflicting Alaska statute, it must be denied the right to apply in its own courts a statute of the state, lawfully enacted in pursuance of its domestic policy. We assume, as did the state court, that the remedy provided in the Alaska statute is one which could also be applied by the California courts, except for the con-

flict. We also assume, as the parties concede, that by R. S. §§ 905, 906, the command of the full faith and credit clause is made applicable to territorial statutes with the same force and effect as that of the constitutional provision with respect to statutes of the states, see *Embry v. Palmer*, 107 U. S. 3, 8-10; *Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. v. Sowers*, *supra*, 64, 65.³ The subject of our inquiry is therefore whether the full faith and credit clause requires the state of California to give effect to the Alaska statute rather than its own.

It has often been recognized by this Court that there are some limitations upon the extent to which a state will be required by the full faith and credit clause to enforce even the judgment of another state, in contravention of its own statutes or policy. See *Wisconsin v. Pelican Insurance Co.*, 127 U. S. 265; *Huntington v. Attrill*, 146 U. S. 657; *Finney v. Guy*, 189 U. S. 335; see also *Clarke v. Clarke*, 178 U. S. 186; *Hood v. McGehee*, 237 U. S. 611; compare *Gasquet v. Fenner*, 247 U. S. 16.

³ Section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution provides:

“Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.”

The Act of May 26, 1790, c. 11, 1 Stat. 122, provided for the proper authentication of the acts, records and judicial proceedings and declared:

“And the said records and judicial proceedings authenticated as aforesaid, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court within the United States, as they have by law or usage in the courts of the state from whence the said records are or shall be taken.”

That of March 27, 1804, c. 56, 2 Stat. 298, extended the provisions of this statute to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the territories of the United States. These enactments subsequently became §§ 905, 906 of the Revised Statutes, U. S. C., Tit. 28 §§ 687, 688.

In the case of statutes, the extra-state effect of which Congress has not prescribed, where the policy of one state statute comes into conflict with that of another, the necessity of some accommodation of the conflicting interests of the two states is still more apparent. A rigid and literal enforcement of the full faith and credit clause, without regard to the statute of the forum, would lead to the absurd result that, wherever the conflict arises, the statute of each state must be enforced in the courts of the other, but cannot be in its own. Unless by force of that clause a greater effect is thus to be given to a state statute abroad than the clause permits it to have at home, it is unavoidable that this Court determine for itself the extent to which the statute of one state may qualify or deny rights asserted under the statute of another. See *Olmsted v. Olmsted*, 216 U. S. 386; *Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Dunken*, *supra*, 393.

The necessity is not any the less whether the statute and policy of the forum is set up as a defense to a suit brought under the foreign statute or the foreign statute is set up as a defense to a suit or proceedings under the local statute. In either case, the conflict is the same. In each, rights claimed under one statute prevail only by denying effect to the other. In both the conflict is to be resolved, not by giving automatic effect to the full faith and credit clause, compelling the courts of each state to subordinate its own statutes to those of the other, but by appraising the governmental interests of each jurisdiction, and turning the scale of decision according to their weight.

The enactment of the present statute of California was within state power and infringes no constitutional provision. *Prima facie* every state is entitled to enforce in its own courts its own statutes, lawfully enacted. One who challenges that right, because of the force given to a conflicting statute of another state by the full faith and credit clause, assumes the burden of showing, upon some rational

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basis, that of the conflicting interests involved those of the foreign state are superior to those of the forum. It follows that not every statute of another state will override a conflicting statute of the forum by virtue of the full faith and credit clause; that the statute of a state may sometimes override the conflicting statute of another, both at home and abroad; and, again, that the two conflicting statutes may each prevail over the other at home, although given no extraterritorial effect in the state of the other.

This was fully recognized by this Court in *Bradford Electric Light Co. v. Clapper*, *supra*, 157-162. There, upon an appraisal of the governmental interests of the two states, Vermont and New Hampshire, it was held that the Compensation Act of Vermont, where the status of employer and employee was established, should prevail over the conflicting statute of New Hampshire, where the injury occurred and the suit was brought. In reaching that conclusion, weight was given to the following circumstances: that liability under the Vermont Act was an incident of the status of employer and employee created within Vermont, and as such continued in New Hampshire where the injury occurred; that it was a substitute for a tort action, which was permitted by the statute of New Hampshire; that the Vermont statute expressly provided that it should extend to injuries occurring without the state and was interpreted to preclude recovery by proceedings brought in any other state; and that there was no adequate basis for saying that the compulsory recognition of the Vermont statute by the courts of New Hampshire would be obnoxious to the public policy of that state.⁴

If, for the reasons given, the Vermont statute was held to override the New Hampshire statute in the courts of

⁴ The case arose in the federal district court for New Hampshire. The state court had not spoken on the subject.

New Hampshire, it is hardly to be supposed that the Constitution would require it to be given any less effect in Vermont, even though the New Hampshire statute were set up as a defense to proceedings there. Similarly, in the present case, only if it appears that, in the conflict of interests which have found expression in the conflicting statutes, the interest of Alaska is superior to that of California, is there rational basis for denying to the courts of California the right to apply the laws of their own state. While in *Bradford Electric Light Co. v. Clapper*, *supra*, it did not appear that the subordination of the New Hampshire statute to that of Vermont, by compulsion of the full faith and credit clause, would be obnoxious to the policy of New Hampshire, the Supreme Court of California has declared it to be contrary to the policy of the State to give effect to the provisions of the Alaska statute and that they conflict with its own statutes.

There are only two differences material for present purposes, between the facts of the *Clapper* case and those presented in this case: the employee here is not a resident of the place in which the employment was begun, and the employment was wholly to be performed in the jurisdiction in which the injury arose. Whether these differences, with a third—that the Vermont statute was intended to preclude resort to any other remedy even without the state—are, when taken with the differences between the New Hampshire and Alaska compensation laws, sufficient ground for withholding or denying any effect to the California statute in Alaska, we need not now inquire. But it is clear that they do not lessen the interest of California in enforcing its compensation act within the state, or give any added weight to the interest of Alaska in having its statute enforced in California. We need not repeat what we have already said of the peculiar concern of California in providing a remedy for those in the situation of the present employee. Its interest is sufficient to justify its

legislation and is greater than that of Alaska, of which the employee was never a resident and to which he may never return. Nor should the fact that the employment was wholly to be performed in Alaska, although temporary in character, lead to any different result. It neither diminishes the interest of California in giving a remedy to the employee, who is a member of a class in the protection of which the state has an especial interest, nor does it enlarge the interest of Alaska whose temporary relationship with the employee has been severed.

The interest of Alaska is not shown to be superior to that of California. No persuasive reason is shown for denying to California the right to enforce its own laws in its own courts, and in the circumstances the full faith and credit clause does not require that the statutes of Alaska be given that effect.

Affirmed.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO. *v.* LEWIS ET AL.*

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

No. 454. Argued February 8, 1935.—Decided March 11, 1935.

1. In determining the validity of a state tax under the Federal Constitution, this Court is not concluded by the name or description found in the Act, but must ascertain for itself the nature and effect of the tax. P. 555.
2. Chapter 149 of the Kentucky Acts of 1930 imposed a tax on the sales of retail merchants determined by the amount of gross sales. On the first \$400,000 of gross sales the rate of tax was 1/20 of

* Together with No. 455, *Levy et al. v. Lewis et al.*, and No. 456, *J. C. Penney Co. v. Lewis et al.* Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky. Also No. 457, *Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. v. Lewis et al.* Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Kentucky.