

Harlan Fiske Stone (J., then C.J.)

The Annotated Bobblehead

"[T]he state does not exceed its constitutional powers by deciding upon the destruction of one class of property in order to save another" *Miller v. Schoene*, 276 U.S. 272 (1928).

"[W]e think that Congress ... did not intend to confer plenary power upon the union to sacrifice ... rights of the minority of the craft, without imposing on it any duty to protect the minority." *Steele v. Louisville & N.R. Co.*, 323 U.S. 192 (1944).

"[T]here have been but few infringements of ... liberty by the state which have not been justified ... in the name of righteousness and the public good, and few which have not been directed ... at politically helpless minorities." *Minersville School District v. Gobitis*, 310 U.S. 586 (1940) (Stone, J., dissenting).

"The representation in this case no more satisfies ... due process than a trial by a judicial officer who ... may have an interest in the outcome." *Hansberry v. Lee*, 311 U.S. 32 (1940).

"[W]hether prejudice against discrete and insular minorities ... may call for a correspondingly more searching judicial inquiry." *U.S. v. Carolene Products Co.*, 304 U.S. 144, 153 n.4 (1938).

"[U]ndue extension of the ... authority of a state beyond its own borders by ... judgment against non-citizens ... the state has acquired jurisdiction [over], may infringe due process." *Pink v. AAA Highway Exp.*, 314 U.S. 201 (1941).

"Just what alterations of procedure will be held to be of sufficient moment to transgress the constitutional prohibition cannot be embraced within a formula" *Beazell v. Ohio*, 269 U.S. 167 (1925).

"[D]ue process requires only that ... he have certain minimum contacts with it such that the maintenance of the suit does not offend 'traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.'" *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310 (1945).

Massachusetts v. New York, 271 U.S. 65 (1926) (trans. of record, original p. 1346).

"The fact alone that attack on our shores was threatened by Japan ... set these citizens apart" *Hirabayashi v. U.S.*, 320 U.S. 81 (1943) (upholding Public Proclamation No. 3).

