

**THE SUPREME COURT'S RESPONSE TO ECONOMIC REGULATION
BEFORE AND AFTER THE SWITCH IN TIME THAT SAVED NINE**

[Cases won by the government, i.e., where regulation was
sustained, are printed in **bold blue type**.]

	NATIONAL REGULATION	STATE REGULATION
pre-switch	<p align="center">U.S. v. E.C. Knight (1895)</p> <p align="center">Champion v. Ames (1903) McCray v. U.S. (1904)</p> <p align="center">Shreveport Rate Case (1914) Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918) Stafford v. Wallace (1922) Bailey v. Drexel Furniture (1922)</p> <p align="center">Carter v. Carter Coal (1936) U.S. v. Butler (1936)</p>	<p align="center">Slaughterhouse Cases (1873) Munn v. Illinois (1877)</p> <p align="center">Allgeyer v. Louisiana (1897)</p> <p align="center">Jacobson v. Massachusetts (1905) Lochner v. New York (1905) Muller v. Oregon (1908)</p> <p align="center">Burns Baking Company v. Bryan (1924) Home Building & Loan v. Blaisdell (1934)</p>
post-switch	<p align="center">Steward Machine Co. v. Davis (1937) N.L.R.B. v. Jones & Laughlin (1937) U.S. v. Darby (1941) Wickard v. Filburn (1942)</p>	<p align="center">West Coast Hotel v. Parrish (1937)</p> <p align="center">Edwards v. California (1941)* *state lost, but strong view of national commerce power prevailed</p>