







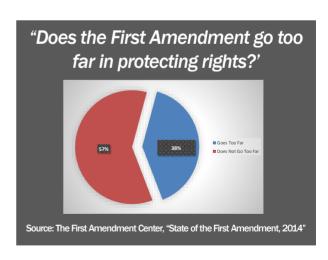
#### Last week's Quick Quiz results

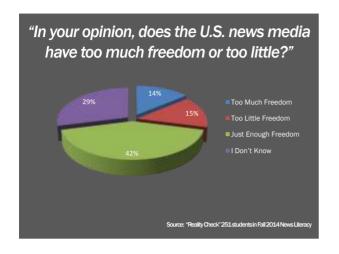
- "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets," said Napoleon Bonaparte, military genius and Emperor of France.
- 2. On September 29, 1690, British Colonial authorities in Boston shut down the first multi-page newspaper in the Americas, which was called "Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick."

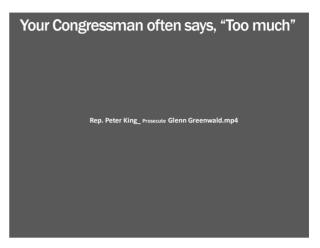
Student Questions and Comments:

#### After this lecture, students will be able to:

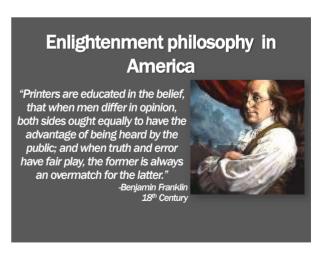
- 1. Identify the five freedoms in the First Amendment, and define the Fourth Estate.
- 2. Summarize major Supreme Court rulings on press freedom.
- 3. Apply the law's limits on press freedom to specific cases.
- 4. Explain remedies available to someone who feels wronged by a publisher or broadcaster.
- 5. Describe specific situations in which freedom of the press conflicts with other constitutional rights.



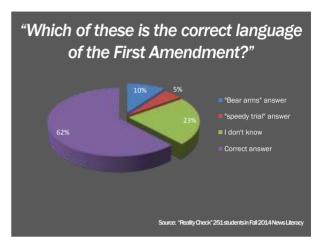












# **The First Amendment**

"Congress shall make no law

respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press,

or the right of the people to peaceably assemble,

and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

(Mnemonic device: Are we free? "P'RAPS")

# **The First Amendment**

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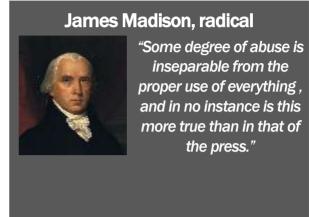
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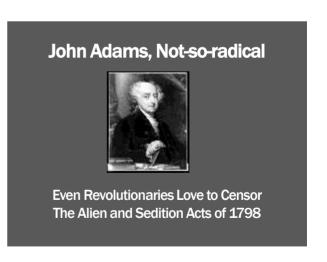
and to PETITION the Government for a redress of grievances."

("P'RAPS" is easier than "RSPAP")









# Supreme Court Rulings Define "Freedom of the Press"

<u>Near v. Minnesota</u> 283 U.S. 697 (1931) "No Prior Restraint" concept is established

New York Times Co. v. United States 403 U.S. 713 (1971) National security exception clarified

Miller v. California
413 U.S. 15 (1973)

Obscenity exception clarified

The Supreme Court's 'First Great Press Case'



**Near v. Minnesota**, 283 U.S. 697 (1931)

Near v. Minnesota, 283 U.S. 697 (1931)

# **A Divided Court**



Justice Pierce Butler:
"Permitting a scandal sheet such as Near's to destroy the reputation, peace of mind, and even personal safety of other citizens, society is not only encouraging malice and revenge but could inflict distressing punishments upon the weak, timid, and innocent." (dissent)

**Near v. Minnesota**, 283 U.S. 697 (1931)

# **A Divided Court**



Justice Louis
Brandeis: "Every man has
a right to publish what he
wishes, and if it be
defamatory or libelous suffer
the consequences later."

### **Near v. Minnesota**, 283 U.S. 697 (1931)

#### Tie-Breaker: Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes



"The fact that the liberty of the press may be abused . . . by purveyors of scandal does not make any less necessary the immunity of the press from prior restraint in dealing with official misconduct."

# **No Prior Restraint**

The Worst Part of Censorship is 200004

Government (including the courts) cannot stop something from being published or broadcast

(except in two rare instances)

But, the Free Press can face consequences... <u>later.</u>

# **No Prior Restraint**



"Freedom of the Press is the Right of the Press to be Wrong"

- First Amendment Attorney Alan Dershowitz

# What if News Reports are False and Defamatory?

"Slander is spoken. In print, it's libel."



Those Who Are Slandered or Libeled Sue News Outlets In Civil Court





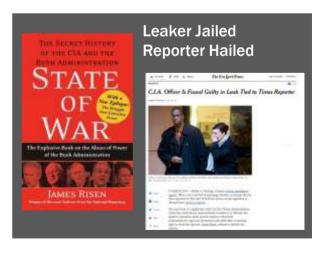












"Think Twice"
A Silent Minute to Absorb the Material









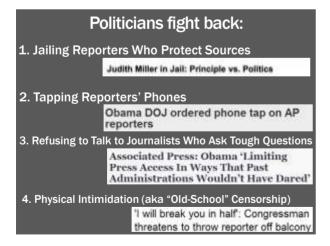






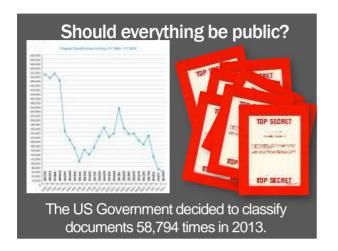






Censorship the Old School Way

New York Congressman Threaten.video





What about the rest of the Constitution?
First Amendment Collisions:

- Privacy
- · Fair Trial







# A Free Press vs. A Fair Trial

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed . . . "

**The Sixth Amendment** 



# A Free Press vs. A Fair Trial

Judges have other remedies:

- Change of venue
- Gag orders
- Voir Dire
- Sequestering the Jury



Can the government stop this?





