













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: "P'RAPS")

Ben Franklin's Apology for Printers



"Printers are educated in the belief, that when men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public; and when truth and error have fair play, the former is always an overmatch for the latter."

James Madison



English Common Law allowed suppression of the press, but in America, "the people, not the government possess the absolute sovereignty."

"Some degree of abuse is inseparable from the proper use of everything, and in no instance is this more true than in that of the press."

The Alien and Sedition Acts



President John Adams Signs Them Into Law in 1798 The Supreme Court's 'First Great Press Case'

The Saturday Press
The Police Challenge to Police Chief Brunskill

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1931: Near v. Minnesota

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."

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."

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes Breaks the Tie



"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



Government cannot stop something from being published or broadcast or posted on the Internet, except in rare instances.

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

Remedy When News Reports are False, Defamatory?



Prof. Jameson's distinction: "Slander is spoken. In print, it's libel."

There Are Two Exceptions to the No Prior Restraint Rule

National Security

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81. (SMU) During a private meeting on April 27, the Consul General saked recent public statements made by the State Assistant Attorney with the State Assistant Attorney with the State Assistant Attorney with the State Assistant Attorney and Assistant Attorney and Assistant Assistant

ensued and focused on the question of why Fasci would make such a statement unless he already knee that the evidence existed. An April 25, State Attorney General Inlis Carlos Tevino publicly recented Fasci's statement and said that the Assistant Attorney teneral had not been speaking on behalf of the Newvo Leon State











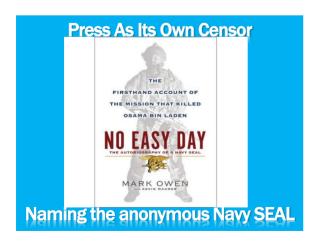










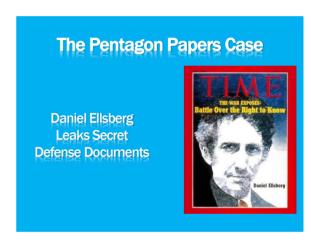








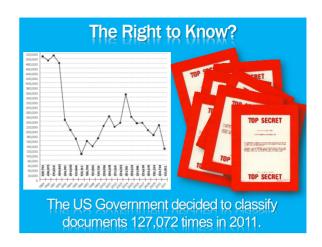






Other Conflicts • The Right to Know • The Right to Know vs. Privacy • A Free Press vs. A Fair Trial











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





